CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr., Editor.

Wednesday Morning, April 11, 1860

☞Some of our citizens are taking advantage of the nice spring weather with which we have been favored for the few days past, by painting and renovating their houses. Mr. Wm. Thomas, druggist, has given his store a thorough "brushing up," making it have a look of very great neatness, and quite an ornament to that section of the town.

Messrs. Barton and Foble also seem to have laid aside their opposition to the "internal improvement" principle, it we judge from the neat, spring-like garb in which they have clothed their residences, and the very tasty manner with which they have laid off and are cultivating their grounds. What a vast improvement the application of a little white paint from the end of a few hog's bristles makes on the looks of a town.

The Opposition Meeting.—Agreeably to the call and the earnest entreaties made by the Intelligencer for the last month, for the opposition to Democracy to assemble in this place, some thirty persons met, last Monday, in the Orphans' Court room and appointed W. J. Donaho, Alward Johnson, James Wallace and John Webster, Delegates to the State convention to be held the 19th inst. in Baltimore.

A Splendid Horse.—The horse "Brigham Young," brought to this county by Mr. Hurley, is certainly one of the finest specimens of a horse that we have ever seen. He is of the best strain in the country and is said to have no equal in the State, both as a trotter and pacer. He combines, in a greater degree than any horse we ever saw, speed, great spirit, power of endurance and gentleness.

Our Book Table.

We have heretofore mentioned that a new pictorial edition of the Bible, in numbers, is about being issued in New York. We have received No. 2, which contains 32 pages, with a large and well executed picture on almost every page. Published every fortnight, by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, New York, at 15 cents a number.

The same publishers have also commenced the publication of another work, entitled "Cassell's Popular Natural History." This is also issued in numbers of 32 pages, at 15 cents each, the pages being somewhat smaller than those of the Bible. It begins with comparisons between the Ape and Man, giving a great variety of engravings, while the letter press description is extremely interesting and instructive. We think these works are destined to receive an immense circulation, and that a traveling agent would do well with them.

Polygamy in the Territories.—The bill which has been under discussion in the lower House of Congress for several days past, for prohibiting and punishing polygamy in the Territories, passed that body yesterday. It of course is more especially designed to reach and obliterate that abominable iniquity in Utah, indulged under the pretense of a religious creed by the Mormons. The discussion of the bill involved the whole subject of the right of Congress to legislate on the domestic affairs of the people of the Territories generally, some claiming that Congress had no more right to prohibit polygamy than they had to prohibit slavery—others, that they had a right to prohibit both—and others, again, drawing a distinction, and claiming that Congress has the right to provide for the punishment of crime, though debarred from interfering with the citizen in his rights of property in slaves. The bill has yet to be acted on by the Senate.—*Sun of Friday.*

Connecticut.—This State, in which the Black Republicans expected to increase their majority to 5,000, was only saved to them by the neglect on the part of the Democrats to canvass Windham county, which consequently gave a majority of 1,116, whereas last year it gave only 615 majority, which, instead of being increased now by 500, might have been reduced at least 100 votes—just sufficient to carry the election against Republicanism.

Four years ago the Democrats had over 7,000 majority against them in Connecticut.

Two years ago they had about 3,000 against them.

Last year the Abolition figures were cut down to 1,870.

This year (on a poll of 86,000 votes!) they are reduced to 500.

[Communicated.]

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER

THE MOST ACCEPTABLE MAN TO THE SOUTH FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Editor: As the contest for the Charleston nomination is narrowed down to four gentlemen, prominent among whom is Mr. Hunter, the question arises, that if nominated, in what consists his availability?

The following brief sketch will answer:

