CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

WM. H. BOWDLE, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, FEBRUARY 19, 1851.

☞ This number of our paper contains a valuable variety of interesting matter, which has been compiled with great care.

THANKS.—Dr. S. P. Dickinson, of the reform convention, will accept our thanks for sundry copies of the Convention Register.

HON. ALFRED CONSTABLE.—We are pleased to learn, that this gentlemen has so far recovered from his recent sickness, to be able to appear in his seat in the Convention.

☞ We are under many obligations to Capt. T. H. Hicks, for his kindness in forwarding us copies of the convention Register.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, still continues to be received by us. It is a valuable work—well filled with the current literature of the day. Price 12½ cts., per copy or $6, per annum. Address Ed. Littell, Boston, Mass.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of this excellent magazine, has been received, with a beautiful selection of original matter—engravings &c.—Price $3 a year, address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

☞ We learn that the steamer Hugh Jenkins, broke her shaft on Tuesday the 11th inst., when about 30 miles from Baltimore, on her way to Easton and Cambridge. The passengers were taken off by the Annapolis mail boat.

☞ Out of the thirty-one Governor's now in office in the respective States, the Whig party have but six, the remaining twenty-five being Democrats. The people came very near making a general sweep in this respect.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We have received the March number of this beautiful magazine. It contains a number of excellent engravings, beside a choice variety of reading. Price $2, a year—address Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, for this month has just been received, filled with a large selection of good reading for the young. Price 50 cents a year; or five copies for $2. Address Mrs. Bailey, Washington D. C.

A NEW NOVEL.—We have received from Messrs. Dewit & Davenport, New York, a novel entitled "Wacousta, or the Prophecy: An Indian Tale," by Major Richardson, a writer of considerable talent. From the commencement of it, we should judge it is very entertaining.

☞ We refer our readers to the communication of Dr. James A. Muse, to be found in another column. As the Doctor justly remarked, "the faculty will have to subscribe to our paper, as a Medical Journal," should we receive many more articles on the subject of small pox and vaccination.

NEW FIRM.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the advertisement of Messrs. Winterbottom & Wilson. It will be seen that they have just commenced the Boot & Shoe business in Cambridge; and for their known ability as good and experienced workmen, we are shure they will receive a large share of the public's patronage. Give them a call.

"THE WEEKLY HERALD."—We have received the first number of a paper, bearing the above title, published in Chestertown Md., by M. M. Simpson, Esq. It advocates democratic principles, and will "seek the preservation of the National Union by all honorable means." It is a very handsome sheet, and well filled with interesting matter.—We hope the citizens of Kent, will give it a liberal support.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—We have received a portrait of Gen. Washington, from Stewart's most celebrated Painting, which should grace the parlor of every American citizen. It will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of *one dollar*. Address (post paid,) John S. Taylor, Bookseller, 143 Nassau st., New York.

☞ Mr. Geyer, the newly elected Senator from Missouri, is a German by birth. His native place was Frankfort on-the-Main. His parents removed to this country when he was three years old.

☞ A new Episcopal Church has been organized in Boston. It is called the "Church of St. Botulph," after the patron saint of Boston in Old England.

DEATH OF ATTORNEY RICHARDSON.—We regret to learn, from the Baltimore papers, that Geo. R. Richardson, Esq., Attorney General of Maryland, died on Monday morning, 10th inst., at his room in Barnums hotel. The Clipper, in announcing his death, says: But few, in fact, were aware of his illness. From 1836 to 1845 Mr. Richardson was the Deputy Attorney General here, and in 1845 was appointed by Gov. Pratt, Attorney General of Maryland. It is needless for us to say that he filled these offices with distinguished ability. The energy, impartially and eloquence with which he conducted the prosecutions on the part of the State have elicited the admiration of men of all parties, and rendered him "a perfect terror to evil doers." His place cannot be easily filled.

APPOINTMENT.—Robert J. Brent, Esq., of the Baltimore bar, was appointed on Wednesday last, to fill the office of Attorney General of the State of Maryland, made vacant by the death of Mr. Richardson. He presented his commission, and the oath of office was promptly administered, by the Chief Justice, of the Court of Appeals. He entered upon the duties of his office forthwith. He is at present a member of the reform convention.

