The Easton Gazette.

Next door to Campbell's Drug Store,
EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1859.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Communications, the effect of which is to promote private interest, are charged for at the rate of 50 cents per square.

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☞ Accounts of over six months standing are chargeable with the usual interest.

☞ Books received by mail will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

THE Y. M. C. & L. ASSOCIATION.—We have been expecting. from some one of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, reports of the lectures now in progress in Easton, and trust we shall be hereafter favored with a notice every week, however brief. The distinguished character of the speakers and the intrinsic value of their discourses entitle the present course of lectures to more than ordinary consideration. It is rarely a county town has such opportunity afforded it for entertainment and improvement, and it becomes the duty of every citizen, careful of the welfare of the community, to attend the lecture room, whenever open, and to encourage liberally by his money, a society which has so nobly struggled through opposing difficulties, to its present highly creditable and useful position. The time for renewing member as well as lecture tickets, for 1859, has arrived, and if Eastonians desire the continuance of an institution (already of untold advantage to the young men and citizens generally) they should respond generously, at once, to their annual appeal for aid. We say again, let the young men be sustained.

KEEP AN EYE TO YOUR DOGS AND CATS.—We see by exchanges from different directions, that hydrophobia among dogs and cats is raging to an alarming extent. The Cambridge *Eagle* says, that several persons were bitten by a mad dog, near Crotchett's Ferry, in Dorchester county, a few days ago, one of whom has since died.

We also learn from the Wilmington, Del., *Commonwealth*, that the wife of a Mr. Cochran, very narrowly escaped being bitten by a mad cat—her dress only saving her until her husband, who was attracted by her screams, came to her assistance.

And we further see by the Cecil *Whig*, that the people of that section are wonderfully troubled with mad dogs.

The Georgetown (Del.) Messenger cites two more cases as follows: "Dr. John Martin, near Millsboro', has had latterly two patients under his charge, who were bitten by a mad dog about four weeks ago; the patients were young lads from Maryland, who came to the Doctor's residence for the benefit of his treatment. The boys have been sent home without much apprehension of an attack, though the result, of course, is problematical."

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The Eastern Shore Steamboat Company have made arrangements for the winter, and will run from Easton Point and Miles River Ferry as follows through the winter season: One of the boats will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton Point—returning the next day. One of the boats will also leave Baltimore every Friday morning for Annapolis, West River, St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and return the next day.

The steamer Kent, of the Choptank Steamboat Company, has discontinued her trips for the present, but will resume again early in the spring.

DEATHS IN BALTIMORE.—During the year 1858, 5,407 deaths occurred in that city, of which number 2,761 were males and 2,646 females. In 1857 there were 5,120 deaths, in the aggregate 2,658 being males and 2,462 being females. The small increase of deaths for the year 1858 over the previous years is accounted for says the Clipper, from the fact that during the past winter the small-pox and scarlet fever prevailed to a great extent.

THE STEAM MILL.—We learn that Mr. A. W. Fountain, of the firm of Fountain & Buckmann, in the milling business, has sold his interest to Mr. Downing. Mr. F. intends turning his attention to his trade—the painting business. Having lately associated with him Mr. R. H. T. Councell, they have a large force and calculated to undertake any size job, and execute their work with neatness and despatch.

A NEGRO SHOT.—A free negro man, in the employ of John F. Willis, Esq., was shot on Monday night last, in the eastern part of the town, by some unknown person. The gun or pistol was loaded with balls—one taking effect in the back and another in the calf of the leg. Medical aid was rendered by Drs. Harper and Chamberlaine.

THE Wilmington, Del., *Commonwealth*, formerly the *Democrat*, has run up to its mast head, the flag of Hon. John J. Crittenden for the Presidency, in 1860. "Subject to the action of the People's National Convention."

THE LECTURES.—The second course of popular lectures now being delivered in the Town Hall, every Friday evening, is the great attraction of the season. But although the attendance has been, in every instance, highly respectable, representing a fair portion of the intelligence of the place, the distinguished lecturers from a distance have not been greeted with such audiences as our proverbial courtesy to strangers and the importance of the general object would seem to demand. The reputation of the town is involved, and every gentleman and lady should feel a pride in having the lecture room crowded. Thus a proper respect will be paid to our friends from abroad and the society (which has been at no small pains and expense to continue this course of lectures) be suitably sustained. The last three lecturers were respectively, Rev. Dr. J. C. McCabe, and R. Stockett Matthews, Esq., of Baltimore, and F. W. Thomas, Esq., of Cambridge. We can only glance at their contributions to the course.