"He was born in Essex county, Virginia; was educated in the University of Virginia; adopted the profession of law; commenced his public career in 1834, as a representative of Essex county in the House of Delegates; was re elected in 1835, and again in 1836, during the administration of President Jackson. In 1835 he made a speech in the Virginia Legislature, denouncing General Jackson, and eulogising Henry Clay. At that period he belonged to the whig organization of the State, and was looked to prospectively as one of its main pillars. He co-operated actively and zealously with such States-rights' men as Mr. Wise, John Thompson Brown, Mr. Goode and General Gordon, in favor of Hugh L. White as candidate for the Presidency against Mr. Van Buren. It is well known they avowed themselves in opposition to a national bank, a protective tariff, and in favor of a strict construction of the constitution. He was subsequently, in the year 1837, elected to Congress. Upon the important and controlling issue of the sub-treasury, which came up immediately after his election, he took his position with Mr. Calhoun and the democratic party. He was re-elected in 1845, officiating during the Twenty-sixth Congress, as Speaker. In 1851 he was re-elected as the regular democratic nominee for six years. A few years subsequently he was tendered the important post of Secretary of State by President Pierce, but declined it. Mr. Hunter is a democrat of the Calhoun school. He was one of the twelve Senators that entered his protest on the Senate journal against the admission of California.—While Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, he enjoyed a deservedly high reputation, not only for his high talents and legal lore, but for his comprehensive views and extensive information in connection with the national finances. He achieved his reputation as a constitutional statesman by his debates in the Senate on Oregon and Texas acquisitions to the Union, the Mexican war and the slavery question. He agrees in principle with Governor Wise, that where the Territorial laws may fail to protect the institution of slavery, it is the duty of Congress to interpose. He is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and a member of the Committee on the Library and on the Pacific Railroad."

He would receive more whig votes than any other gentleman mentioned in connection with the Presidency. While he would be certain to carry a united South, it is believed that he would be equally acceptable to Pennsylvania and the other Middle States, because of his conceded conservatism and devotion to the Constitution.

"In 1852 Virginia, anxiously desirous to restore the tranquility of the public mind, he took a leading part in the nomination of a Northern statesman as the democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The South had been accused of aggression on the North. The reply of Virginia was her vote in convention for Franklin Pierce, of N. Hampshire.

In 1856 Virginia manifested the same spirit of conciliation. Her vote in the Cincinnati convention contributed more than that of any other State to the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency.

Virginia has thus in the two last nominating conventions, indicated to the North, and especially to Pennsylvania, her confidence in the conservative spirit of Northern statesmen.

Virginia acted thus, when men at the North charged that the South was aggressive.

This charge is no longer made. A substantial danger now exists is to influence the public action. A sectional party has been organized at the North, which has adopted aggression as a policy.

This organization does not make it necessary that the South should pursue a similar course. But it has become necessary that Northern States should in their turn indicate confidence in the South, and thus rebuke the organization which threatens the peace of the country.

The masses at the North have this confidence—and desire and will sustain its proper expression.

Virginia will present at Charleston as a candidate for the presidency, Robert M. T. Hunter, now a Senator in Congress from that State. She will rely for his acceptance upon his known purity of character—upon his reputation as a national man and as a statesman, and upon the universal confidence with which his public action has inspired all conservative men at the North and at the South.

It is to be hoped that Maryland, remembering her own geographical position, and what is due to Virginia and to her sister States of the South, will, through her delegates in the Charleston convention, cordially and unanimously adopt the choice of Virginia.

The nomination of Robert M. T. Hunter will be responded to in this State by the appropriation of all conservative men; and it is on the vote of such that we must rely for success in the November election."

Having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, we know that no purer gentleman or nobler statesman can be found in the country. He is one of the few of the incorruptible public men of the country. His political record is plain—that of uncompromising, inflexible devotion to the Constitution, to the principles of equal and exact justice to all sections of the Union. He is just the man for the times. It is sincerely hoped that the Maryland delegation to Charleston will support him for the Presidency, by an

OLD-LINE WHIG.

Acting with the Democratic party.

March 30th.

The Tipton (Iowa) Advertiser of the 22d ult. says that Governor Kirkwood has issued his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Barclay Coppic, a second application having been made to him, accompanied by the proper papers. "This," says the Advertiser, "is shutting the door after the horse is stolen, so far as the taking of Coppie is concerned, for he has long since left the State, and is now in a safer country."

The Census.—According to the act of Congress no deputy will be allowed over twenty thousand inhabitants. Those who may be appointed by the United States marshal will be required to commence operations on the first day of June, and conclude their work six weeks thereafter. This arrangement will make small districts a necessity.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, April 5.—The majority for Mr. Sprague, the conservative candidate for Governor, is probably 1,500. The Legislature is against the republicans.