We understand that Mr. Brent, has appointed SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE, Esq., deputy Attorney General, for this county, and J. HOPKINS TARR, Esq., for Caroline county, vice JOSEPH E. MUSE, Jr., Esq., resigned. Mr. Muse, has filled this office, in Dorchester, Caroline and Somerset counties, for a number of years, with distinguished ability, and has given general satisfaction to all.

RE-ELECTION OF GEN. CASS.—In common with every true patriot, (says the Argus,) we rejoice in the re-election of the noble Cass to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of his State. While other States have been hesitating and distracted about the selection of senators, Michigan has come nobly forward, and on the very first day of the organization of her Legislature, re-elected to a seat in the councils of the nation, LEWIS CASS—a man who has been tried and not found wanting—a patriot in the fullest sense of the word. The vote in caucus, by which General CASS was nominated, we learn was unanimous. This must be truly gratifying to the old veteran, and in a measure repay him for the many anxious hours he has spent and the mighty efforts he has made in behalf of the Union.

ORDER OF RECHABITES.—Columbia District Tent, No 24, of this Order, met in Washington city on Monday, 10th instant. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: E. A. Slicer, P. D. C. R, of Howard Tent, Baltimore, Maryland; Levin Jones, D. C. R., of Herber Tent; Georgetown, D. C., James Young, D. D. R., Monumental Tent, Baltimore, Maryland; William D. Serrin, D. R. S., of Mount Vernon Tent, Washington, D. C., A. H. Jones, D. F. S., of Great Choptank Tent, Cambridge, Maryland; John Mills, D. T., of George Washington, Tent, Washington, D. C., William Hutchinson, D. L., of Eagle Tent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., Daniel Smith, D. G., of Ben Franklin Tent, Washington, D. C., J. E. Alford, D. C., of Monumental Tent, Baltimore Maryland.

GOOD FOR THE LOGWOOD BUSINESS.—Port wine has taken a rise in England, unprecedented since 1823. The rise is owing to a failure in the vintage. The intelligence need not affect the business of our home producers of the article, who give us the stuff, "warranted pure" in any quantities, concocted of sour beer, logwood, elderberries, alum and sloe juice. Drinkers of the article have only to "encourage domestic industry."

THE MINES.—The Dubuque Tribune says that Mr. Levin, of that city, with a force of six hands, on the 23d ultimo, raised 126,665 pounds of lead mineral, valued at something over three thousand dollers. This is better than going to California.

☞ Senator Foot is to be the orator of the great Union festival, to be held in New York city on the anniversary of Washington's birth day.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Thomas Hughey, of Centreville, has been appointed Register of Wills for Queen Anne's county, by Gov. Lowe.

GREAT BUILDING CONTRACT.—The New York papers say that Wm. B. Astor, Esq., has contracted for the erection of *one hundred and fifty* first class houses in that city. This is probably the largest building contract ever heard of in the U. States—amounting in the aggregate to not less than three quarters of a million.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for March, is entitled, in the publisher's notice accompanying it: "a surprise number," and it well deserves the name. It makes its appearance in an equally novel garb and attractive character—without "pictures," (unless we should characterize as such a few very finely executed wood-cut illustrations,)—without even a fashion plate; these custimary ornaments being, for once, substituted by literary matter (it cost, we learn, $15-00) 144 pages of it, too—just as many as Harper's New Monthly and the International Magazines devote to selected matter, *not* paid for, from the British periodicals. The intention of the publisher is obvious and praiseworthy—the result singular and successful. There are no less than fifty different original papers in the number, presenting a great display of names of popular American writers, and as great a variety of subjects handled. It is, in consequence, a most attractive and excellent number, superior in interest and general merit to its foreign rivals of this month, and deserving the approbation which should attach to national spirit and liberal expenditure. We are sure that the popular verdict will be in its favor; as we are equally sure that an American magazine, conducted on such a plan, is, in its beneficial influence on American literature, of more worth than all the reprints, of or from British periodicals, in the world.

