CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

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

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 17, 1858.

AN ACT TO PREVENT SLAVES FROM GAINING THEIR FREEDOM.—Mr. Magruder has reported a bill in the House of Delegates to the effect that no slave who has been or may be hereafter manumitted by deed or will upon condition that the said slave shall leave this State, or upon any other condition or contingency shall be entitled to freedom until the said condition shall have been performed, or the specified contingency shall have happened. Also, that no slave shall hereafter be manumitted, by deed or will, unless the said slave is, at the date of the manumission, above the age of ten and under the age of forty-five years, and able to gain a livelihood and support by labor. The act to take effect on its passage.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS.—The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Leader says that Gov. Denver will probably veto all the acts of the special Legislature. It is stated, however, that the friends of another constitution have strength to carry the measure over the veto of the Governor. The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature had caused much discussion. There was a rumor at Lawrence that Gov. Denver will soon be recalled, and that Mr. Porter of Albany, will be appointed in his stead. The report was discredited. The Fort Scott difficulties appear to have been of a private nature.

IN THE SENATE, on the 8th, Mr. Wallace reported a bill entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of grain in the city of Baltimore;" which was read the first time and referred to committe on agriculture, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, three hundred extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wallace, from the select committee, reported a bill entitled "An act to incorporate and endow Cambridge Female Academy;" which was read and referred to committee.

THE WEATHER.—The prospect of laying in a supply of ice for the next summer began to look a little favorable last week. The ice on Thursday had collected to the thickness of an inch and a half, and many were calculating upon commencing to fill their ice-houses on Friday; but to their disappointment snow began to fall in the interim and continued falling throughout Friday and Saturday, with but very slight intermission, attaining the depth of some five or six inches.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is alleged that the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Company is going to have uphill work with their enterprise this year. The shares of its stock, all paid up, are now, it is stated, offered in England at fifty per cent. discount, and no sales are reported even at that sacrifice. They are now trying to get a bill through Parliament to enable them to raise, in some way about a million and a quarter of dollars more.

COLD WEATHER.—Thursday last seems to have been very generally, throughout the country, the "coldest day of the season." At Chicago, the thermometer was 11 degrees below zero; at Evansville, Ind., 13 degrees; at Cincinnati 9; at Milwaukee 8; at Cleveland 6, and at Columbus, Ohio, 6 degrees below zero.

TOWN ORDINANCE.—We see by a hand-bill posted about town, that the authorities have passed an ordinance prohibiting all kinds of cattle from going at large in the streets, from 7 o'clock in the evening to sunrise—to go into effect on the 1st of March.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ELECTION.—At the special election held in Washington county, on Monday week, for a member of the present General Assembly, Dr. Riddlemoser, democrat, succeeded by twenty majority.

Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, died in Baltimore on Tuesday morning, 9th inst., in the 69th year of his age.

The bill divorcing Thos. W. Smith, whose trial for killing Carter, in Philadelphia, excited so much interest, has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Book Notices.

Godey's Lady's Book, for March, is received. One copy, one year, $3; two copies, one year, $5; three copies, one year, $6. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut st., Phila.

The March number of *Graham's Magazine* is also at hand. Published by Watson & Co., Bulletin Building, Philadelphia. Terms: one copy, one year, $3; two copies, one year, $5; three copies, one year, $6.

Received, also, *Peterson's Magazine* for March. Published by Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Terms, $2 a year in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Francis H. Grupy, No. 42 South Calvert st., Baltimore, invites the public to his assortment of Leather, Oils, &c. See advertisement.

Wm. C. Hopkins, (late Harding & Hopkins,) Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 2 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

Dr. John King Stuart, Washington city, D. C., advertises magic and fortune telling cards.

THANKS.—Hon. James Wallace, of the Senate, Dr. H. G. Grieves and R. C. Mackubin, of the House, and W. A. Willis, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, will please accept our thanks for public documents.

Ex-President Fillmore was married at Albany, N. Y., on the 11th inst., to Mrs. McIntosh, of that city.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Inspecting, Measuring and Weighing Grain.