DR. MCCABE'S lecture gave great satisfaction. The subject "Infirmities and Misfortunes of Genius," was differently treated from Madden and others who have written upon this deeply interesting theme. The style was eminently chaste and clasical, and the manner of the speaker unexceptionable. The beautiful and touching allusions to Chatterton, Cowper, Byron and Burns of the transatlantic poets, and to our own gifted but most unfortunate Poe, will not soon be forgotten. Few men have made so pleasant an impression upon our citizens as Dr. McCabe.

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, Esq., was greeted by a full attendance and amply repaid those present by his masterly delineation of the intellectual characteristics of "HENRY CLAY." We have heard no dissent from the opinion that this was one of the most eloquent and effective lectures of the season. In true classic construction, brilliant and well sustained metaphor, forcible illustration, and keen analysis, it fully answered the expectations of those who were familiar with the reputation of Mr. Matthews as a polished writer and speaker.

F. W. THOMAS, Esq., the well known author of "Clinton Bradshaw," followed Mr. Matthews, in a lecture upon "English Literature." Mr. T. spoke from notes, to which he seldom reforred, and his lecture while marked with all the precision and beauty of a written discourse possessed the charm of unrestrained oratory. We need not say the subject was handled with consummate ability, evincing ripe scholarship and a delicate and critical appreciation of the literature of the mother tongue. Mr. Thomas, who has practiced law with much success in the Southern part of the Union, has taken up his permanent residence at Cambridge with a view to the further prosecution of his profession. Few men are more gifted with the qualities which make up the advocate, while his genial manners and social temperament will always make him a general favorite.

MAGAZINES FOR 1859.—*Godey's, Lady's American Magazine* (formerly Graham's,) *Peterson, Arthur's, Lody's Wreath.*

These Magazines vary in price, from $3 for a single copy, down to $1. All can be suited.

ACQUITTED.—The jury in the case of Reuben Newcomb, tried at Dover for the murder of Ezekiel C. Cook, rendered a verdict of not guilty, on the grounds of self defence.

IN relation to the errors in the County "Statement," we give below the *Star's* explanation:

ERRATA.—The Gazette calls attention to an error in the County Statement. We have examined the matter, and find that the error occurred in transcribing the advertisement from the County records. Instead of entering the aggregate cost of new roads, the item below it. which includes the cost of new roads, ferries, bridges, &c., was erroneously copied, &c.

BRUTAL MURDER.—On Christmas day, says the Worcester Shield, late in the afternoon, a party of blacks and whites were at a shooting match, near the Furnace, when a quarrel arose between two of the former, one named Ned Powell, belonging to Robert H. Powell, of this place, the other, John Houston alias Johnston, free, which resulted in the brutal murder of the former. It uppears that Ned was desirous of avoiding a fight, and made several efforts to get away; but the other party, backed by some of the company, pressed upon him and struck him over the head with a gun, which felled him to the ground Whilst lying insensible John deliberately turned the gun, struck him another powerful blow with the breech, driving the hammer of the lock deep into the skull, and causing death in a few hours. The murderer was immediately apprehended and lodged in jail.

DEATH BY SHOOTING.—The Princess' Anne Patriot says, we are pained to learn that on Wednesday last while engaged in a rabbit hunt, Mr. Edward Long, a young man about 19 years old, son of Josiah Long Esq., near Curtis' Chapel, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. It appears that young Long was beating down with the breech of his gun from the lower branches of a percimmon tree, some fruit which he designed to eat, when the cap exploded, the entire load of the gun taking effect in the side, producing instant death.

SLAVE HIRE.—In Lynchburg, Va., the prices paid for hirelings show a considerable advance on those of last year. Slave men for factory hands are hiring for from $130 to $180 and rail road contractors are offering as high as $200 for all able bodied men they can procure. Women for cooks, &c., command from $50 to $75, and girls from $25 to $50.

There are 1,200 grog-shops in New York city, and 700 in Williamsburg and Brooklyn.

CONGRESS.—*Remarks of Mr. Crittenden on leaving the old Senate Chamber.*—Tuesday, Dec. 4.—On the eve of leaving the old Hall Mr Crittenden asked leave to make a few remarks, as it would no longer be known as the Senate Hall, and parting from it, to him, was an solemn occasion, said:

There were many associations, proud and pleasant, that bound Senators to this Hall. He felt those influences, especially as he had held a seat in this body more years than any other member now present. That all Senators should be attached to it was natural; they could not leave without sacred feelings.