The city of Providence gives Sprague about 900 majority; Newport about 400; Warwick, Cranston, North Providence, Warren, Scituate, Johnstown and South Kingston give large majorities for Sprague.

Smithfield, Cumberland, Westerly, Fall River, Hopkington and Bristol have given nominal majorities for Padelford.

In Providence, after the result had been ascertained, a grand collation was given at the City Hall; guns were fired, and the Governor elect serenaded. Mr. Padelford, his opponent, was an endorser of the Helper book, and a very ultra republican.

Providence, April 6, P. M.—Complete returns of the election in this State yesterday give the following result on the Governor's vote: Sprague conservative, 12,295; Padelford, republican, 10,835; scattering votes 153. Majority for Sprague, 1,317.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, April 4.—The returns from every town in the State give Buckingham, rep., for Governor, a majority of 536 votes.

In the House of Representatives, the republicans have a majority of 59 members, and in the Senate of 7.

MUNICIPAL.

Detroit, Mich., April 2d.—A number of cities in this State held a municipal election to-day. The Repubheans elected their candidates for mayor in Detroit, Adrian, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Flint, Coldwater and Hudson. In Owasso, Ypsilanti, Niles and Pontiac, the democratic candidates for mayor were elected.

St. Louis, April 2d.—At the municipal election held in this city today the republicans carried five wards and the democrats three, for councilmen. There were no party nominations in the other two wards, from which the independent candidates are elected.

Portland, April 3.—Joseph Howard, democrat, was chosen mayor here to-day by 48 majority over Mr. Jewett, the republican candidate.—The democrats elected four out of seven aldermen, and 12 out of 21 councilmen.

The Past and the Future.

The result of the recent elections North and West are full of encouragement to the Democracy. Everywhere the Black Republican cause is on the wane, as is shown by the diminished vote in many places and total defeat in others. In Connecticut, where a short time back the abolition candidates had over *five thousand* majority, on Monday last they had but over *five hundred*, and that five hundred obtained by some unexplained hocus pocus in a single district. In Rhode Island, where for many years it has reigned supreme, Black Republicanism has been utterly routed. In Maine the majorities have been largely reduced, while in the West Democracy is everywhere increasing in strength and overcoming one after another the strongholds of Black Republicanism. In Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, the Democracy have signally triumphed, sweeping out the last vestige of Black Republicanism and electing every city officer. Last year the majority against the Democracy for mayor was two thousand; now they have an average majority of seven hundred. In Dubuque, Iowa, the Democracy have elected about half the officers. In Brooklyn the Democracy have been victorious over all opponents. While in most of the inland towns of New York and other Western States, the same success has attended our cause.

These things are calculated to encourage the Democracy and prompt them to increased diligence and exertion. As to the construction of a union party in opposition to Democracy, the thing is simply absurd.—Here and there a few old played-out fogies, like Crittenden and Botts, and a few more ambitious demagogues of minor note, are blowing about the country, attempting to humbug the people with their grandiloquent boastings. But sensible men know that it is a humbug. They remember the great *conservative Union* party of '56, with Fillmore at its head. They remember the boastings of that day and its ridiculous ending; and every sensible man knows that such will be end of the present silly movement. The contest is between Democracy and Black Republicanism, and no honest, conservative man should be humbugged out of his vote upon any other issue. Botts has about as much chance for the Presidency as a broken down spavined old dray horse would have in winning a race in opposition to Flora Temple, and the other candidates for this honor are in the same category. The question is Democracy or Abolitionism, and between these alone the people are called upon to choose.—*Balt. Rep.*

The Kansas Legislature has granted one hundred and fifty bills of divorcement in forty days.

Forrest, the tragedian, has expended over $100,000 in his attempts to free himself from his wife.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Hagerstown, April 4, 1860.

Proposed Extra Session of the Legislature—The Apparent Object, the Canal and Railroad Bills—The Brock Bill in Tow—Smart Trick—The Three Bills to go Together.

Messrs. A. S. Abell & Co.:—I write hastily to apprise you of a movement in Washington and Allegany counties in which your citizens are deeply interested. Special agents have recently been employed in soliciting signatures to a petition requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature. The whole of the movements of these parties have been remarkably quiet, and they set forth the most plausible reasons and subtile pretences, and consequently they have secured the signatures of a great many of our leading and prominent men of both parties.—Some of these emissaries have been from your city, and they have employed agents for their purposes here, and I could name quite a number of our most influential men who have been induced to sign these petitions.

