THE DEMOCRAT.

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CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 22, 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.

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.

French Importation of Africans.

The London News confidently asserts it as a fact, although Lord Clarendon has not been officially informed of it, that the French Government has entered into a contract for a supply of ten thousand Africans for Martinique and Guadaloupe.

If this be true, the first question that arises is whether the recent articles in the London Times in favor of such a course being pursued by the British Government have been dictated by a knowledge of this movement as in contemplation on the part of the French, or whether, on the other hand, the French have taken the hint from the Times? Louis Napoleon is a man quite capable of seizing an idea and carrying it out. He is just the man for bold action, and loves, as all Frenchmen, and perhaps, all men do, to take the initiative and claim all the merit, even where the idea is not entirely their own. But in this case, the more probable view is, that France has conceived the idea and made the contract with consulting England. This the Times has found out, and not wishing John Bull to get alarmed and break off the friendly relations existing, has actually proposed the same scheme to England, as favoring the extension of negro liberty, which would be otherwise justly regarded as a renewal of the slave trade under another name.

THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY.—Humphrey Marshall describes the Know Nothing party as "a broad and quiet river, that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and beauty on all sides, losing itself only in the expanded ocean of the nation's weal!" An ex-Know Nothing friend of the Louisville Democrat says that, according to his experience, "it is like a country road he once travelled, which, at the start, was broad and plain, straight and smooth, promising a pleasant journey, and speedy arrival at the desired goal, but it soon began to twist around fences and wind through the woods, becoming less distinct at every step, until at last it ended in a rabbit track, and ran into the ground."

THE GREAT MONUMENT which it is proposed to erect at Plymouth, Mass., in commemoration of the Puritan fathers, will be one of the most magnificent specimens of sculptural art in this country. It is to consist of a colossal figure of Faith, pointing to the skies, and holding a Bible under the left arm. The figure will be of granite, 75 feet high, and supported by a pedestal 80 feet high, making in all a noble and unsurpassed monumental structure of 150 feet.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Robert W. K. Dixon, Commission Merchant, Baltimore. Mr. Dixon is well known here, this being his native place, and his industry and energy in connection with his known business habits, should commend him to the public—especially to his friends here.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.—Quite a crowd of the order left here last Monday to be present at the grand conclave which sits to-morrow (Thursday) in Baltimore, to select a candidate for Governor, &c. From the swarm that followed the King of the "Gum," we may expect to hear of some rare scenes in and out of the Convention.

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.

BOOKS FOR AUGUST.—We have received the following Magazines for next month: Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Magazine and Graham's Magazine.

☞Our town was visited on Friday last by a very respectable excursion party of the Independent Order of Red Men from Baltimore.

"A VOTER."—We can't publish your communication unless we know who is responsible.

"THE CAMBRIDGE HERALD," a new paper started in this place by Mr. Wm. H. Bowdle, made its first appearance last Saturday.

RE-NOMINATION OF FREMONT.—The New Hampshire Republicans are looking to the future. The Republican members of the late Legislature, before adjourning, passed the following resolution, in secret caucus, by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we nominate John C. Fremont as candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1860, upon the platform of principles adopted by the Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1856, and upon the resolutions of the present Legislature in relation to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott—subject to the decision of a Republican National Convention.

FOR CONGRESS.—We learn that Marcy Fountain, Esq., of Caroline county, is a candidate for the Know-Nothing nomination for Congress in this District, and that his claims will be strongly pressed by his numerous friends from Caroline before the nominating convention at Cambridge. Teagle Townsend, Esq., of Worcester, is also a candidate, and it is thought that the contest for the nomination between these two war-horses of Know-Nothingism will be particularly spirited. Wm. Frazier, Esq., of Dorchester, is also spoken of as a compromise candidate.—*Easton Star.*

We have also heard that Col. Leonard, of Worcester, is being strongly urged, in this connection, by his friends.

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

A Solecism.

I notice in the Maine "Progressive Age" that some of its satellites have made quite an unfortunate display in trying to traduce and vilify those who believe in Spiritualism, and signed their name "Common Sense." The idea is a most novel one. What! common sense in the Progressive Age? Why I would sooner look for a snow ball in a red-hot furnace. It is very likely the individual caught the idea from his mother or grand mother, who might have told him in some of his childish freaks he would be a sensible man; but had he got his father's opinion no doubt he would have been told he was a great block head. He reminds me of the Crow that mistook himself for an Eagle and tried to carry off the old Ram. The creature says he is going to bray again soon. I hope he will consult his father first, so he will better understand his appropriate name and make no more infringements upon wisdom by signing his name "Common Sense."