Mr. Garham has, we are pleased to learn, been eminently successful in his Magazine since he resumed its management; and, certainly, if extraordinary aptitude in accommodating the public taste—if liberal dispensation of means to accomplish well-considered ends—if the employment of the best talent, upon the only sure method, that of the best payment—if continual watchfullness to avail himself of whatever is new or striking; and, in a word, a resolute determination not to be outdone, in any way, by anybody, entitle him to success, he eminently deserves it.

The April number, will, we learn, present its former decorated appearance, and be expensively and splendidly illustrated.

REFORM IN MARYLAND.—We have watched, with much interest, the progress of reform in our sister State of Maryland, and have not been astonished to see the conservative or cowardly course of a majority of that body, and the desperate efforts by which the very officers under the present *effete* system, try to perpetuate themselves by the overthrow of the much-desired reform in the fundamental law.

The organization of the Convention, by the election of an anti-reform *President*, lead us to fear the worst. In regard to *representation*, the present odious arrangement bids fair to be continued, owing to a hostility to the city on the part of the counties, and to the fear that the former would have too much power as compared with the latter; a spirit destructive of all fairness, and all equality. Carried out in some States, it would lead to violence and bloodshed. We notice, also, that the Convention is disposed to make an odious distinction between adopted and native born citizens; and that this has aroused the ire even of some of the Whig papers.—The *Argus*, the fearless Democratic organ at Baltimore, is bold in its denunciations of the proceedings of the convention, and we trust it may alarm the majority into obedience to the public will. One of the evils of the day is the habit of the servants of the people setting themselves above their masters, and assuming to do that which is either selfish, factious, or sectinonal.—*Pennsylvanian.*

CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.—The 22d of February is to be celebrated in grand style in New York, under the auspices of the Union Safety Committee. The Herald says:

The Corporation and the order of United Americans are also making their preparations. The day will be observed as a universal holiday. The stores will be closed; the standard of the Union will be erected at sunrise, by the military, on the flag-staff at the Battery, and during the day will be displayed from all the buildings in the city. The military celebration is expected to be grand. To the Mayor and Corporation military honors will be paid by the troops, at mid-day, in the Park whence the officers not on duty and the Corporation will proceed to Niblo's theatre to hear the oration of the day, which it is probable will be delivered by General Foote, or in the event of his not being able to attend, such other distinguished person as the Union Safety Committee may select. After the ceremonies are concluded, a magnificent dinner will be given by this committee, in the saloon adjoining the theatre, to which 150 of the most eminent men from all parts of the country are to be invited. It is needless to say that there will be a brilliant display of eloquence. Every preparation is being made to give eclat to the memorable occasion.

"BEVARE OF THE VIDDERS."—It is said that a dashing widow recently entangled with her bewitching ringlets a rich old gentlemen of New York city, whome she induced to part with real-estate to the amount of $80,000, which sum she converted into bills of credit and dashed of to Europe on a little holliday excursion. 'O, these inveigling vidders!"

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Capt. John Hartman, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged 70 years, was married on Tuesday at Pittsburg, to a Miss Richardson, aged 20 years.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

MR. EDITOR: — I chanced to be one of the spectators, at the Exhibition of the Cambridge Academy, which took place in the town Hall on Friday evening last. The people notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, flocked to the Hall, which was only an assurance of their approval, and we can say with propriety, that the exercises, under the direction of Professor Griswold, were both interesting and amusing.—The speeches were well selected and the efforts of the young gentlenen reflect no small degree of credit upon their teacher. But we hope it will not be out of the way to particularize, when we say the speech of Master James B. Lake was excellent. His gesture was graceful, his tone of voice was dignified and manly. His articulation emphatic and in short his manners touching and impressive, and we think a Father should be proud of such a son. Master Washington Bayly, also performed his part well, and the audience appeared much amused at the witty speech of Master Frederick Muse, and highly gratified at the perfect composure of Master Winder Laird. The exercises were enlivened by music. May success attend the good object Mr. G., has in view and we hope it will not be long before he announces another Exhibition.

A CITIZEN.