A bill is before the Senate providing for the inspecting, measuring and weighing all wheat and other grain brought to this city for sale. It authorizes the Governor to appoint one inspector general and four assistants. The first named officer is to keep an office convenient to the wharves, to hear and determine all controversies between the buyer and seller. The assistants are to inspect the grain upon application, taking two fair average samples of each lot, one to be delivered to the owner or his agent, and the other retained in the office of the inspector general until after the sale or delivery of the grain. In case of any controversy between the buyer and seller in relation to the quality of the grain, &c., the matter is to be left to the decision of the inspector general, and if either party shall then refuse to comply with the terms of sale, the one aggrieved may recover, in a suit at law, double the damages he may prove he has sustained by the said refusal; or should a purchaser refuse or neglect to comply with the terms of sale, after the general inspector's decision, the owner or his agent may either retain the grain and sue for damages, or may re-sell the same and then sue for the difference in price between the first and last sale, also for the delay and detention, and recover, in either case, double the amount of damages that shall be proven to have been sustained.

The inspectors are also to weigh all wheat inspected by them, but are prohibited from weighing or inspecting any grain after it has been sold and delivered, or buying or in any way dealing in it while in office, under a penalty of fine and disunissal. If the purchaser fails or refuses to take or receive the grain, or allege that the bulk is not equal in quality to the sample by which he purchased, and it shall appear that six hours have passed since the sale took place, and no complaint has been made to the seller or his agent within that time, it shall be presumed (unless clearly proven to the contrary) that the bulk does correspond with the sample, and the said purchaser shall be compelled to pay all damages and charges that may have arisen by reason of his delay or refusal to comply with his contract, to be assessed and determined by the said inspector general.

For the inspection and weighing of wheat, one cent per bushel is to be charged upon the entire cargo or lot, and one half cent per bushel for all other grain; one half to be paid by the purchaser and the other by the seller. The money is to be paid into the State treasury, but one half the amount is to be returned to the inspector and his assistants, provided it does not amount to more than $2,300 per year for the inspector general, and $2,000 for each other inspector. The inspector general is to appoint as many measures of grain as the demands of trade require, but their compensation is not to exceed one-fourth of a cent per bushel, one half to be paid by the buyer, and the other half by the seller. The act is to go into effect on the 1st of May.

A MAN WITH FIVE WIVES.—A man named Coombs was committed to jail at Boston recently, charged with having four wives. On Monday week the fifth one made her appearance. Brigham Young must look to his laurels.

Coasting vessels are in demand at Norfolk, and freights easily obtained, it is stated, for Northern and Eastern ports.

Additional by the Indian.

The papers by the Indian, at Portland, furnish some further details of interest.

The Royal Marriage in London.

The English papers are filled with accounts of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, which took place in the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace on Monday morning, Jan. 25th. The account in the Times fills sixteen columns. London was filled with royal guests, chiefly from the German courts. Among them were the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, (parents of the bridegroom,) the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Count of Flanders and many others.

The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford and Chester, the Dean of Windsor and the Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

There were three processions, the Queen's, the bridegroom's and the bride's. The latter was supported by her father. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character.—Before the service a chorall, written for the occasion, was sung by the boys of St. Paul's and Westminister Abbey choirs. At the conclusion, Handel's Hallelujah Chorus was sung; as the procession of the bride and bridegroom left the Chapel, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played. Immense and enthusiastic crowds thronged the streets of London on the occasion. In the evening the Queen gave a grand concert in Buckingham palace.

There were illuminations and various festivities in London and throughout the kingdom.

The bride and bridegroom were to leave in a day or two for Berlin, where a grand reception was prepared for them.

The fullest particulars are given of the appearance of the royal couple. After the ceremony the bride, who had been very composed, gave way and threw herself in her mother's arms, in a burst of emotion.

The young couple immediately went to Windsor. They were drawn there by the Eton boys, amid great cheering.

The bridal costume of the Princess Royal was of rich white *moire antique;* the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil was of Honiton guipure lace, worn in a style completely novel in England for bridal costumes, attached to the head with magnificent Moorish and Spanish pins. The dress and veil were splendidly worked—the emblems being the rose, thistle and shamrock. The latter has employed fifty girls for the last twelve months. This new style of veil was entirely Her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production was about £600.

The Princess Royal's wedding bonnet, which she had on upon leaving the Buckingham palace for Windsor, was of white tulle, trimmed with lace and bunches of orange blossoms outside, with lace quilting inside, and white silk ribands. The size is not very diminutive.

The costume which Her Majesty dressed in at the marriage was of peach color *moire antique*, with Honiton lace flounces and peach-velvet train, the lace flounces being the same which the Queen wore at her own wedding.