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Another Excitement in Kansas—A Serious Disturbance Threatened.

The town of Doniphan, in Kansas, was thrown into a state of excitement on the 6th inst., in consequence of a fracas between Capt. R. Boyd, formerly of South Carolina, and Capt. Mitchell, one of Gen. Lane's aids.—The latter, it appears, took exception to a portion of an oration delivered on the 4th by the former, and sent him a challenge to fight a duel with muskets at forty paces. The challenge was excepted, the parties met, and were about to fire when the civil officers arrested them. A letter says:

Whilst the attention of the pro-slavery party was directed to the affair between the belligerents, the free-soilers took thirty-seven of their muskets from a log house not far below the hotel, and carried them to a free-soil boarding house beyond Gen. Lane's mill. As soon as this fact became known, the pro-slavery party sent a committee to demand the restoration of the guns. The free-soilers refused to give them up. The pro-slavery party told them they would give them until two o'clock next day to return them, and if they were not then returned, they would come and take them.

Runners were then sent out to the country by both parties for reinforcements, and small squads came flocking in from all quarters, thoroughly prepared for battle. Night came on, squads still continuing to come in. The storm of war was lowering and portentous. Gen. Whitfield deemed it proper to send an express to Gov. Walker, informing him of the condition of things, and to send the records of the land office to Fort Leavenworth for safe keeping.

Just at dark the free State party agreed to bring their muskets to Capt. Dunning, and were soon stacking them in front of the hotel. The leaders of both parties then promised to observe the peace. It was half-past nine o'clock when there was a general dispersion, and quiet was again restored. The night before no a citizen of Doniphan had slept an hour. Gen. Lane boasted, after the trouble was over, that on the hill above his mill he had counted, of his forces, 250 able-bodied men at ten o'clock the night before, and that he could have 500 that night if necessary.

Gen. Ege, late of Maryland, took an active part in restoring peace. Capt. Mitchell is the same man that Titus gagged when a prisoner at Lecompton. He is a carpenter by trade, and went to Kansas from Covington, Ky. The free-soilers, it appears, refused to join with the pro-slavery men of Doniphan in the celebration of the 4th. Capt. Boyd, in his oration, referred to this fact, and this is what offended Capt. Mitchell.

The Know-Nothing Party Status.

We have at no period since the presidential election entertained the idea that the Know-Nothing party of this State would long be capable of presenting a harmonious or undivided front in the contests in which it might be hereafter required to struggle. The thing would be utterly anomalous and impossible. Beaten at all points, and driven cowering from every other State in the Union, that party is even here without the sympathies or applause of the masses of the people. Let them affect to disguise it as they may, there is a sentiment of chagrin and disappointment, not loud but deep, pervading its ranks far more thoroughly than is supposed, and which is fast ripening into a feeling of revenge against those unscrupulous wire-workers who, by their mendacious misrepresentations, raised so high the hopes of victory and power, only to be egregiously deceived. What party, indeed, could be expected to maintain itself under such circumstances? Why, its pretensions are becoming a standing jest! He must indeed be very credulous of the gullible proclivities of the people who imagine that they can continue to be nourished upon such barren pastures as Know Nothingism affords.

Disappointed and deceived in all their hopes of attaining national supremacy—both the shadow and the substance of the spoils of victory departed from them—the adherents of that party must hereafter be harder to keep in order or discipline than a herd of wild buffaloes. Hence we everywhere hear of dissension and disaffection. Those who hitherto followed its standard when borne in the hands of the "Model President," hoping and trusting that *he* was not a "Pharisee, after the straightest of the sect," are now no longer found herding with it. The clarion notes of the old Whig bugle are heard sounding the recall of its cohorts from the contaminating ranks, and the "old guard" is preparing to obey the summons. Besides these, there are hundreds of misguided Democrats, who in an evil hour, forgetting the "faith of their fathers," were caught by the deceitful bait of Know-Nothingism, but who now are secretly repentant of their folly, and feeling a consciousness of the "cold fire" still within their breasts, inwardly rejoice at the success of the great Democratic party. Even that portion of the press which hitherto gave its support and countenance to the "Secret Order," while at the same time it proclaimed its repudiation of its principles, begins now to turn a cold and unsympathizing glance upon its present hopeless and fallen condition.