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

MR. BOWDLE: — From the existence in our town, recently, of some cases of Small-Pox, and the prevalence of the opinion that a single vaccination is sufficient to ensure immunity from that disease, I am induced to request a small space in your paper to communicate to any of your readers who may not be acquainted with them, the results of the investigations of some distinguished physicians who have had extensive fields of observation of the prophylactic power of vaccination; as these are adverse to the conclusion to which earlier enquirers were led by the limited number of facts in their possession. Our experience in this disease in this section of country has hitherto been small, from our being exempt from an exposure to the contagion incident to a more dense population having more frequent communication with foreign countries; but it may be otherwise in the future, and, as we have lately seen, much suffering and public inconvenience may result from an imperfect state of vaccination of a part of the community. That this portion is not so small as some suppose, will appear probable from the statements which I shall adduce below, and that our community forms an exception to them is extremely doubtful, as I have the fact from the medical gentleman who had charge of two of the three cases alluded to, that both of the persons had been vaccirated by former physicians of this place, and supposed themselves secure.

That vaccination affords protection from Small Pox for a limited period of time is universally believed by the members of the medical profession; but a large number of the most eminent hold that it does not extend through the life time of the individual, and, in proof of the correctness of their position refer to the statistics which have been collected in different countries on the subject.

Vaccinia presents, without doubt, analogies with Contagious diseases sufficient to justify its classification with them, as most writers have done; but the conclusion which some writers have deducted that the laws which control this affection are entirely the same as those which govern them cannot be relied on, for an important difference from all of them exists in the circumstance of its contagion requiring for the reproduction of the disease, the most intimate contact of a visible portion of matter infected with it, while Varicella, Mealsels, Scarlatina and Small-Pox can be reproduced by a miasm exhaled from the bodies of those suffering under them acting at some distance, and the inference which would more probably be found correct would be that some difference from them existed, at least, in the duration of its effect. In the obscurity, however, of vital phenomena, to give to any inferences a precision which would justify an application of them in practice, it is necessary to impose on them any limitations which observations, extensive and carefully made, may disclose. I will accordingly proceed to give the statements of medical men, the accuracy of whose observations cannot reasonably be doubted.

In 1845, M. Series made a Report to the Academy of Sciences of Paris in which he stated that "In the epidemic of Small-Pox which occurred at Marseilles in 1828, of 10,000 persons who were attacked with that disease 2000 had, at some prior time, been vaccinated. And, latterly, within his observation, one third of the cases of Small-Pox have occurred in persons who had been vaccinated," and he "advises re-vaccination."

"In the Small-Pox Hospital of London there were admitted during the epidemic of 1838, 1088 cases, and of those there were 298 in persons who had been vaccinated—none under 5 years of age; 5 between 5 and 9; 25 between 10 and 14; 90 between 15 and 19; 106 between 20 and 24; 55 between 25 and 30; 13 between 31 and 35; and 4 above 35 years of age" (Geo. Gregory.)

M. Losetti, of Milan, states that "From 1411 cases of Small-Pox after vaccination which he had seen or had been reported to him, he is opinion that re-vaccination is necessary to security."

M. Villaret, from observations on the French Army in 1839—40—41 and 42 advices "revaccination every 10 years."

In the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, where extensive experiments have been made by order of the government, it is stated that "44,000 persons who had previously been vaccinated and in whom the affection was known to have passed regularly through its stages, were re vaccinated after a number of years, and upwards of 20,000 took the disease perfectly, 9000 imperfectly, and 15000 not at all. And it was found, that the proportion of persons who took the cow pock well on the second vaccination progressively increased with the distance of time from the first vaccination.—Thus, where the revaccinated were children, the operation was successful was small—of those about the age of 21, a much larger number received the infection, while of the subjects who were 30 years of age a still larger proportion." (Heim.)

Sufficient I think, has been brought forward to show that it is highly probable that the protective influence of vaccination is impaired by time; but were the evidence to be considered insufficient for this, and other hypotheses adopted to explain the facts, as, that the susceptibility of the system to the vaccine virus was not exhausted by the first inoculation in these instances in which it took effect a second time, however close may have been the conformity of the external indications which mark it in a state of perfection, these facts require that the practice of revaccination should be urged as essential to the preservation of a very considerable portion of the community.

JAMES A. MUSE, M. D.

February 19th, 1851.