The ostensible purpose set forth in the petition is the importance which attaches to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, both of which failed at the last session of the Legislature. I shall not discuss the amount of importance which may pertain to these two measures, but I take the liberty to say that they cover another not less prominent bill of the late session, and which disturbed the whole legislative term—the Brock bill. The triple project contemplated in the extra session is thus set forth, and I have deemed it my duty to put you on your guard, that the citizens of Baltimore may be "wide awake" to the movements of their enemies.

Of course an extra session of the Legislature must be preceded by an election of ten delegates from Baltimore city, where, I doubt not, the anti-Brock sentiment will vindicate itself. Mr. Freaner will run again in this county, and will most likely be elected. But unless he pledges himself to go for all three of the bills there will be a tremendous effort to defeat him.

I give you the above brief statement of facts to dispose of as you choose, and remain yours, always,

VIGILANT.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing I have learned that a messenger will leave to-night for Annapolis to lay the petition before the Governor.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Annapolis, April 5.

State Receipts from Bank Dividends—The Interest on the State Debt Paid—Military Appointment—The New Tobacco Laws to be Contested, &c.

The State Treasury has received since April 1st, from the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, as a dividend on $75,000 worth of stock owned by the State in said bank, $10,512, being the amount of the semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., and an extra dividend of 10 per cent., just declared by said bank.

The State agent to pay the interest on the public debt, John S. Gittings, yesterday drafted upon the State Treasury for $114,328 89, and also for $111,300 94, amounting in all to $225,629 83, one of which drafts was to pay the July semi-annual interest on the sterling debt payable in London, (which is always drawn three months in advance,) and the other to pay the semi-annual and quarterly interest due April 1st on the currency debt, payable at home. The State Treasurer draws on the State agent for the interest on that part of the sterling and currency debt which is held by the sinking fund of Maryland.

The balance remaining in the Farmer's Bank to the credit of the State treasury yesterday was $44,135 96.

The Governor has appointed Hon. Anthony Kimmell, of Frederick co., Major-General of the Fourth Division of the Maryland Militia. His commission is dated March 28, 1860.

It is known here among officials that the inspectors of tobacco in Baltimore city will resist the operation of the new tobacco inspection law appointing commissioners to supersede the inspectors in the control of their warehouses by leasing them out, and taking from them the appointment of officers, laborers, &c., and will refuse to obey the orders of the commissioners. The inspectors have employed Robt. J. Brent, Esq., to defend them, and the commissioners have applied to S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., to bring an action in the case.

A second writ will be brought by the other commissioners, under another law, passed last session, providing for the sale of the present tobacco warehouses, and the building of other warehouses on deep water, &c., which the inspectors have also determined to resist, and have employed R. J. Brent, Esq., to defend them in that suit.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Monday Morning, April 9.—About 10,000 bushels Wheat were offered this morning, and prices were firm at 1 55a$1 63 for fair to good white, and at 1 65a$1 70 per bushel for prime to choice; and for a lot of 3,000 bushels red, in store $1 45 was offered and refused—we now quote red at 1 43a$1 50 per bushel for fair to prime. Of Corn 25,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 73a76 cts weight, an advance; and yellow at 71a73 cts per bushel do., for good to prime—demand active.

Meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

Washington, April 5.—The Democratic National Committee met here this morning, pursuant to the recent call. Twenty-three States were represented. Hon. George A. Caldwell, of Kentucky, was chosen chairman, in the absence of Judge Smalley, and Hon. C. S. Vallandigham, secretary.

It was unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to change the place for holding the Democratic Convention from Charleston to any other place. The committee then adjourned to meet at Charleston on the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock in the Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Hall, which has been tendered and accepted for the uses of the committee.

Previous to taking action on the resolution, Mr. Vallandigham stated the reasons for the call, which grew out mainly of the complaints about impositions in Charleston concerning accommodations for visitors. He has received numerous letters on this subject. Gentlemen of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis and Louisville had presented inducements for changing the place of meeting to those cities. It might be stated that gentlemen of Charleston would, as far as they could, extend their hospitalities to the delegates.