This Hall had been the scene of great events. Great actors had appeared here, and the questions of the constitutions, of peace and of war, had been debated. These gave a sort of consecrated aspect to the Hall. The memory of the illustrious dead who had been here now arose before him. From his observation he could well say that this Hall had contained some of the greatest men, whose fame or abilities far exceeded that of any Grecian or Roman orator.

He had seen Clay, Webster, Benton, Clayton, Lee, and many others whose names and fame were well known to all, gathered here in this Hall. They had left their impressions upon these very walls.—This majestic dome even echoed their acts, and it had become to them a local habitation of their names. He would not speak of those who had not yet closed their career. They would take with them to the new chamber all the inspirations of the old one, which had originated with their illustrious predecessors.

But wherever this Senate convened, whether under these domes or on a desert, it would be actuated by its great patriotic spirit and its love for the constitution and the Union. The scenes of this chamber were of the past, and those in the new chamber would be for the future.

The report was then adopted, and the Vice-President delivered a brief and pertinent address, in which he alluded to the various places in which Congress had met—during the revolution at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster and Yorktown, and after the peace at Princetown, Annapolis, Trenton and New York.

He recapitulated the history of the steps taken under the act of confederation and after the adoption of the constitution to have Congress convene at one place, which at length resulted in the selection of a federal city, now called Washington. The first Congress met here in November, 1800. During the war of 1812, after the British had destroyed the old capitol, Congress met at Biodgett's Hotel. He then narrated the history of the building of the present capitol and the position of the Senate as part of the government. He referred to the fact that formerly all the important debates occurred in the House of Representatives, the Senate usually sitting with closed doors.

He contrasted the proportions of the two Halls, and stated that while in this one-third the space was allotted to spectators, in the new Hall two-thirds were devoted to the same purpose. He then adverted to the immense growth of this country in extent, population, wealth and power, indulging in the most glowing anticipations of its future, and concluded with an eloquent tribute to Calhoun, Webster, Clay and the other great men who had been prominent actors in that Hall.

The Senate then proceeded to the new Hall and business went on as usual.

Mr. Mallory, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the construction of ten war steamers. He said he would ask a vote on this bill at an early day.

SANATE.—Wednesday.—Mr. Iverson presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia in favor of the establishment of a national armory in that State, and praying for additional mail facilities.

Mr. Clay presented the credentials of James Chesnut as Senator from South Carolina. He was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire whether any civil officer, clerk or other person in the employ of the government has been made to contribute any portion of his salary for election purposes, during the present administration, or has been removed from refusal; also, what legislation is necessary to prevent the employment of money to influence elections. On motion of Mr. Seward, a resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether amendments ought to be made to the existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade. Mr. Bright gave notice that on to-morrow he would call up the bill to enlarge the public grounds around the capitol. The Pacific railroad bill was taken up. Mr. Bigler, of Pa., addressed the Senate upon the various propositions before it. Mr. Bigler was interrupted by a message from the House announcing the death of Gen. Quitman. He suspended his remarks and the usual resolutions of respect having been offered, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, delivered an eloquent eulogy of the deceased.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journel, Mr. McRae, of Miss., announced the death of General Quitman in feeling terms. He said that he fell a victim to the National Hotel disease, which had proved fatal to so many distinguished men. He then went into a history of the life of General Quitman, who was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., of German parents, his father being a Lutheran clergyman. He was educated for the ministry, but changing his profession to that of the law, emigrated to the West at the age of twenty one, and finally established himself at Natchez, Mississippi, where he married Miss Turner, who still survived him, In 1828 he entered public life, having been elected a member of the Legislature for the county of Adams, and as a member of the judiciary committee he so distinguished himself that in the next year he was appointed chancellor of the State, in which position he remained for a number of years. As a judge he was noted for the correctness of his decisions and the purity and impartiality of his conduct.

Mr. McRae then referred to his military career in Texas and Mexico—to his services in Congress, and after paying an eloquent tribute to his public and private virtues, he concluded by offering the usual resolutions.

In Milford, Mass., during the year 1858, about 1,800,000 pairs of boots were manufactured valued at three millions of dollars.