AFRICAN INSOLENCE.—The negroes of Philadelphia appear to exhibit a domineering spirit of insolence, which is only to be seen in that city, and which is enough to make the blood of an Anglo Saxon boil; when he remembers this same degraded class has been suffered to repeat unpunished outrage after outrage on the imbecile corporation of Quakerdelphia. On Saturday evening last, Judge Kane announced that the negro woman, Tamor Willians, claimed as the fugitive slave of Mr. Wm. T. J. Purnell, of Worchester county, Md., must be liberated, as the evidence was insufficient to detain her. No sooner was this announcement made than a mob of several thousand insolvent Moyamensing negroes, who had been hanging like a black threatening cloud around the court of justice, seized the woman, placed her in a carriage, formed a procession, and marched around the city in triumph. In their route, they stopped before the hotel in which the alleged owner was sojourning, and uttered a volley of vile insults and opprobrious yells, which for insults bitterness and filthy abuse, might have excited even the envy of demons. This was in Chesnut street—the fashionable promenade—the very centre of the city of "Brotherly Love"—yet were its police powerless, or unwilling to resist this burning shame upon their corporation. Indeed, it was not to be expected they should do so, when they preceived in the midst of this black, disgusting outbreak, men with white faces, but blackened hearts, addressing the dingy crowd and encouraging them in their insolence! Southerners should remember this and similar outrageous facts.—*Balt. Argus.*

☞ A remarkably fine piece of glassware has been manufactured at Paris, for the great exhibition. It is a very large decanter, blown from very pure and clear material, and sufficiently capacious to allow three persons of moderate size to sit inside, round a table three feet four inches in diameter, the height of the decanter from the bottom to the level of the mouth is ten feet, and the circumference at the widest part 30 feet. The stopper weighs thirty-two pounds, and the whole decanter 1388.

LARGE LAND SALE.—We learn from the Hagerstown News that the Hagerstown Bank on Tuesday last, sold at private sale the Montpelier estate owned by them, lying near Cleaispring, and containing about 900 acres of land, for the sum of $31,000. Purchaser, Mr. John Akeny.

DEDICATION.—On Wednesday last, at Westminister, Md., Carroll Division No. 42, Sons of Temperrnce, dedicated their new Hall, which is an ornament to the town. The dedicatory ceremonies were performed by Mr. Anderson, G. W. A., of the Grand Division of Maryland. Mr. Thomas, editor of the Monumental Fountain, addressed the audience.

REVIVALS.—We learn from the Baltimore county Jacksonian, that great revivals have taken place in both the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches at New Market, in Baltimore county, under Rev. Isaac Collins, and Rev. D. W. Bates; adding 25 members to the former, and 23 to the latter.

STRAWBERRIES.—The danbury (Conn) Times has received specimens of this fruit grown since the 1st of January in that town. They are of the monthly variety, and when the plants are placed under cover and protected from the frost during the winter, as in the present instance, they will yield their fruit at the return of each month.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The population of San Francisco is over 35,000, and already seven daily papers are in existance.—There are 8 Express Companies, eight or ten first class hotels—one hundred and seven miles of streets laid out, one quarter of which is built upon and occupied, and over seven miles of it substantially planked.

Md. Reform Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb, 12, 1851.

On motion, it was entered on the journal that Mr. McCullough, a member, and Mr. Lamden, an officer, of the Convention, are detained from their seats by sickness in their families.

Mr. Gwin presented a memorial of H. J. Scarff and others, members of the Marion Total Abstinence Society of Baltimore, for some constitutional protection for the cause of Temperance.—Referred to Legislative Committee.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Committee on Representation and Apportionment were directed to inquire into the propriety of so changing the present basis of representation in the House of Delegates, as to take one member from each county, and city of Baltimore.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the order of the day—being the report of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights.

The several articles of said report having been adopted, Mr. Dashiell moved to amend the preamble by inserting after the word "Maryland," in the first line, the words, "representing the counties and city of Baltimore," thus making the said preamble read: "We the delegates of Maryland, representing the counties and city of Baltimore, &c.

Mr. Gwinn objected to the distinction sought to be created by the amendment. Mr. Dashiell defended it.