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, stated to the committee that he had appeared at the summons of the secretary, but did not regard himself as a member. He had met the executive committee at its first meeting as the substitute of Hon. B. H. Wilson, the member of said committee from South Carolina, as expressed in his letter, for the only object to appoint the time when the committee will meet in Charleston. He therefore regarded himself as limited to the single act of fixing the time, which had been done, and not regarding himself as authorized to act, should decline voting or participating further than to say, as a matter of information, that he had received many letters from distinguished gentlemen in Charleston of the convention party, who assured him that the hospitalities of that party would be extended to the fullest extent of their ability to accommodate visitors and delegates. He was frank to say that, in his opinion, nothing need be expected from the anti-convention party. As to a change, he hoped no effort would be made to effect one. He did not believe that the committee had power to make any, and if so, it would have a very deleterious and injurious effect upon the friends of the convention in South Carolina, who, he thought, were unanimous in opposing the change, if not in other States. He had been informed by letters that many of the hotels would charge only $3 per diem. But yesterday he had received private letters saying that certain houses had been fitted up for entertainment at $5 and $6 per diem, including lodging and bedding. The landlords of the city claimed the high prices of provisions as an excuse for these charges. He should not discuss this question, however, and as he should decline voting on any of the propositions before the committee, he would withdraw.

English Capture of an American Trading Vessel.

The Charleston papers give the details of the captare by a British man of war of the brig Jehosse, Capt. Vincent, of Charleston, stated to be on a legitimate trading voyage, off the west coast of Africa. The vessel was formerly named the Como, and sailed between Charleston and Boston as a packet. She was overhauled about the 20th of January in the Gulf of Guinea, by the British cruiser Falcon, Com. Fitzroy, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, and boarded. Every proper question was answered by Captain Vincent, but the right of search denied and resisted. Capt. Vincent and his officers were carried on board the Falcon, and there subjected to great indignity, being stripped of their clothing and abused in an insulting manner. While the officers were thus detained, the vessel was plundered, the cargo was broken open, and the private trunks, desks and stores on board her rifled. A prize crew was put on board, and sail made for the coast. The first night was a scene of demoniac revelry. The prize crew had pillaged the liquor from the stores of the Jehosse, and were helplessly drunk; indeed, so far were they stupefied that the commander of the Falcon withdrew them, and placed a new crew on board the rig. The Jehosse was taken into Vhydah; but after several days dention, she was, on the 6th of Febrry, tendered to her officers, who refsed to accept of her restoration. Ct. Vincent, at last advices, was awiting the arrival of some of the Uted States squadron, to lay his griences before the proper authorities.

Rev. Daniel Worth has been convicted, in Raolph county, N. C., of circulatin the "Helper" book, and sentenced to be imprisoned one year. An apeal, however, has been taken.

At the ry-yard at Pensacola, Fla., on the 7th ult., the government paint shop was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Telegraphic Dispatches

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

Pensacola, April 5.—The U. S. sloop of war Savannah, (sail 24,) has arrived here from Vera Cruz on the 26th.

The Brooklyn, with Minister Melane and Consul Picket, had not arrived when the Savannah sailed.

Miramon was understood to be in full retreat towards the capital, with the design of raising the siege there.

Washington, April 6th.—Mr. Seward's friends here speak openly of plans by which Connecticut is to assured to him in November, through the imposition by the Legislature of additional restrictions upon naturalized citizens. They have no apprehensions concerning Rhode Island.

Norwalk, Conn., April 5.—There is a great democratic rejoicing here to-night. One hundred guns have been fired over the democratic victory in Rhode Island.

Philadelphia.—*Coinage at the U. S. Mint.*—The gold deposits at the Mint in this city for the month of March amounted to $144,477 88.—Silver deposits and purchases, $73,305 72. Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, to the amount of $18,949 17 were received in exchange for new cents, and $3,555 of old copper cents were received in like exchange. The gold coinage for the month was $277,020 in double eagles; $12,525 in quarter eagles; $18,729 in dollars, and $9,177 58 in fine bars, making a total gold coinage of $317,451 58. The silver coinage was $132,989 01 in dollars, half dollars, quarters, dimes, half dimes, three cent pieces and bars. Cents $29,000. The whole number of pieces coined during the month is 3,366,981, of the value of $479,440 59.