WE have received from the Baltimore American in the form of a supplement, a Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Baltimore. It embraces a large variety of statistics relating to the city's trade, commerce and navigation. Notwithstanding the great depression of business in all parts of the country, and from which Baltimore could not claim exemption, the general results exhibited are far more satisfactory than might have been anticipated. The truth of this assertion is confirmed by reference to some of the chief branches of trade which we give below, thinking it may be of interest to many of our readers:

Flour and Grain—Notwithstanding the failure of crops and an almost total cessation of European demand for breadstuffs, this important trade has very nearly maintained itself in comparison with the previous year. The inspection of wheat flour in 1858 reached 906,407 barrels, against 855,914 in 1857, an increase of 50,573 barrels. The foreign export of flour for 1858 was 473,206 barrels, against 453,207 for 1857. An increase of 20,000 barrels, notwithstanding there was a decrease in the exports to Great Britain of over 60,000 barrels, the loss in this trade being overbalanced by an increased export to Brazil and the West Indies. The receipts of grain, as compared with 1857, show a falling off of over half a million of bushels, the deficit being principally in wheat, the crop of which was short at all the points from which our city receives its supplies.

Groceries.—The increasing importance of Baltimore as a market for Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, has been well maintained, even amidst all the opposing influences of the past year. In each of these articles the trade has increased, and the indications are most favorable that Baltimore will continue to grow in magnitude as the grocery market from which a large portion of the West will receive its supplies. The sales of Coffee in this market for the year show an increase of 33,000 bags. The receipts of sugar also show a very considerable aggregate increase. The operations of our two large sugar refineries have continued to exert a powerful influence in drawing hither large supplies of the raw material, and in creating a market for the supply of the manufactured article on as good terms as can be had elsewhere, while the facilities of prompt and rapid transportation to the West give us many advantages in that particular over other markets.

Tobacco.—The importance of Baltimore as a market for Tobacco, both in the leaf and manufactured, will be seen from the review of the trade in this great staple for the past year. The inducements held out to the far Western growers to send hither their produce, are such, we think, as will not be neglected by shrewd business men. The wise regulations of the State for the inspection and storage of this article leave nothing to be desired on that head, and the immense capital employed is a guarantee that sales can be made as readily as in any other market. The amount of Ohio and Kentucky tobacco received was larger than usual, and there seems to be no reason why the whole tobacco crops of these States, and also of Tennessee, should not at an early day find their best market here. The inspections of leaf tobacco for the year show an increase of 24,000 hogsheads, and the foreign exports an increase of 17,000 hogsheads. The total of leaf tobacco sold in this market during the year was 72,800 hogsheads. In manufactured tobacco a slight decrease is reported.

Dry Goods.—The results of the year's operations in this trade are reported satisfactory. The market is extending and notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which more particularly affected this trade, the aggregate sales for the year are estimated as equal to those of 1857.

Provision Trade.—This trade has every where been in an unsatisfactory condition during the year, with fluctuating prices and an uncertain demand.

Hides and Leather.—The imports of Hides into Baltimore during the past year show a total of 114,759, being an increase of over 20,000 as compared with the preceding year, The inspections of Leather show an increase of 37,000 as compared with the preceding year; the total number being 450,000.

Foreign Imports and Exports.—The tables of exports and imports show a falling off in which nearly all our ports participated during the year. The foreign exports are valued at $10,119,030, against $11,408,198 for 1857, whilst the foreign imports were but $7,903,980, against $11,054,676 for 1857.

Arrivals and Clearances—The tables exhibiting the foreign and domestic arrivals and clearances, compiled from the files of the *American*, convey interesting information in relation to important branches of that city's prosperity. We annex a comparative recapitulation:

Total foreign arrivals, 1858	- -	605
" " " 1857	- -	563
Increase for 1858	- - -	42
Total coastwise arrivals, 1858	- -	1,955
" " " 1857	- -	2,128
Decrease for 1858	- - -	173
Total foreign clearances, 1858	- -	605
" " " 1857	- -	521
Increase for 1858	- - -	84
Total coastwise clearances, 1858	-	2,069
" " " 1857	-	2,211
Decrease for 1858	- - -	142

A DESPERATE FUGITIVE—*An Escaped Murderer Blows Out his Brains*—One of the men, named Seibert, charged with murder, who recently escaped from jail at Columbus, Ohio, was discovered on Saturday last a few miles from Cincinnati by several officers. The Enquirer says:

He ran as swiftly as he could, but soon found that he would be overtaken, as he was hemmed in on every side. He then got upon a bridge of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, and told his pursuers as they drew near that if they attempted to arrest him he would kill some of them or himself, for he was determined not to be taken alive, at the same time pointing his revolver at them. The party were similarly armed, but concluding not to expose themselves recklessly, they sent for a rifle. As soon as he saw the messenger returning with the weapon, he put his revolver into his mouth, and blew out his brains. The body of the desperate suicide was placed upon the cars and taken to Columbus.