Mr. Parke moved the following substitute for said preamble: "We, the people of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God, for our freedom, in order to establish justice, maintain public order, and perpetuate liberty, do ordain this Constitution—Art. I, Sec. 1st, Declatations of Rights. That the essential principles of liberty and free goverment may be truly recognized and unalterably established, we declare"—

Mr. Thomas spoke in opposition to the amendment, and the question was further debated, when the amendment of Mr. Dashiell was then rejected.

Mr. Randall proposed the following as a substitute for the preamble of the report, and also that proposed by Mr. Parke: "We, the people of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, in order to secure the perpetuity of these blessings, do declare." Mr. Parke accepted this.

Mr. John Newcomer proposed the following substitute for the preamble: "We, the people of the State of Maryland, by our delegates in Convention assembled at the city of Annapolis, taking into our most serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State, declare."—This was adopted as a substitute, and then as a preamble to the Bill of Rights.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, said report was ordered to be printed with the amendments adopted thereto.

Mr. Bowie, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, made a lengthy report from said committee, which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for 24th inst.

On motion of Mr. Harbine, the Convention then took up the report of the Committee on the Legislative Department, which was read and laid over till to-morrow.

The President *pro tem*, (Mr. Tuck) informed the Convention that an application had been made to him for the use of the Hall for the State Temperance Society to-morrow evening. On motion of Mr. Bowie, the use was granted.

The Attorney General. It is believed that the appointment of Attorney General will be conferred upon Robert J. Brent, Esq.

DEATH OF CAPT. WALKER.—There have been many conflicting reports concerning the identity of the man who killed the celebrated Texan Ranger whose name heads this paragraph.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:

A gentleman who was in Mexico at the time the brave Walker lost his life, and who married a Mexican lady and became extensively known in that country, informs us that on a recent visit to Mexico, he learned that Captain Walker was killed by a Captain Euallio, who was, taken prisoner by Capt. Walker, and knew him well, and singled him out as the most difficult foe to contend with. Euallio was, for this exploit, promoted to the office of Major, which rank he now holds in the Mexican Army.

A MELANCHOLLY CASE.—The Wilmington (Delaware) Gazette states that Professor Ansley, a young man of fine acquirements, whose classical attainments are well attested in a work entitled, "Elements of Literature, or an introduction the study of Rhetoric and Belis Lettres," published in 1849, by Lippincott & co., of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday last, after being found in an almost frozen condition in an old hovel, with a bottle of wiskey by his side. He recently held the position of professor in St. Mary's college, at Wilmington, from which he was removed on account of his inebriate habits. He continued, however, his course of dissipation, until he was reduced to a condition of utter destitution—houseless and homeless, friendless and penniless—he was driven to the extreme of starvation, wandering about, seeking shelter whereever chance directed him.

☞ There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable portions as to time and quality. Being new every day or week, it invites to habits of reading and affords an easy way of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the individual and community.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Hope was entertained, that the bill from the Senate for the creation of a Board of Accounts, to settle claims against the United States, would have passed the House of Representatives also, so that more speedy justice might be done between individuals and the government; but the bill has been defeated in the House, tho' a substitute has been adopted which, if enacted into a law, may still effect the object in view—that is, to enable claimants to sue the United States. We do not know that this course would be as expensive to claimants as the prosecution of their demands before a Board of Accounts in Washington, as suits may be instituted at home, and tried by juries of the neighborhood. The House having refused to pass the Senate bill, we hope that the substitute will prove to be acceptable to both Houses of Congress, as something should be at once done to relieve government creditors from their present unpleasant position. We fear, however, that this, with other measures of individual importance, may be lost in the confusion of the closing days of Congress.

Congress has now only about two weeks in which to transact the mass of business before it, but if members would speak less and work more, much might be done within that period. Nearly the whole of the appropriation bills have to be acted on, and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has repeatedly warned the House of the danger of delay. We suppose that they will all be passed, and perhaps, without much examination, as is usually the case when bills are postponed to the few last days of the session. Then there are the cheap postage bill; the bill to indemnify claimants for French spoliations; the bill reported by Mr. Stanton, to establish a line of steamers to Africa, the California rail road and branch mint bills; and various other measures, which should be acted on during the present session. What is to become of these bills?" Will members continue to spend the time in useless discussions, and permit these measures to be postponed "to a more convenient session?" Or, will they practice a little industry for the benefit of their country?