In this state of things it would seem that all that will be needed on the part of the friends of the Constitution and equal rights to obtain a victory over so shattered and broken an adversary, is to present such candidates for the suffrages of the people as shall be able to rally to their support the conservative and law-abiding citizens of all parties and opinions.—*Baltimore Republican.*

AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.—The North American Review tells the following good story: A countryman of ours of somewhat rude appearance walking in the Strand early in May saw his favorite dish of strawberries and cream blushing at him from the counter of the resturant. Entering he carelessly called for a bowl, to the marked surprise of several persons present, who knew the extravagance of the luxury, and rightly presumed the American was ignorant at what cost he was putting himself. He had not finished his repast before the curious looks of the company suggested his mistake and aroused all his latent pride.—"What is to pay?" inquired he as he laid down the dish, not without a lowering side look at the wiseacres who waited for his chopfallen aspect when the victualler's reply should fall upon his waiting ear. "A guinea, sir." Tossing down the coin from a not overfull purse, and bridling up with an air of assumed indifference, "I'll take another!" was the American's only rejoinder.

Col. Alfred Cumming.

We find in the New York Tribune of the 26th ult., (says the Baltimore Republican) a complimentary notice of the newly appointed Governor of Utah, which we publish below. Col. Cumming, adds the Savannah Georgian, is indeed deserving of all the encomiums that have been heaped upon him, as all who know him will not fail to acknowledge.

He left Georgia, his native State and home, many years ago a voluntary exile, his proud spirit failing to permit him to live among a people, who were ungrateful enough, while the memory of his devotion and services were fresh in their recollection, to render against him an unjust and unrighteous verdict.

During the summer of the yellow fever, 1839, he, as the Mayor of the city, in the absence of all other authorities, arrested and imprisoned a man, who was drunk and disorderly and disturbing the peace of the city.

For this, an action of damages for false imprisonment was brought against him, which resulted in a heavy verdict.

It is but just to the people of Augusta to mention that this verdict was received with displeasure by a large portion of them, and that if they had been permitted to do so, they would have satisfied the demands of the law, by voluntary contributions. We regard the appointment of Col. Cumming as the best in all respects yet made by the administration, and feel an entire confidence that, if sufficient support and authority is given him, he will speedily and surely settle the disturbances now rife in the Territory of Utah.

"Col. Cumming resided for a long time in Augusta. He was elected Mayor of that city for the year during which the yellow fever created such dismal ravage among its inhabitants, and it is told, to his credit, that in the most alarming periods of its virulence, he persisted in sitting by the side of the dying, in visiting, comforting, coffining and following to the trenches the dead, when almost all others had fled, and in showing throughout the pestilence a total disregard of personal danger, that won him a high esteem from all who witnessed or heard of his exertions. Subsequently, he became a sutler in the United States army, was in Mexico during the war, and afterward in California. At the time of his appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Saint Louis, he was acting in the same capacity of sutler at Jefferson Barracks. He takes his family with him to Utah to make that territory his permanent residence; and, if personal firmness add to the disposition to fulfil his programme can do anything to bring back that wayward community to the paths of virtuous civilization, we may hope for some favorable result from the selection made. Beyond his official duties, we learn that Col. Cumming has mingled little in political strifes, and this of itself will be an advantage to him."

The Position of Parties.

There is something worthy of observation in the present position of the political parties of the day. The Whig party, as a distinct organization, has ceased to exist. In its stead at the North, we have Black Republicanism or Abolitionism—at the South, Know-Nothingism or bastard Americanism. The old Jeffersonian Democracy stands in firm phalanx where it ever has stood, by the side of the Constitution and the rights of the *whole* people. Where, under such circumstances, should honest, Union-loving citizens be found? Can any such be willing to unite with the fanatical Abolitionists, who, with the insane proposal to elevate the negro race to a social and political equality with the white, are openly warring against the decree of infinite wisdom and the wise and wholesome institutions established by our patriotic forefathers? Can any honest and good citizen who remembers that God, the infinite Ruler, has said, "we must do unto others as we would that others should do to us"—that "we shall not oppress the stranger and the alien"—"there shall be *one law* for the native born and for the stranger that comes to sojourn amongst you" we say can any honest and good man unite with a party which openly arrays itself against the positive commands of God, and as openly tramples upon the Constitution, which guarantees in accordance with the commands of our Maker an equality of rights and privileges to every citizen?