At the wedding some of the highest families in the empire were represented in the persons of the young ladies who had the honor of officiating as bridesmaids.

The floor of St. James' chapel was covered with a scarlet carpet, and was entirely appropriated to the royal cortege, the illustrious visitors and their suites.

The altar was of crimson velvet, on which was the royal communion service of gold plate. There was a low rail of oak round the altar, the supporters of which were of gold, the whole of the top being covered with crimson velvet.

The royal wedding cake was of colossal proportions—five feet in height. It was made in three tiers, and in compartments, each one being surmounted with a figure of a classical character, more resembling a work of art in ability of execution than a production of the confectionery department. It was brought to Buckingham Palace in pieces, and finally put together there.

Several autograph letters were written by the Princess Royal to her friends among the nobility of her own sex, taking a graceful and affectionate farewell of them.

General News.

The American vessel Adriatic was captured at the Gulf of Spezzia.—The captain was put in irons.

The further details developed in regard to the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon are interesting.

The congratulatory address of the army to the Emperor, says:—"Even had the odious attempt succeeded, it would not have overthrown the empire. We should have cried—'The Emperor Napoleon is dead; long live the Emperor Napoleon IV!' Strong in the constitution and laws, we should at once have proclaimed the Prince Imperial. Henceforth the Napoleons must reign over France. It is our prayer, and it will be that of our children!"

The Paris correspondent of the Times is informed that Gen. Changarnier is about to follow the example of Gen. Lamoriciere, and return to France.

The disturbance at Belfast occurred while fireworks were being let off in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal. Great crowds thronged the principal streets of the city, and a riotous disturbance was evinced. The row commenced by the throwing of stones, and soon it became general. Large bodies of the constabulary force attempted to restore order. Men were assailed by missiles, and finally the disturbance rose to such a height, that the mayor read the riot act. Prompt measures were then immediately taken to disperse the mob, and by midnight quiet was restored.

While proceedings were taking place to further the launch of the Leviathan, on the 23d ult., an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing all the workmen engaged thereon in various directions. Several of the workmen were severely injured by the accident.

Col. Charras, who was ordered by the Belgian government to quit Belgium, was about to sail for the United States.

It is said the Queen of Oude died of grief. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Royer, one of the Emperor Napoleon's physicians. The prayers enjoined by the Buddhist religion were said over her death-bed. The body was watched by four women, and the arrival of the Prince, the son of the deceased, who had been sent for by telegraph from London, was waited for before any arrangements would be made for the funeral.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th.

There is no longer any difficulty about Lecompton, whatever the croakers may say or insinuate. The President's message will be sustained, and Kansas be admitted, whether the investigation committee report or not.

The whole country, except the republicans and their *new allies*, are tired to death of this everlasting howl about Kansas, and desire the question to be disposed of in a manner not again to interfere with the business of Congress.

The Senate will admit Kansas with Minnesota and Oregon, and the House will concur. It is absurd, and an insult to the South, to suppose that southern members and Senators will change their course because Kansas will come into the Union with a free State organization. The South has been fighting for a principle—to wit: that any State may now or hereafter come into the Union with or without slavery—and the maintenance of this principle is more important to the preservation of our institutions and the Union than the election of this or that Senator from one or the other State. Besides, it is not by any means certain that Jim Lane or Robinson will be returned; on the contrary, it is quite likely that they will be dropped.

I can assure you, from the best quarters, that all the insidious appeals made to the political cupidity of the South are of no avail. The South stands firm, and enough northern democrats have pledged themselves to principles to make the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, "a fixed fact."
—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

What the People of Kansas Think of the Agitation.

The people of Kansas, who wish to have an opportunity to mind their own business, free from the trouble that the political demagogues of both parties in that Territory are producing, are beginning to speak out through the press in favor of settling agitatien by giving them a State constitution immediately. The Kansas Daily Ledger, published at Leavenworth city, says:

"*Niggers* is not the great bone of contention in Kansas, and those who cry out most lustily for 'nigger' or 'no nigger' haven't money enough, as a general thing, to buy a plug of tobacco with. The *real* bone of contention is *power and the spoils;* and the poor nigger is made to bend and bow to suit the purposes of these political demagogues, that they may ride into power and obtain some of the spoils—*and* THAT'S ALL. The free-State party nor the pro-slavery party of Kansas care anything about the *moral condition of the niggers*, but they must have a text to preach from, (a hobby to ride,) and the 'poor nigger' has been preached in all his aspects throughout our land.