Fire at Centreville, Md.—On Saturday night week last the frame hotel at Centreville, Md., owned by B. Conner, was destroyed by fire and was not insured. The Advocate says:

The office owned by Daniel Newnam and occupied by T. B. Quigley as a law office was torn away, and the dwelling house owned by Mrs. E. J. Keating and occupied by E. T. Wallis was prevented from taking fire by frequent applications of water to the side exposed to the heat. The wind was from the southeast, and during the night the meat house of A. A. Duhammel and the stable of Capt. Collins caught fire from the sparks, but were soon extinguished.

Poison in Liquors.—Dr. Cox, the Ohio liquor inspector, lately made an analysis of a number of samples of the "genuine article." A bottle of what was sold by an importer of genuine champagne, contained *one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.* The same gentleman analyzed sixteen samples of wine—Port, Sherry, and Maderia—in which *not one drop of the juice of the grape* was found. The base of the Port wine was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elderberry juice, with alum, sugar and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry wine was a pale malt, sulphuric acid from bitter almonds, with a per centage of alcoholic spirits from brandy. The Maderia was a decoction of hops, sulphuric acid, honey, Jamacia Spirits, &c.

Convention Steamers.—The following steamers are announced to take visitors to the Charleston convention, and to furnish board during its session at the sums stipulated:—The S. R. Spaulding, from Boston, $100 for the round trip; the Keystone, from Philadelphia, $80; the Yorktown, from Richmond, $50; the Coatzacoalcos, from New Orleans, $60; the Augusta, from Savannah, $30, with an extra charge of $2 50 per day for every day that the session shall continue beyond one week. The passengers are to eat and sleep on board during the convention, so that Charleston promises to have a large "floating population."

Death of an American "Knight." The Trinidad papers mention the death of Sir Wm. Becker, Knight Grand Templar, &c., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Becker was a native of Philadelphia, and went to Trinidad sixty years ago as a journeyman carpenter, where he worked at his trade for many years; married a rich quadroon, and by his own industry and the skillful management of his wife's fortune, soon acquired a princely estate, and was knighted for a very large gratuity which he offered to the Spanish government during the Don Carlos civil war. His fortune amounted to $4,000,000.

The English government has raised the export duty on saltpetre from British India from its present rate of about 9s per ton to £6 per ton—a measure expected to produce an additional revenue of more than £150,000. The total export of saltpetre last year, from Calcutta alone, was 25,803 tons.

The "People's" party of Delaware held a State convention at Dover, last week, and after considerable discussion, resolved to not send delegates either to the Baltimore or the Chicago convention, but to await the course of events. The convention then adjourned over until June.

Mutiny in the Camp.—Two s[illegible] bordinate officers of the Knights [illegible] the Golden Circle have published [illegible] card in New Orleans denouncing t[illegible] commander-in-chief of the order. They state that about fifteen hu[illegible] dred men were enrolled in that ci[illegible] under his representation that the o[illegible] der had plenty of money to ass[illegible] the constitutional government [illegible] Mexico, and that they would recei[illegible] grants of land, et cetera, for the [illegible] services. These representations [illegible] duced many to join, but the office[illegible] state there is yet no evidence of [illegible] bona fide movement to carry o[illegible] these plans.

The July Eclipse of the Sun.—The officers of the Smithsonian [illegible] stitute are endeavoring to obtain $[illegible] 000 by subscription, to defray [illegible] expenses of hiring a small vessel a[illegible] equipping her, to convey a party [illegible] astronomers to Cape Chidlay, [illegible] northeast point of Labrador, to t[illegible] observations of the solar eclipse [illegible] the 18th of July. The duration [illegible] the total obscuration at this p[illegible] will be 12 minutes 50 seconds.

Hunter has Virginia.—The [illegible] sult in the 6th District, by telegr[illegible] yesterday, removes all doubt [illegible] the question; for Hunter in win[illegible] that, wins the majority of the D[illegible] gates, for a certainty, and as [illegible] State is to vote as a unit, the D[illegible] gates in a body will record their [illegible] for him over Wise.—*Balt. Rep[illegible] can, 5th inst.*

Senator Seward was born i[illegible] village of Florida, New York, o[illegible] 16th of May, 1801, and will be [illegible] nine years old on the 16th of [illegible] next.