If, then, as we believe, honest, law-loving, Constitution-supporting men cannot affiliate with Abolitionists or Know-Nothings, because each are at war with the express commands of God and the requirements of the Constitution, they must of necessity either be idle spectators of the struggle now going on, or they must unite with the Democratic party. We think we have fairly stated the facts—that we have shown the true position of the several political parties of the day—and that all honest men will be forced to admit that the Democratic party alone stands by the great principles of civil and religious liberty, as set forth in the Constitution of our country. Let these matters be properly considered and acted upon, and there can be no difficulty in prophesying where the honest and patriotic men of all parties will be found in this battle for human rights, as intended to be secured by God and our Constitution.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Hon. J. A. Stewart on African Slavery.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt (in pamphlet form) of the speech of the Hon. J. A. Stewart, of Maryland, on African slavery. This very able production reviews, with great comprehensiveness, the natural, moral, social, legal and constitutional status of slavery. In considering the origin, progress, present condition and future destiny of the United States in connection with it, as a part of its social system, and in exposing the bearings of the institution on the interests of all sections of the Union and the African race, great research is exhibited. The distinguished author sustains his positions, to wit: that the State and Territorial Governments, all being component parts of one entirety, so far as social and municipal regulations are concerned, are pro-slavery by necessary consequence; with a long list of authorities, scriptural, social and legal, from the passage in Holy Writ in which manservants and maid-servants are spoken of in the same category with the ox, the ass, and other chattles, to the latest provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. As a study of useful, historical matter, to say nothing on the great questions of the day, Mr. Stewart's speech will be found deeply interesting and instructive.—*The States.*

UNION TICKET IN WORCESTER COUNTY.—The "Union party" (whigs and democrats) in Worcester county, Md., have recommended the following ticket:

For the State Senate—L. J. M. P. Broadwater. For the House of Delegates—Irving Spence, Curtis W. Jacobs, Dr. Joseph L. Adrean. For Clerk of the Court—Wm. S. Moore. For Register of Wills—Dr. Hillary R. Pitts. For Sheriff—Joshua Johnson. For County Commissioners—Benjamin Livingston, John E. Hayward, Wm. Layton, Robert Pitts, Stephen D. Purnell. For Wreck Master—Wm. Veasy. For Surveyor—Wm. Shockley.

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Rutland, July 16th.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Four hundred delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted sustaining President Buchanan's administration, approving of the Dred Scott decision and the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas; advocating a repeal of the prohibitory law, and directing that an address to the people of Vermont be prepared. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy were also adopted. Willis Lyman was nominated for Lieut. Governor, and J. J. Thurston for Treasurer.

☞The Winona (Minn.) Republican, of the 7th inst., states that the mercury has been for some days, at one hundred degrees in the shade.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 16.

A new impulse to filibustering, both by land and sea, will be afforded to American adventures by old Spain when she shall be so unwise as to attempt the invasion of Mexico.—There is a reason to believe that President Commonfort embraces in his plan for the defense of the country from Spanish hostilities the issue of letters of marque and reprisal against Spanish commerce, and the enlistment under his flag of volunteers both for naval and land service. A fleet of privateers under Mexican colors, with Mexican commissions and Yankee officers and crews, will soon be in readiness—some to meet Spanish commerce upon the ocean, and others, perhaps, to land marauding or revolutionary forces at various accessible points on the coast of Cuba.

If England and France should approve of the invasion of Mexico by Spain, they will no doubt undertake to put down privateering, under whatever colors it may be employed, and also to aid Spain in protecting the Cuban coast. But it would appear, from recent advices, that Spain is not likely to heed the advice of these powers, and that their aid cannot be relied upon as a means of extrication from the difficulty in which Spain, by her perverseness, may become involved.

The indifference with which the British government received the proposition made in behalf of the anti-slave trade interest—for the free importation of voluntary labor from Africa into any or all the West India Islands—has turned the attention of British philanthropy to the only remaining mode of arresting the Cuban and New York African slave trade, and that is by the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

If the last experiment of the employment of gunboats on the coast of Cuba for the prevention of the slave trade should fail, as it no doubt will, the next mode to be agreed upon by the British government will probably be the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States, under whose laws the importation of slaves is prohibited.

But to return to Gen. Commonfort's warlike preparations. It is stated that he has already sent to some of our ports a number of quires of blank letters of marque commissions, which the Mexican consuls will be ready to fill up and deliver to applicants, upon certain favorable terms, the moment that war shall be declared by either party. Whether our government will interfere to prevent such expeditions will depend upon existing treaties and laws, and the general policy which it may be intended to adopt on that subject.

The difficulties between the two Tehuantepec companies, one claiming under the Geary grant and the other under the Sloo grant, are settled. This government recognizes the right of the La Sere directory of the Sloo company to act for that company. The government will not insist upon the protection of the rights of American citizens in the grants. Senator Benjamin goes out with dispatches to Mexico, and as the agent of the Tehuantepec companies. The Tehuantepec transit will be opened as soon as possible—probably by November.

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Published at the request of a Subscriber in Iowa.

Southern Congressional Elections.