Among the bills mentioned above, there are two which we consider of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the nation, viz: that to establish the African line of steamers—and that to construct a rail road to California. The first would relieve us of a population which is felt to be a burthen in every State, and thus remove one cause of sectional feeling—and the other would make the United States the great thoroughfare for all the commerce of Asia. The former would cost less than is now expended in the support of a squadron on the coast of Africa; whilst the latter would not take a dollar from the public treasury. Both measures are anxiously desired by the people, and we cannot conceive any justifiable pretext upon which they can be postponed. We say, then, that if members will apply themselves diligently for the balance of the session, short as it is, all the measures which we have enumerated, and all others of public importance, can be passed before the adjournment.—*Balt. Clipper.*

A LUCKEY STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.—The Centerville Sentinel, in refering to the fact that Capt. Strandberg is having a new steamboat built to run between this city and the Eastern Shore, says:

By the way, we learn that Capt. Strandberg has recently had a fine "streak of luck" in the lottery business. He had the good fortune, a few weeks ago, to hold a ticket which drew a prize of *twenty thousand dollars!* Not satisfied with this, he purchased two more tickets, one of which was entitled to a prize of three thousand dollars!

LAND WARRANTS—*Substitutes.*—The Republic understands it has been decided by the Pension Office that, were a soldier engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, and then hired a substitute who served the residue of the term, both are entitled to bounty land under the provisions of the act of September 28. 1850, according to actual amount of service rendered.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.—Twelve Whigs in the Rhode Island Legislature voted for U. S. Senator, and thus he was elected.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE FEB. 15th, 1851.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—The receipts of Grain have been light, and the market generally dull. Wheat is tending in favor of buyers. We note sales of red at 98 cents to $1 02 for good to prime, and 93 to 98 cents for ordinary to good. Sales of white Wheat at 1 04 a $1 13 as to quality. Rye—Sales at 70 cents. Corn.—The market has been quiet; sales are now making of yellow at 60 a 62 cents, and white at 66a67 cents per bushel. We quote yellow Corn at 61a 62, and white at 66a67c. Oats.—Sales at 43a45 cents per bushel, and rather dull. Cloverseed is in better demand—sales are making of prime old at $4 87½ and new at 5 12½ a $5 18¾; some are asking more. Timothy 2 75 a $3.—Flaxseed $1 45 per bushel.

GUANO.—A good demand. Sales of Peruvian at 47 a $48, and Patagonian at 37 a $38 per ton.

☞ THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county, will sit on Monday the 24th, day of February.

FOR RENT.

THE rooms over the Democrat office, are to rent for the balance of this year. Feb. 5th, 1851. G. W. PARROTT.

New Boot &

THE subscribers the entire stock Mr. Josiah Hopkins inform public have co named kins' old stand; whe to make up work materials, and in wo at the shortest notic can be made on this They hope by str siness, to merit a sh age. H. T. W WILLI Feb. 19, 1851—6m

NOT

THE subscriber business, respect sons indebted to h come forward and se accounts, between t day of March next bills against me, will for payment.

He returns his sin liberal patronage ext in business, and wo sion to recommend terbottom & Wilson

The dwelling wh be to rent, for the bal Feb. 19, 1851—3t. J

Marylan

Dorchester county C Feb.

On application o ley acting adm'r of late of Dorchester IS ORDERED th required by law f exhibit their claims ceased's estate, and same to be published for the space of thr in the "Cambridge selected by him.

In Testimony tha truly copied from proceedings of Dor phans' court, I hav { ***** L. S. ***** } *name and affixed this ary, in the* 1851.

THOM Register of Wills,

In compliance wi this is to give notice, of Dorchester county, the Orphans' court o ty, in Maryland, le tion on the personal Collins, late of Dorch

All persons havi the said deceased, ar exhibit the same, wit of to the subscriber, o of Aug. next, or the by law be excluded of the said estate.

Given under my h of February 1851.

WILLIAM acting adm'r of Jan. 19th, 1851.

Guano & B

THE subscriber h hand PERUVIAN IA GUANO, warrant to any imported, also of BONE DUST. I vites the attention of

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