"Let Congress attend to their own business, and let *us* attend to *ours*. We are heartily sick and tired of this infernal nigger agitation; we have had a surfeit of it; it injures our business, blasts our prospects and keeps up a continual strife. Let Kansas be admitted into the Union, somehow or other, and with some kind of a constitution, that we may have peace."

[From Wednesday's Baltimore Sun.]

Proceedings in Congress on the Kansas Question.

On Monday important votes were given in both Houses of Congress on the Kansas question. As stated yesterday, the proposition of Mr. Wilson, free-soiler, of Massachusetts, to instruct the committee on territories to institute an examination into the allegations of fraud made with respect to the late elections in Kansas, was rejected in the Senate.—The following are the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wright and Yulee—28.

Among the "yeas" are Messrs. Broderick, Douglas and Stuart, anti-Lecompton democrats, all the rest being free-soilers.

All the "nays" are democrats except Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Crittenden of Kentucky, Houston of Texas and Kennedy of Maryland, who are Americans. Mr. Pearce of Maryland was absent.

After the above vote was taken the President's Kansas message was referred by the Senate to the committee on Territories. On this the Union remarks:

We may now anticipate early action by the Senate committee, who will report a bill to that body admitting the State into the Union, and pass it, as soon as it can be got through the delays of debate. Thus it will go to the House, wholly untrammeled, where we anticipate its passage beyond a doubt.

The vote in the House on Monday, on ordering the main question to be put on the amendment of Mr. Harris, of Ill., to Mr Hughes' resolution, stood yeas 113, nays 107. Among the yeas was Mr. Davis, of Maryland. His colleagues—Messrs. Bowie, Kunkel, Ricaud and Stewart—voted in the negative. Mr. Harris, of Md., seems to have been absent throughout the whole day's struggle.

The great test vote of the day, however, was on the motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to refer the President's message to the committee on Territories, and it was defeated by *one vote*, the yeas standing 113 and the nays 114. The five Maryland delegates present voted precisely as before, Mr. Davis and Mr. Blair, of Mo., (rep.,) being the only representatives from the slave States that voted against Mr. Stephens' proposition. The following twenty-one free-soil or anti-Lecompton democrats voted with the republicans: Adrain, New Jersey; Chapman, Pa.; Cockerill, Ohio; Cox, Ohio; J. G. Davis, Ind.; Dewart, Pa.; English, Ind.; Foley, Ind.; Groesbeck, Ohio; L. W. Hall, Ohio; Harris, Ill.; Haskins, N. Y.; Hickman, Pa.; O. Jones, Pa.; Lawrence, Ohio; McKibbin, Cal.; Marshall, Ill.; Montgomery, Pa.; Morris, Ill.; Pendleton, Ohio; Shaw, Ill.; R. Smith, Ill.

The northern democrats who voted for the resolution stand as follows: Searing, Taylor, Sickles, Kelly, Maclay, John Cochrane, Ward, Russell, Corning and Hatch, of New York; Arnold and Bishop, of Connecticut; Hughes and Gregg, of Indiana; Huyler and Wortendyke, of New Jersey; Miller and Burns, of Ohio; Florence, Landy, Phillips, Glancy Jones, Dimmick, White and Ahl, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stephens' proposition having been thus rejected by one vote, the question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and it was carried—yeas 114, nays 111. Here Mr. Davis, of Md., again voted with the North, and his four colleagues with the South. Finally, on the question of the adoption of Mr. Hughes' resolution, as amended by Mr. Harris, of Ill., the vote was yeas 115, nays 111, Mr. Davis, of Md., voting, as usual, with the North, and his colleagues with the South.

The absentees, besides Mr. Harris, of Md., were Bonham, of S. C., (sick;) Caruthers, of Mo., (sick.) Leidy and Reilly, of Pa., and Matteson, of N. Y.

The Kansas Committee.