The time is rapidly approaching for the choice of Congressmen in several of the Southern States, (says the Middletown (N. Y.) Banner of Liberty, of the 24th ult.,) and we see by our exchanges that the contest is becoming quite warm; especially in Kentucky and Tennessee. We cannot believe it possible it possible, however, after the evidence afforded by the Presidential election, of the utter prostration of the Know-Nothing order at the North, and its entire absorption by the Black Republican party, its active alliance with which has been so often shown, that a majority of the intelligent voters of any Congressional District of a Southern State can be so recreant to their own dearest interests as to elect a Know Nothing as their Representative. It is well known that the deadly hatred of the leaders of the Know Nothing party against the National Democracy is so great that they will sacrifice all other considerations for the sake of antagonism to its measures. This was fully proven in the last Congress, when most of its members in the House of Representatives either acted openly in concert with the Black Republicans of the North, and voted to elect the Abolition traitor *Banks* as Speaker, or seditiously persisted in throwing away their votes upon a third candidate, in order to allow his election over Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, the candidate of the National Democracy for the Speakership. Hence the extent of their hatred to the latter and affinity to the former party was so fully proven as to render unnecessary any argument on the subject. In their blind infatuation they placed upon record their preference for a Massachusetts Abolitionist rather than a Southern Democrat. Can any sane man doubt that if favored with an opportunity they would again act in concert with Black Republicanism to compass the defeat of the National Democracy? No point can arise in which sectional interests could more strongly urge them to a contrary course than in the last House of Representatives. After they have thus shown their hands will they again be entrusted with the power to betray, by any Southern constituency?

Let it be remembered that the contest between the Sectional Seditionists and the National Democracy is not yet over, and such a fatal mistake as the election of a few Know Nothing members of Congress might yet defeat the good results of the glorious triumph of last November. The quarrels in Kansas are yet kept up by Northern Sectionalists, aided by the co-operation of Southern Know Nothings, in the hope of throwing an element of discord into the next Congress upon which both of these factions may co-operate against the National Democracy. In evidence of this we copy the following jubilant prognostications from the Black Republican K. N. Herald, of New York, in its issue of the 22d instant:

"KANSAS—A DISTINCT ISSUE MADE UP.—It will be seen from our advices by telegraph, that the free State party of Kansas have called together their Legislature and a State Convention, and that in both bodies they adhere to their platform of the Topeka free State constitution, and will have nothing less. This is significant of an interesting contest in the next Congress. The local authorities recognized by the federal administration have provided for an election this month and a State Convention in September (we believe), which will doubtless form a new State constitution. When this is presented to Congress the remonstrances of the free State party and the Topeka charter will also be presented, and the final result will probably be the compromise projected by Gov. Walker of the present admission of Kansas as a free State, with a new slave State on the south side of it. At all events, these late proceedings of the free State party in Kansas furnish a broad margin for a tremendous sectional and party agitation at Washington next winter, and perhaps for several winters and summers to come. Stirring times are coming, and no mistake."

Yes, in the language of the Black Republican K. N. Herald, we concur, "Stirring times ahead, and no mistake!" In those stirring times, are intelligent Southerners willing to trust as their representatives the members of that party which has already betrayed them, by aiding in, and conniving at, the election of a Massachusetts Abolitionist over a Southern Democrat, to preside over the popular branch of Congress? After the National Democracy of the North have heroically battled with sectional fanaticism in the North, so successfully as to insure the election of a National President, in order to protect the Constitutional rights of the South, will any district in the Southern States (save in half-abolitionized Maryland) be found so recreant to themselves and so ungrateful to their friends at the North, as to defeat the good results of the glorious victory achieved, by electing K. N. factionists to the coming Congress? If so, we are indeed greatly deceived, and, in common with all national men at the North, will feel deeply humiliated and illy repaid for our utmost exertions, by day and by night, during the canvass of 1856.

