CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr., Editor.

Wednesday Morning, March 14, 1860

SENATOR PEARCE OF MARYLAND.—The statement that Senator Pearce, of Maryland, was originally elected to fill an unexpired term in the Senate is erroneous. The National Intelligencer says he was elected in 1843 for a full term, as successor to the Hon. J. L. Kerr, whose term expired March 1843, so that March next will complete three full Senatorial terms which Mr. Pearce will have filled. He has just been elected for a fourth term, which will make twenty-four years of unbroken Senatorial service, and in point of length without a parallel, with two exceptions, in our Congressional annals.

MOUNT VERNON.—The Ladies Mount Vernon Association having fully secured, by purchase, the homestead of Washington, on last Wednesday afternoon paid an official visit to the property for the purpose of taking formal possession. A large number of ladies with several Senators and about twenty members of the House of Representatives and other gentlemen, were present on the occasion. While the company was on the steamer returning to Washington short and eloquent *impromptu* addresses were delivered by the Honorable Messrs. Larabee, of Wisconsin, Cochrane, of New York, and others.

☞The Easton (Md.) Star tells of a number of Know-Nothings from that town going to Washington and calling on Senators Crittenden and Douglas, assuring each gentleman that he was undoubtedly the choice of the country for the next Presidency, and should receive *their* united support. The two aspirants were much tickled, and treated the gentlemen with much hospitality, and invited them to the White House after March 4, 1861.

A TEMPTING OFFER DECLINED.—Miss Martha Haines Butt, says the Tappahannock Southerner, the beautiful and talented young authoress, of Norfolk, has recently received a matrimonial offer from Frederick, the young Prince of Denmark, who fell in love with her at the President's levee last week. Miss B. refused him, preferring the position of a free American lady to that of a Danish Queen. The Prince has returned to Europe, disconsalate.

POLITICAL.—The American party of Maryland are to hold a State convention in Baltimore city on the 19th of April. The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the State of Maryland in the national central executive committee of the constitutional Union party:

For the State at large—Hon. Jno. P. Kennedy and Ezekiel F. Chambers. For 1st Congressional district, James U. Dennis; 2d, H. W. Archer; 3d, Wm. Chestnut; 4th, Wm. Price; 5th, Frederick Schley; 6th, Hon. A. Randall.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier states that private advices from the Northern and Eastern States mention the receipt there of large orders for light ordnance and improved small arms, including revolvers and bowie-knives. In most cases they are to be delivered for shipment from the American Gulf ports, the orders coming from agents of Spanish and Mexican houses.

FREE NEGROES.—The bill, excluding free negroes from the State of Missouri, under the penalty of becoming slaves, was passed by the Senate of that State on last Wednesday. It had previously been passed by the House. The same bill was passed by both Houses at the last session, but failed to receive the signature of the Governor.

REQUISITION REFUSED.—The Governer of Virginia has made a requisition on the Governor of Ohio for the arrest of Owen Brown and Francis Meriam, alleged Harper's Ferry insurgents, who are now supposed to be now in Ashtabula county. Gov. Denison declines issuing the warrants, and has communicated his reasons to Gov. Letcher.

TOWN ELECTION.—An election for town commissioner was held here last Monday, which resulted in the election of Edward Shepherd by 19 majority.

Our Book Table.

Cassell's Illustrated Bible.—We have received the first number of this beautifully illustrated edition of the Bible. We take great pleasure in recommending it to our friends. The illustrations are in the highest style of art, it is printed on very fine white paper, with large legible type, and is altogether one of the finest editions of the Bible we have ever seen. It will be issued about the first and fifteenth of each month, in about fifty parts, at 15 cents each.—Address Cassell, Petter & Galpin, No. 37, Park Row, New York.

The Genesee Farmer.—The March number of this sterling agricultural journal is received. As usual, it is brimful of practical information on all subjects interesting to the farmer and fruit-grower. Its able review of the markets is alone worth the price of the paper. No farmer should be without an agricultural paper, and we would again commend the Genesee Farmer to our readers. Price only 50 cents a year. Send the stamps to Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HAUNTED HOMESTEAD.—This is the title of a new work by the distinguished American authoress, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, recently published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1.25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1. See advertisement.

Letter from the State Capital.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 7, 1860.

Resignation of Mr. Freaner—Judge Stump.