On Thursday last the Speaker of the House of Representatives announced the members to constitute the committee of fifteen called for under the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to inquire into all the facts in relation to the formation of the Lecompton constitution, the alleged election frauds in Kansas, &c. The committee consists of eight Lecomptonites and seven anti-Lecomptonites. The former are composed of seven democrats and one American, and the latter of five republicans and two democrats, as follows:

Harris, of Ill., (chairman,) anti-Lecompton dem.; Morrill, of Vermont, anti Lecompton rep.; Wade, of Ohio, anti-Lecompton rep.; Bennett, of N. Y., anti-Lecompton rep.; Waldridge, of Mich., anti-Lecompton rep.; Adrian, of N. J., anti-Lecompton dem.; Buffington, of Mass., anti-Lecompton rep.

Stephens, of Georgia, Lecompton dem.; Letcher, of Va., Lecompton dem.; Quitman, of Miss., Lecompton dem.; Winslow, of N. C., Lecompton dem.; White, of Pa., Lecompton dem.; Anderson, of Mo., Lecompton Amer.; Stevenson, of Ky., Lecompton dem.; Russell, of N. Y., Lecompton dem.

UNPRECEDENTED LONGEVITY.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican records the death of Mrs Winnie Lassiter, on the 28th ult., aged 130 years. She was a native of North Carolina, and was married in the colony many years before the revolution.

The House of George Peabody & Co.

A letter from George Peabody, Esq., dated London, Jan. 21st, to the New York Times, contradicts the statement which recently went the rounds of the press to the effect "that the amount of bills which this house was under acceptance for which assistance was obtained from the Bank of England, exceeded the almost inconceivable sum of six millions sterling." Mr. Peabody says:

About the 20th of November, when the money panic in the United States and Europe was raging and antecedented commercial difficulties were still more appalling, my house considered it wise and prudent to adopt a course which would effectually protect our own credit and save many correspondents who were unable to meet engagements by remittance from inconvenience and loss. The acceptance of my house at that time were £2,300,000, (not £6,000,000,) and on application to the bank was for loan, on good securities, for £800,000, should so much be required. The application was acceded to, and within a few weeks after we took £300,000, depositing securities of our own for the same. Up to this time we have taken no more than the £300,000, although the securities deposited amount to a much larger sum, and since that time my house has paid more than £1,500,000 on the £2,300,000 acceptance out, as stated, at the time of its application to the bank. We will further remark that the strength of our principal correspondents is such that losses on the acceptances above stated, given on their account, will comparatively, be but trifling.

Now and Then.

In 1850 California applied for admission into the Union. It was resisted—and correctly, no doubt—that her application was irregular; that her constitution was not adopted by a majority of all her citizens; and that she was being forced into the Union by the interference of the then President of the United States. Mr. Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois, warmly advocated her admission. Addressing the House upon the subject, he said:

"Mr. Chairman: I am for the admission of California as a State into this Union—California as she is, with her constitution and proposed boundaries. I wish her to be admitted now. I wish no remanding—a thing that never was done at all, and never ought to be done, in such a case as this * * * * * * * It is objected to the admission of California that the President has improperly interfered in its organization, and that without his interference through a certain gentleman, late a member of this House, she never would have applied for admission in the manner she has, and with such a constitution as she has presented.

Kansas is now asking admission into the Union. She comes to us with a constitution republican in its character, framed by a convention legally assembled for that purpose, and ratified by a majority of the people for whom it was framed. Mr. Harris opposes this constitution, and resists the admission of Kansas under it. He thinks her constitution ought to be remanded—"a thing, according to his notions in 1850, "that never was done at all, and never ought to be done in such a case."

We leave to Mr. Harris, says the Washington Union, the task of reconciling his past with his present position on this subject.

DEFRAUDING UNCLE SAM.—In accordance with the recent instructions from Washington, the postmasters throughout the country are looking up the frauds which are every day committed to avoid lawful postage. The extent of these frauds will be best understood by our enumerating the contents of 28 papers opened by Col. Rogers, postmaster of, Charlestown, within three days:—11 were written upon, 3 contained dress patterns, 3 three skeins silk each, 3 contained letters, 2 had pieces of black silk, 1 contained a landscape drawing, 1 a letter and a $3 bank bill, 1 a child's apron, 1 a roll of ribbon, 1 a lady's worked collar, 1 a china baby. The amount of postage paid for these 28 papers was but 28 cents, while the amount which should have been paid is $7 17.

WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of December state that the Brazilians were preparing for war in the event of the impending negotiations with the Paraguay government failing. Twelve or fourteen gunboats from England and France are expected in the Brazils in April, and an army of 12,000 troops is to be collected to invade Paraguay. The Paraguans have 300 guns in position on different points of the river.—From Montevideo we hear of the death of Oribe. The social and political aspect of affairs at Buenos Ayres were improving.