In former contests between the National Democracy and Know-Nothingism at the South, thousands of intelligent men were deceived as to the state of parties in the Northern States and induced to vote for the candidates of the K. N. party by the representations made to the effect that the party at the North was as National as the Democratic, and at the same time more powerful and better able to defeat sectionalism. But now both these falsehoods are fully exploded. The election returns from the Eastern and Northern States showed that the portion of the Know-Nothings that stood by Fillmore upon his *quasi* National platform, was hardly numerous enough for a corporal's guard in some of these States, (the great body of the K. N.'s therein fusing with the Black Republicans and voting for Fremont,) while in not a single State north of Mason and Dixon's line did the Fillmore K. N.'s rise in numbers above a contemptible minority in comparison with either the Democratic or Black-Republican party. Instead of being more powerful than the National Democracy at the North, as had been alleged, the Fillmore K. N.'s proved to be vastly the weakest party in the field in each of the Northern States while in some whole States they polled but a few dozen votes. On the other hand, the National Democracy carried the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and came very near carrying Ohio and several others, despite the combined opposition of the Black Republicans and their Fremont and Fillmore K. N. allies. That even the Fillmore K. N.'s were, practically, allies of the Black-Republicans, is evident from the fact that while Fillmore pretended to occupy a National platform, the only effect of his running at the North was to draw off and throw away votes that could not have been obtained for Fremont, and that would, but for his candidacy, have been given to Buchanan. The running of Fillmore at the North was but a shrewd stratagem of the enemy to divide and conquer; and had Fremont been elected, there can be no doubt at this day, in the mind of any well informed man, that Fillmore and his friends would have been well cared for in the distribution of the spoils, for it would have been to them that Fremont would have been indebted for success.

With all these facts before them, we cannot doubt but many thousand Southerners who threw away their votes upon Fillmore last fall, under an erroneous impression of the state of parties at the North, will now, that these impressions are so fully removed, cheerfully respond to the patriotic devotion of the National Democracy of the North, in doing their part so heroically in defending the Constitutional rights of the South, and promptly perform the part devolving upon them to consummate the victory in behalf of the Constitution and State Rights, by electing National Democrats to act in unison with their brethren of the North, and thus ensure a working majority in Congress, to carry out the National policy of the Administration. It would indeed be irreparable calamity, after all that has been achieved at the North in behalf of Southern rights, if any portion of the South should suicidally elect any other than National Democrats to Congress, and thus destroy all that has been gained. As before intimated, we have hardly patience to entertain the apprehension for a moment. All that is necessary is, to let the importance of the issue be fairly understood by the masses of the people; and we hope no pains will be spared for this purpose.

Patriots of Kentucky, Tennessee and the "Old North State!" your brethren throughout the Union look to you to complete the work that has been so gloriously begun and so nearly accomplished. You have the last and most important part of the battle to perform: for you have the most considerable members of the enemy to meet. In the other States in which elections are to be held, the enemy has not force enough to decently maintain even a formal opposition. But a brief period remains—will you not improve it well? May the answer from the polls be equally satisfactory to yourselves and your brethren throughout our wide-spread land!

Although no additional evidence can be needed, at this late day, to prove the complicity and coalition of Black Republicanism and K. N. ism at the North, it may not be amiss to give in this connection the following card from the President of the K. N. order in Pennsylvania, preceded by a few appropriate remarks from the Cecil (Md.) Democrat:

BLACK REPUBLICAN AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM AGAIN FRATERNIZING.—These twin brothers in iniquity are again in fraternal embrace in Pennsylvania, as they are in every other northern state, without exception, we believe. Indeed, they have become, all through the north, nearly one and the same organization, so far as political results are concerned. Effete abolitionism was early engrafted upon the young and vigorous stock of Know-Nothingism in New England, and the two have blended into one. A union of these two factions has been effected in Pennsylvania, and they have nominated a ticket for Governor, &c., to be supported by their joint suffrage at the next election. In Maryland, those Know-Nothings who are ashamed of the association with Black Republicanism in the North, are taking great pains to mislead the public mind on this point. They are afraid to let it be known that "Americanism" and Black Republicanism are going hand in hand together through the present campaign in Pennsylvania. If any of our Know-Nothing friends here are disposed to deny this fact, we refer them to the card of John J. Clyde, President of the Pennsylvania State Council. Read it "Americans," all you who are opposed to an association in the remotest degree with Black Republicans, and tell us how you like it. Read it, Democrats and old line Whigs, and charge it home upon your Know-Nothing adversaries, that they are giving aid and comfort to a party here in Maryland, whose brethren have been abolitionized throughout the North. Here is the card of Mr Clyde. How do you like it?

"TO ALL TRUE AMERICANS.—A few straight-out Americans who, for reasons best known to themselves; disapprove of the union movement which resulted in the nomination of David Wilmot for Governor, have issued a call for an American State Convention at Lancaster on the 3d of June. There has been no response to the call, except in one or two counties, the mass of the Americans deprecating the movement as one designed to distract and divide the Opposition, and give aid and comfort to the Democratic anti-American pro-slavery party. The Americans of the various counties were fully and fairly represented in the State Convention; their delegates went there in good faith, prepared to abide the result, whatever it might be,—and casting aside all personal preferences, the Americans of the State generally cordially endorse the action of the Convention and will give a hearty support to the nominees. The evidence of this may be found in the action of the State Council, and most of the subordinate Councils. Many honest Americans were misled last year, and made to play "second fiddle" to the Democratic party and their Foreign Romish allies. They will be careful not to make a similar fatal mistake this year. The tone and temper of the American press throughout the State indicate that the Union movement is complete and perfect in all its parts, and that the Americans and Republicans, occupying the same platform, and rallying under the same banner, will present a solid front to the Romish and Slavery Battalions, and march onward to certain victory. The right spirit is abroad, and all attempts to distract and divide the Opposition will proe abortive.