There was quite an excitement today here in consequence of the resignation of Mr. George Freaner, of Washington county. It appears that Mr. Freaner was in California several years ago, where in 1856 he was a Buchanan elector, returning to his native county in December of that year. He was elected last November to the Legislature, without residing in the State (having temporarily lost his residence) three years next preceding his election, and not knowing himself that there was such an article in the constitution.

Judge Stump had a rencounter here last night in the rear yard of Walton's hotel with Col. McKaig, Senator from Alleghany. It appears the Judge was standing in the yard talking with some one, and Col. McKaig in passing saluted him in a friendly way. The Judge gruffly replied that he would speak to no man who would sign a report against him without reading the testimony. Col. McKaig replied that if he said he signed the report without reading the testimony, he was a liar. Judge Stump then raised his cane and struck at the Judge, who, stepping backwards, fell on his back. Several blows were exchanged with the canes, and both were said to be broken, but they were separated before any damage was done. The affair has not done the Judge any good. His case comes up to-morrow for final action in the Senate, and judging from a vote of those in a matter relative to it to-day, he will go out almost unanimously. Mr. Yellott is making a feint of a fight for him, but it won't save him.

ACTION IN THE CASE OF JUDGE STUMP.—The following are the address and resolution for the removal of Judge Stump, of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, which passed the Senate on Thursday by a vote of 18 to 3, and they had previously passed the House by a vote of 55 to 5:

To His Excellency, Thos. H. Hicks,
Governor of the State of Maryland:

The two Houses of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring therein, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to remove Henry Stump from the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city.

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a committee of five be appointed on the part of this House to act in conjunction with a committee of three on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor of this State and present the above address.

The constitution requires a vote of two-thirds in each House to remove a Judge. Two-thirds of the House is 50, and two-thirds of the Senate 15; so that there is a majority of 5 in the House and 3 in the Senate.—The constitution requires the Governor to comply with the request of the legislature, and to fill the vacancy.

The planting in Texas is said to be either rapidly progressing or finished, as far as regards corn and vegetables. In the lower and western counties corn is already up. In Middle and Eastern Texas the ground has been in fine condition, and has been broken up easier and deeper than has been usual.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—On Wednesday, the 4th of April, the District convention meets at Easton, to elect delegates to represent the first Congressional district of Maryland in the Charleston convention.

The above we clip from the Easton Star. By what authority the Star makes this announcement we have no means at hand of ascertaining. If those authorized to make the appointment fix upon Easton as the place for holding the District convention, we would interpose no serious objection, although we are free to say that Cambridge is more central and is certainly more accessible to the delegates from Somerset and Worcester counties. But we must be allowed to protest against the time—the 4th of April. Our court will be in session, and it will be inconvenient, if not altogether impracticable, for delegates from this county to attend at that time. We would suggest a week earlier, say the 28th of March, as more likely to be convenient to all parties concerned.—*Somerset Union.*

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1860.

The administration have made all proper efforts in behalf of the ratification of the McLane treaty, and, if it be rejected, it will not be their fault. Our executive government may negotiate treaties, but can neither ratify nor enforce them. In other countries the treaty making power has also the power to carry the treaty into effect. Were this treaty ratified with the assent of the Senate, it would still have to run the gauntlet of the House, and next, the question would arise, how to be enforced? The essence of the treaty is the intervention clause, but this could not be made effectual without legislation.

Mr. McLane will leave New York for Vera Cruz in United States ship Brooklyn on Saturday next, unless we should receive intelligence, meanwhile, of the capture of the city of Vera Cruz by the church, or Miramon's party. We may expect intelligence from Vera Cruz to-day or to-morrow by the steamer Indianola at New Orleans.

Congress is evidently in a fever already to adjourn. Perhaps they may be content to remain in session until the 4th June, provided they have two recesses, each of ten days, in April and May. The first spell of warm weather, after the Charleston convention, will tend to shorten the session. If Congress do not neglect to pass some very urgent and indispensible appropriation bill, they may be certain that they will not be recalled. The republican papers are urgent for investigations by republican committees of the House, and strongly intimate an intention to press charges against the Executive.

Senator Gwin remarked the other day, when he endeavored to call up the calender, that the first bill related to the most important business of the session, that is the Pacific Railroad bill. It could now be taken up with a better prospect of success than at any former time.

The increasing amount of exports from the United States, in comparison with imports, is a matter of remark. The great bulk of the exports is furnished by what Mr. Seward calls the "capital States." The "labor States" don't seem to produce much except for their own consumption—hay, etc.—and manufactures of wood and leather, etc., for the consumption of the "capital States." The labor of the "labor States" does not, however, ask protection from the rivalry of the "capital States," but from the oppression of their own capitalists, as in the shoe manufacturing districts. It is remarked in commercial quarters that the amount of exports of grain and other breadstuffs does not increase in the same proportion with the amount of exports of animal food.