FILIBUSTERS INDICTED.—Col. Frank Anderson and his officers, Capt. Dudley McMichael, Capt. John West, Lieut. Flavel Belcher, Lieut. Francis P. Bowers, and Surgeon John Henley, are the parties indicted on the 3d inst. at New Orleans for a violation of the neutrality laws, in connection with Gen. Walker, who is also indicted. They are to appear for trial on the fourth Monday of April. They have all given security except Walker, who is in Nashville, Tenn.

SMALL NOTES IN NEW JERSEY.—A bill is now before the New Jersey Legislature which provides for the the suppression of the issue of one dollar notes after the 1st of July next; of two dollar notes after the 1st of January next, and of all notes under the denomination of five dollars after July 1st, 1859.

VALUE OF A YOUNG LADY'S TEETH. The Paris courts value a young lady's teeth at 8,000 francs. An English governess was recently knocked down by a carriage and lost by the accident all her teeth. She brought an action for damages and the tribunal awarded her the above amount.

TOM THUMB OUTDONE.—The most "filtered down" specimen of humanity of which small America can boast is now said to be a General Green, a native of Western Missouri, but now a resident of Illinois. He is an intelligent boy, 15 years of age, although he looks 20; perfectly formed, and much smaller than the far-famed Tom Thumb.

UNSUCCESSFUL VOYAGES.—The Shipping List says that forty-four of the sixty-eight whalers expected to arrive at New Bedford the present year will make losing voyages, some from the small amount of oil taken, and others from the low price of oil and bone.

BOSTON, Feb. 11th.—The democratic county committee have endorsed the President's policy and the Kansas Lecompton constitution by a vote of 26 against 17.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Ye afflicted, read the following certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:

H. T. HELMBOLD—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine. I am truly yours,

M. McCORMICK.

Lewistown, Pa., Jan. 28, 1857.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Tioga Co., Pa.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Pennsylvania.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge of the U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

DIED.

Near Federalsburg, on the 11th ult., Mrs. JINCY COLLINS, in the 45th year of her age.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15th, 1858.

GRAIN.—Only 2,200 bushels Wheat were offered on 'change this morning, and sales were at our previous range of prices, but there was more firmness on the part of sellers; red brought 1 02@$1 06 for good to prime, and white 1 08@$1 15 for fair to prime, and 1 15@$1 20 ⅌ bushel for extra flour grades. Of white Corn the offerings were very light, amounting to only 1,200 bushels, and sales were at 54@56 cents for good to prime—of yellow only 5,000 bushels offered and sold at 55@56 cts. ⅌ bushel—an advance of 1c on white. Oats were also in light supply—2,000 bushels offered and sold at 33@35 cents ⅌ bushel for Pennsylvania.—About 1,000 bushels Rye sold at 70 cents for Pennsylvania and 65 cents ⅌ bushel for Maryland.

☞ THE ORPHANS' COURT OF DORCHESTER COUNTY will sit on MONDAY the 22d of February.

EMBROIDERED CURTAINS.—A few sets of rich Embroidered Curtains can be had at ROBINSON'S Cheap Cash Store.

WILLIAM C. HOPKINS,
(Late HARDING & HOPKINS,)
GROCER
AND
Commission Merchant,
No. 2 BOWLY'S WHARF,
(Two doors below Pratt street,)
BALTIMORE, MD.
☞ Strict attention paid to Weights of WHEAT and Sale of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. [Feb.17,1858-1y

Leather, Hides and Oil
CHEAPER THAN EVER!
HERE IS YOUR PLACE!!
Francis H. Grupy,
No. 42 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
(One door from Lombard,)
BALTIMORE, MD.,

WHERE may be bought, for cash, from 5 to 20 per cent. cheaper than in any other House in Baltimore, every description of Leather,
Sole and Upper, Morocco, Patent Leather, &c., &c.,
TANNERS' and NEATS' FOOT OILS,
and everything pertaining to a first-class Wholesale and Retail Establishment.
☞ Highest cash prices paid for GREEN and DRY HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, &c.
☞ Country dealers in Leather and Hides please call and see my stock and hear my prices before purchasing.
☞ SHOE FINDINGS and GARDEN SEEDS bought to order.
Feb.17,1858-3m*

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