JOHN J. CLYDE,
President of the Pennsylvania State Council."

[From the Boston Post.]

New Medical Salt;

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LANCET, LEECHES AND BLISTERS!!

"We commend the fortunate and enterprising Proprietor, Dr. F. Coggswell, for his wisdom in sending forth his new discovery without *certificates*—so common with the nostrums of the day—and with no other backer than its real value and his own reputation. As he may be unknown to the community abroad, we take great pleasure in stating that he has long occupied a prominent position in the profession, and received (about thirty years ago) his collegiate and medical education at two popular colleges in New England.

It will be seen that the doctor has recently refused a liberal proposition for an equal partnership in his discovery, from a medical gentleman who has experimentally proved its efficacy."

Providence Advertiser (R. I.,) says: "Dr. Coggswell's reputation as a physician and chemist is sufficient guarantee of the preparation which he now offers to the afflicted."

Jonesboro' Vindicator, (Tenn.,)—"We place more confidence in the virtue of this Medicine than we ordinarily do in Patent Medicines, from the consideration of the plain, unvarnished statement of the proprietor, and the character he sustains wherever known."

Niagara Democrat, (N. Y.,)—"The greatest discovery made in Medicine for the last thousand years."

Old Colony Memorial, (Mass.)—"It is for the public to see that no ancient and long-honored theories crush out a TRUTH in its infancy."

Boston Times,—"A medical discovery equal in importance to the application of the great antisthetic agents, Ether and Chloroform."

Kingston Advertiser, (Canada.)—"When we recollect the virulent opposition to the introduction of vaccination, and the fatuous manner in which even the most eminent medical men shut their eyes to its wonderful life saving operation, we ought to be careful how we reject Dr. C's NEW DISCOVERY without a fair trial."

Washington Bee, (Ind.)—"The modesty with which its discovery is heralded to the world, so unlike other medicinal discoveries, must ensure it a favorable reception."

Westfield Republican, (N. Y.)—"The physicians of this town are favorably impressed with its claims."

Berkley American, (Va.)—"Some of the press speak in the *highest terms* of this Salt."

Liberty Advocate, (Miss.)—"Among the recent discoveries in medical science, none promise more to the afflicted, than that made by Dr. Coggswell, of Boston."

Boston Herald,—"There is a deep interest felt by the community in regard to this extraordinary medicine, whose operation is as mysterious as that of vaccine matter."

Lynn News, (Mass.)—"Over 400 Newspapers have published Dr. C.'s discovery, and he is flooded with orders by mail and express, for his Salt."

N. B.—To protect the community from imposition by *counterfeits*, the proprietor will employ NO AGENT, and has made such arrangements, that he can send the Antiphlogistic Salt in any quarter by MAIL or EXPRESS, to any part of the U. S. or foreign countries, free of expense to purchasers. It is put up in drachm packages for acute diseases, at $2—chronic packages $5—and family do. $8—to be had only at his Office, No. 25 WINTER St., or by mail, through Box 322, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

OUR SHARE IN THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the slave trade, says:

"The public are perhaps not aware that the amount of capital claiming to have a home in the United States, which is invested in the trade, is no less than $3,000,000, and its profits $17,000,000 annually!"

The greater portion of it, no doubt, is invested by men who are continually affecting a holy horror of slavery.

DIARRHEA.—The following recipe for the diarrhea was lately communicated by a correspondent of the Augusta Evening Dispatch:

"Take a handful of strawberry leaves and pour on them half a pint of boiling water; let it remain one hour and drink the tea. If you cannot get the boiling water, chew and swallow the juice. This is a most valuable and efficient remedy. It rarely fails to give immediate relief, and performs a permanent cure."

July 22, 1857.

NEWARK FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next scholastic year of this institution will commence August 26th, '57.

The village in which the Seminary is located is noted for its healthfulness and is easy of access, having daily communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore by rail road.

No expense is spared in order to give the pupils the best instruction and the most constant care.

TERMS—Board and tuition in English studies and Latin—$150 per annum. Music, Languages, Painting, &c., extra. The departments of Music and Modern Languages are in the care of Prof. Heness, and the pupils in each have *daily* lessons. Parents who wish to place their Daughters in the institution are requested to give notice to that effect as the number of pupils is limited.