The prospect is that the bill for calling into service the regiment of Texan Mounted Rangers will pass. The Secretary of War recommends it. It is thought advisable that such a force should be at once employed on the frontier as will effectually crush the disturbance, whatever may be its nature or extent, and render unnecessary the war with Mexico, which Texas proposes to take upon herself. ION.

INDIA RUBBER TOOLS.—A new composition has recently been produced, the basis of which is India rubber combined with emery, from which are manufactured files, emery wheels, grindstones, hones, razor-strops, scythe-rifles, knife-sharpeners, and a variety of other articles of like nature. The files wrought from this new composition can be moulded into any desired size or form, and adapted to every variety of mechanical business in which the common rasp and file are employed. They can be made as rigid as the steel file, or as flexible and elastic as the original gum which forms the basis of the invention. Emery wheels and grindstones are wrought from this composition of every needed shape and size, from the coarsest grade of emery to the finest buff-wheel. In point of economy, this new composition is claimed to be superior to any of the implements which it is destined to supersede, since the articles made from it are serviceable until the material of which they are composed is entirely worn away.

Resolutions of the Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

We publish below a series of resolutions finally agreed upon by the democratic members of the Senate, as an expression of their united views on the subject of slavery, and the requirements of the Constitution in connection therewith. These resolutions were adopted in caucus of the democratic senators, and will go forth to the country not only with the weight which will be attached to them on account of the high source from which they emanated, but with the added force of sound reason and invincible argument:

1. Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States, so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed; and, by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. Resolved, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

4. Resolved, That neither Congress nor a territorial legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

5. Resolved, That, if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

6. Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State, when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

7. Resolved, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed, and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that all acts of individuals or of State legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

A well executed counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Wheeling was presented at the counter of the Pittsburg Banks a day or so ago. It was unusually well executed in every respect except the signatures. It has red lines on its face.

Charleston and the Delegates.

We are surprised to learn from several reliable private sources that, in view of the approaching Democratic National Convention, movements are on foot among the hotel proprietors of Charleston, which, if carried out as designed, will, we are positive, reflect no little odium upon a city whose reputation for hospitality and courtesy to strangers has long been its distinguishing trait. It is stated that the proprietor of one large and popular house is making preparations to stow away his unfortunate guests by the dozen to the room, at a charge of $5 per diem, each person. As it is well known that Charleston will be crowded to overflowing with strangers, and that hundreds will be forced to choose between the terms offered by the landlords and sleeping in the streets, this extraordinary proceeding will appear very much like—extortion. If this is to be the rule, the country at large should know it beforehand, so that each delegate may be enabled to prepare himself properly for the emergency. Cincinnati, which is a much larger city, won for herself an unenviable fame through the rather hard reception she gave the delegates from all parts of the confederacy. She never had, however, any particular reputation for generosity, while Charleston, as every school boy's geography will testify, has been chiefly "renowned for the hospitality of her citizens." We presume that many private residences, in accordance with the time honored custom, will be thrown open, and if this is done generally it will tend to counteract the evil designs of those persons who are boasting so openly of making $50,000 and other large sums out of the unavoidable necessities of the thousands attending the Convention as delegates, alternates and visitors. It may be true, as we have heard suggested, that the people of Charleston did not ask that the Convention should be holden in their midst, *but as* the delegates at Cincinnati (comprising representatives from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, as well as from California, Massachusetts and New York) chose Charleston as the place of the next meeting, ignoring the inconvenience of its situation in the strong desire to testify their admiration for the early, steadfast, consistent and unanimous devotion to the principles of true Democracy which has characterized both State and city, we cannot believe that the chivalrous inhabitants will refuse to recognize the compliment from their fellow countrymen, nor permit the plea to which we have alluded, to be put in as an excuse for the (alleged) intentions of those having charge of the houses of public entertainment. We trust that the reports are erroneous. Can our friends of the "Courier" give us some information?—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Lotteries Suppressed in Maryland--A New Law.