Two hundred laborers have [illegible] put to work on the Maryland [illegible] Delaware railroad, near Smyrna.

Alfred R. Wootten, Esq., has [illegible] appointed attorney general of [illegible] State of Delaware.

DENTISTRY.

Cambridge, Oct. 15, [illegible]

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S. [illegible] tinues to devote his special attention [illegible] practice of his profession in all its [illegible] branches. oct[illegible]

A CARD TO THE SUFFER[illegible]

The Rev. William Cosgrove, while [illegible] ing as a missionary in Japan, was c[illegible] Consumption, when all other means h[illegible] ed, by a recipe obtained from a learned [illegible] cian residing in the great city of Jeddo [illegible] recipe has cured great numbers who w[illegible] fering from Consumption, Bronchit[illegible] Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the [illegible] and nervous depression caused by these [illegible] ders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I w[illegible] this recipe, which I have brought ho[illegible] me, to all who need it, free of charg[illegible] dress Rev. WM. COSGR[illegible]

jan11-3m 230 Baltic st., Brookl[illegible]

THE PUBLIC BLESSING

is now universally admitted to exist [illegible] Fat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitter[illegible] ery day demonstrated by their astonis[illegible] ficacy in the cases which they are an[illegible] to cure. All the complaints of the [illegible] and bowels, weakness of the digestiv[illegible] and of the system generally, bilious a[illegible] affections, night fevers, head aches, p[illegible] tiveness, consumption, rheumatism, [illegible] impurity of the blood, or blotched a[illegible] complexions, soon yield to their cura[illegible] perties. A single trial invariably sec[illegible] the title of the best family medicines [illegible] fore the public. For sale by the [illegible] W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 B[illegible] New York, and by Store-keepers an[illegible] gists generally. ja[illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTM[illegible] AND PILLS, certain Cure for Wou[illegible] Ulcers.—Thomas Thompson, of Ba[illegible] Y., was afflicted all over his body w[illegible] ning ulcers, his life at last became qu[illegible] den to him, as he was a misery to hi[illegible] an annoyance to his friends. In the [illegible] obtaining relief to his sufferings, he [illegible] several physicians and surgeons, but [illegible] seemed so desperate that it was c[illegible] hopeless. At this stage he had rec[illegible] Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and [illegible] vering with these remedies for ten [illegible] was completely cured, and now en[illegible] best of health.

Religious Notice

THE Rev. LEONIDUS ROSSE[illegible] of the *M. E. Church, South,* [illegible] deputed by Bishop Early to visit T[illegible] land this week. Providence perm[illegible] will hold divine service on next Sab[illegible] 15th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., [illegible] E. Church; receive the congregatio[illegible] M. E. Church, *South,* and administ[illegible] ly Sacrament of the *Lord's Suppe*[illegible] ministers of the M. E. Church, *Sou*[illegible] pected to be present. A cordial in[illegible] hereby given to our friends in the [illegible] be present on the occasion. TRU[illegible] Taylor's Island, Md., Ap. 11 1[illegible]

VENDU[illegible]

BY virtue of an order of the [illegible] Court of Dorchester County, w[illegible] at the late residence of William L. [illegible] CROTCHER'S FERRY,

On SATURDAY, April 2[illegible]

between the hours of 12 and 2 o'cl[illegible]

One Negro Woman MARI[illegible]

slave for life, and

One Negro Man MART[illegible]

a slave for life, the [illegible]

William L. Drura, deceased [illegible]

The above negroes are sold for [illegible] debts.

Terms of sale, six months cred[illegible]

TILGHMAN HA[illegible]

ELIZABETH A. [illegible]

ap11-ts Ad[illegible]

WINTHROP & [illegible]

ARE again in the market w[illegible] assortment of

SPRING GO[illegible]

Our stock of SHOES and [illegible] are varied, and T[illegible] cheaper than we have ever so[illegible] invite our customers and others [illegible] early call.

All kinds of COUNTRY P[illegible] ken in exchange for goods.

We have a convenient and s[illegible] sheds, for the accommodation [illegible] friends, which they are invited [illegible]

April 11, 1860.

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