Circulars containing further information may be had by addressing the Principal,

MISS H. CHAMBERLAIN,
July 22, '57. 1lw Newark, Delaware.

ELISHA KENT KANE.

A BIOGRAPHY.

BY WM. ELDER.

IN announcing the LIFE OF DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of that great man.

Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. Elder is well qualified to do justice to the subject.

This work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the superb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full face potrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.

In order to give this work a large circulation it will be sold at the low price of $1 50.

More than $300,000 Sold within 9 Months
DR. KANE'S GREAT WORK,
ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,

Is now being read by more than two hundred thousand persons, old and young, learned and unlearned. It is just the book which should be owned and read by every American.

Five hundred newspapers have each pronounced it the most remarkable and marvelous work ever published.

The Foreign journals and the most distinguished *savans* of Europe are extravagant in its praise.

It is more interesting than "Robinson Crusoe;" being a faithful account of privations and hardships, the narrative of which cannot be read without a shudder.

Our most eminent men have vied with each other in extolling its merits.

Two volumes, octavo, Superbly Illustrated. Three Hundred Engravings. Price $5.

DR. KANE'S FIRST NARRATIVE,
The U. S. Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin,
DURING THE YEARS 1850-51.

"A THOUSAND DOLLAR PIANO."

We paid a visit, the other day, to the music store of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, on purpose to see a specimen of his pianos, just manufactured at his up-town establishment, of which we had heard a good deal of boasting. It may not be generally known that Mr. Waters has been established in this city but a little while, having set up in a small way some six years ago as agent for a Boston firm, and gone on by dint of industry and enterprise, till he has become one of the most prominent music publishers and dealers in the country. His musical instruments are well known for their superior qualities, though they scarcely surpass in richness, volume of tone and delicacy of touch some instruments of more obscure makers which we have seen; yet, even in these prime respects, Waters's best pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country—though those of Chickering, Gilbert and others are more famous.

The particular piano we went to see, though, is certainly a superb affair. It is characterized by great fullness and richness of tone, and remarkable *expressive* power; while its externals are equally noteworthy; it has a rosewood case, elegantly inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and carved in various cabinet designs; altogether got up with every care of finish. Other pianos we heard in the same room, of equally fine tone—the same class of instruments, in fact, except the case—offered for a fraction of the cost of this very elegant one. Persons wishing for instruments of this kind, whether at the most economical or extravagant price, will be likely to be suited at the ware-room of Horace Waters.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

MARRIED.

Near St. Joseph, Mo., on the 4th inst., Mrs. SARAH E. FLINT to WM. SAXTON.

DIED.

In this town, after a protracted illness, on the 19th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE, relict of Richardson Gambriel.

In this county, on the 16th inst., JAMES S., son of George W. and and Louisa Orem, aged 10 years, 5 months and 18 days. [Denton Journal please copy.]

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 17, 1857.

WHEAT.—Good new white 1 80a$1 86, prime do. 1 90a$1 95; fair white $1 70. Red 1 80a $1 85 per bushel.

CORN.—Prime white 89a90 cents, and good to prime yellow 85a87 per bushel.

RYE.—Pennsylvania 1 06a$1 08 per bushel.

OATS.—Good to prime Maryland 57a58 cents, and choice Pennsylvania 61 cents per bushel.

☞THE ORPHANS' COURT of DORCHESTER COUNTY will sit on MONDAY the 27th of July. [July 22, 1857.

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

July 22d 1857. 3t BYRN & REA.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BAIRD respectfully request those needing his *Dental* services, to call as early as possible as he expects to be absent from Cambridge about six or eight weeks from the middle of Aug. next.

Cambridge, July 22d 1857.

RE-OPENED.

THE AIREY'S M. E. CHURCH will be re-opened on Sunday the 2d day of August, 1857; preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Roberts of Baltimore; at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Williams of Dorchester; at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. George Scott of Baltimore. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend,

July 22d, '57. JOHN C. GREGG.

ROBERT W. K. DIXON,
(Late of the firm of Dixon & Pearson,)
General Produce
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 116 LIGHT STREET WHARF,
Between Camden and Conway sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Will attend strictly to selling all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE entrusted to his care.

July 22, 1857.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—On the 6th inst., as two men, named Peace and Skugg, were quarreling in Summersville, Ky., a Mr. Beauchamp interfered to prevent mischief, when Peace threatened to kill him. Mr. B. then fired a revolver at Peace without injury, when the latter, placing his rifle at the breast of Beauchamp, "literally tore his heart out." The