The bill which recently passed the House of Delegates to amend the code, in order more effectually to suppress lotteries in Maryland, also passed the Senate on Friday last, and is now a law. The provisions of this act are of a very stringent character, and in substance are as follows:

It makes a violation of the code, as now existing against lotteries, a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine for each offense of not less than $200, nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three nor more than twelve months, or there may be both fine and imprisonment. In addition to this any person buying a lottery ticket, or certificate, or any other device by which the vender promises to deliver to the purchaser any money, property or evidence of debt on the happening of any contingency in the nature of a lottery, may recover from the seller, as small debts are recoverable, the sum of $50 for every ticket, &c., purchased. The purchaser is also made a competent witness against the seller. Any person keeping a house, office, or other place for the sale of lottery tickets, policies, &c., to be subject to a fine of $1,000 for each offense—one-half to go to the informer, and the other to the use of common schools. Owners of houses permitting them to be used for the sale of tickets are also made subject to a fine of $1,000, as are likewise every person bringing a lottery ticket, policy, &c., into the State. Any person writing, printing, or in any other way publishing an account of a lottery, stating where it is drawn, the price of tickets, &c., to be fined $100, or imprisoned 60 days. Any person who shall insure, or receive any consideration for insuring for or against the drawing of any ticket, &c., to be subject to a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned for not less than three nor more than six months, or may be both fined and imprisoned. Every sale, bargain or conveyance, made in pursuance of a lottery, is dclared void, and a second conviction for any offense under this act is to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than seven years.

At the charter election held in Marshall, Michigan, a few days ago, the whole democratic ticket was elected by 100 majority—a democratic gain of 200 since last year.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, March 5.]

Extraordinary Affair at a Lunatic Asylum in Ohio.

Among the inmates of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum is a person named Wheedon, once a highly respectable citizen in good circumstances, and said to have been a member of the former coal firm of R. C. Pendleton & Co. He has been in the Asylum for some time.

For some time past he has manifested a strong disposition to escape, and the utmost care and vigilance has been exercised to frustate his designs, but not always with success. Before being placed in his sleeping-room at night he has been always stripped and carefully examined to prevent the secreting of any instrument, and all his clothes but his shirt, pantaloons and stockings taken away. In spite of these precautions, he has succeeded three times within a few days in escaping from his room.

About two weeks since he took a set of false teeth out of his mouth, and by constant work contrived with them to saw a hole through the floor of his chamber, making a hole sufficient to admit of his dropping thro' into another part of the house, and then escaping. He was traced and caught at the house of Mr. Pendleton, on Euclid street.

A few days since he secreted a pin, and with that exceedingly unlikely instrument managed to pick the lock of his door, and escaped into the hall where he was fortunately arrested. He then stated that a pin was of more value than ten thousand dollars when he wished to escape from a room.

Last Saturday night he was carefully examined, as usual, before being placed in his room, but succeeded in secreting a small brass ring, split at one part in his hair. On being locked up for the night, he set to work, and with the ring he cut thro' the window sash and shutter, so as to enable him to remove them from the window. He then took the coverlid of the bed, and tore it into strips, with which he made a rope reaching nearly to the ground, a distance of some twenty-five or thirty feet. Some of the cotton batting with which the coverlid was wadded he placed in his stockings to protect his feet, as he had no shoes. Then dressing himself in shirt, trowsers and stockings, he slid down the rope and escaped.

Striking across the country to Eight Mile Lock he then took the towpath of the canal and walked down to University Heights, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. The officers of the Asylum on his track, came on him yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. He was very quiet when arrested, and spoke freely of his escape, and made no resistance to being taken back to the asylum. We question whether this series of extraordinary escapes can be well matched.

DECREASE OF EMIGRATION.—Since the organization of the Board of Emigration, on the 1st of January, 1847, thirteen years ago, 2,566,845 aliens have been landed at the port of New York alone. These have paid as a capitation tax $4,937,551 16, certainly an enormous sum, when it is considered that the class of exiles from home and country arriving here are generally very poor. Large as the amount is, however, it cost the commissioners $4,942,766 84, or some five thousand dollars more to aid friendless strangers, by sending them on their way to the West and other sections of the country.

The year in which there was the greatest number of arrivals was 1854, when 319,223 aliens were registered. The next greatest number was in 1852. But in 1855 only 136,233 came, showing a decrease from the total of the preceding year of considerably more than one-half; and we are told that the falling off was relatively the same in every portion of the country where emigrants were landed. The cause can only be attributed to an increase of prosperity in Europe in 1855, as the largest immigration has always been at periods of poverty and distress in Ireland and Germany, the countries from which ninety per cent. at least of our foreign population come. The table shows that in 1858 and 1859 combined, the arrivals amounted to only 157,911. In some single previous years this number was more than doubled.

DEATH OF COMMODORE GEISINGER.—Our list of notable deaths is again enlarged, and this time by the death of a naval hero. Commodore David Geisinger, of the United States navy, died on Monday, the 5th inst., at his residence in Philadelphia, aged seventy years. Born in the State of Maryland, he became a midshipman in 1809, and in the second war with Great Britain, was in the sloop-of-war Wasp in her famous cruise on the British coast in 1814. When the Wasp captured the British brig Avon, off Malta, and sent her to Charleston as a prize, Mr. Geisenger was put in command of her—a fortunate thing for him, as the Wasp was never again heard of. His commission as captain dates from May 24, 1838, twenty-nine years after he entered the service. He was for many years stationed at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. He was seventh among the captains on the reserved list.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

MONDAY MORNING, March 12.—Some 6,00 bushels Wheat were offered this morning, an prices were very firm, and white further a vanced, fair to good white selling at 1 55a 62, and prime to choice do. 1 67a$1 72 p bushel; and a superior lot brought $1 74 p bushel—red sold at 1 40a$1 45 per bushel. Of Corn 10,000 bushels offered, and white so at 66a69 cts measure for fair to prime, and a73 cts for do. weight; and yellow at 73a cts per bushel weight, for good to prime.

REV. THOS. H. STOCKTON.—Th eminent clergyman who has ju been elected chaplain to the Hou of Congress, was recently compel to suspend the publication of a sm religious journal, in Philadelphia, want of support. In announc the suspension he feelingly remark

"It seems hard, in the midst daily struggles with sickness death, without private means, w out regular pastoral position or s port, in a condition far poorer t that of simple poverty, toiling, unable to toil, and steadily sink notwithstanding all toils; we re it, it is hard to be driven to o wits end, hemmed in, crushed from the very centre of a great C tian public, a vast, mighty, wea and exultant brotherhood, yet dons as statues and careless as st Had it not been that Divine P dence has supplied us with two still minors, who for the last tw three years have brought hom their mother their weekly wage might have starved to death a hundreds of churches and my of Christians, for any one or whom, according to our opport or ability, we have always bee dy, in earnest love, to perform ther's part."

THE MUTATION OF POLITICS A JOURNALISTS.—In 1850, Col. of the New York "Courier an quirer," went to Europe, leavi paper in charge of his associa tor, Henry J. Raymond. It ways been a national paper, a strongly pro-slavery. Whe compromise measures of tha were adopted, the "Courier a quirer," to the astonishment public, who knew its antece came out in opposition to the favored the stand taken by M ard in opposition. When Col came back from Europe he wa ly indignant at the course of sociate, and discharged him fr service, assigning as the reaso he had put the paper on the tion track, when he knew tha would not have been his own if he had been at home. M mond then started the "Ne Times," which is now a m paper on the slavery questio decidedly opposed to the views of Mr. Seward. The and Enquirer," on the contr ited by Mr. Webb, is a bitter and ultra-Republican orga change in the positions of gentlemen is a remarkable of the mutation of politic the last nine or ten years

THE PIKES.—The veteran tarist and Southerner, Edm fin, Esq., has sent to each Southern States, to be plac capitol, one of the pikes b Harper's Ferry by John Br has labelled them all as foll "Sample of the favors des us by our Northern brethre "The most precious benef from the Northern State Southern—if rightly using of this nettle, danger, we flower *safety.*"—*Richmond*

MASSACHUSETTS.—The R convention, which met at on the 7th instant, elected drews, Ensign H. Kellogg S. Boutwell and Lewis B. delegates to the Chicago co and Dwight Foster, Wm John S. Eldridge and Era ing were chosen as substit Messrs. Andrews and F said to be in favor of Mr. the Presidency; Mr. Bout N. P. Banks, and Mr. Co committal.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.— a project on foot for layi Atlantic Cable. We perc English papers, that a me Atlantic Telegraph Comp have been held in Lond last day of February, at w position would be made f the directors "either with or with a portion of the ers, or with other person arrangements for raising portion of the cable, and another effort, next sum plete the original undert Company.

The Governor of Con appointed Friday, the April, to be observed as a ing, humiliation and pra

The Philadelphia conf M. E. church meets at on the 21st inst.

DENTI
CAMBRIDGE, J. N. BAIRD
tinues to devote his special a practice of his profession i branches.

THE ORPHANS' Dorchester county will sit o 19th of March.

JUST received another lot TER. J. G.

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