TRIAL OF CORRIE AND CROPS.—Peter Corrie and Marion Crops, indicted for the murder of police officer Robt. M. Rigdon, of Baltimore city, on the 8th of November last, were brought before the Court, at Towson Town, Baltimore county, on Monday. The question then arose as to their being tried together or separately All of Monday was spent in arguing preliminary questions. The questions were very warmly discussed. Wm. J. Gittings, Esq., prosecuting Attorney. Messrs. W. Pinkney Whyte and Wm. P. Preston, for prisoners. Mr. Preston moved a postponement of the matter, but Judge Price ruled it out. We give below the decision of the Judge in the motion or request for separate trials.

DECISION OF JUDGE PRICE.

His Honor remarked that since the adjournment yesterday afternoon, he had carefully examined all the authorities cited by the prisoner's counsel except one, which could not be found in the Baltimore library; he had also fully weighed the remarks made on both sides of the question. He said he would merely remark that a good deal that had been said yesterday had nothing whatever to do with the case; all the remarks in regard to the indecent haste on the part of the authorities of Baltimore were totally foreign to the question under consideration, and the Judge remarked that he would take this occasion to say that if the gentlemen conducting the defence think for a moment that such vague charges against the constituted authorities of Baltimore, can have any possible influence on the mind of the court, they are sadly mistaken. The doings in Baltimore and the proceedings of her courts had nothing to do whatever with the opinions or the actions of this court—this tribunal has no control over the citizens of Baltimore city, and even if all the people of that city, from the Chief Magistrates down—men, women and children—Judges, juries, and all—were brought here, they could not have the weight of a feather in the opinion of the court. Nothing that can possibly occur in the city of Baltimore can have the least possible weight or influence in any opinion that may be given by this court. Counsel need not come here with cries of persecution, for from such matters the mind of the court is perfectly free. He further remarked that many of the authorities cited were totally foreign to the matter under consideration. The whole subject was one left entirely to the sound discretion of the Court, and the Court would most certainly use that sound discretion.—These parties now about being put upon their trial, no matter who they are, or what crimes are charged against them, are entitled, in law, to all that the most humane and virtuous in the land may receive at the hands of their fellow-men. The law is just as ready to protect one man as it does another—there is but one law for all—and its broad panoply is spread over all. Because a man's life is in danger, continued the Judge, does not give him the right to demand a separate trial, but believing the representations made by the counsel for the prisoners, to the effect that by trying them together great difficulties will arise—that the defence of one will implicate the other—that the evidence to be given will be antagonistical—I have decided to grant separate trials, for these reasons, and for these reasons only, holding the counsel responsible for malpractice if the testimony given on the trial does not turn out as represented by them. The trial of Marion Crops was then ordered to proceed.

The trial of Crops is progressing, and daily attract large crowds to the Court Room.

AN ELOPEMENT IN OREGON—*The Bridegroom Murdered by his Father-in-Law.*—A Portland correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, says:

"A melancholy case of homicide occurred in this city a few days since, which proved to be the result of a case of elopement. The circumstances attending this unhappy event are substantially as follows: A young man of ordinary character, named Mortimer Stump, had for some time been paying his addresses, after the approved style of etiquette, to one Miss Balch, and after due course of time, in which the recognition of the parties had been firmly determined upon Mr. Stump, wishing to comply with the usages of the country, sought the approval and consent of Mr. Danford Balch, the father of the intended bride.—But contrary to his wishes and expectation, he received a direct and positive refusal.

This refusal, however, did not have the effect to intimidate the determined lover; but, on the contrary, seem to accelerate his efforts in the accomplishment of his purpose. He informed the father that he would, notwithstanding the opposition which he had met, consummate the marriage already determined upon between him and the young lady, at all hazzards. This determination enraged the father to a great degree, who immediately informed Stump, that in the event of an elopement and marriage with his daughter, he would, on first sight, shoot the aggressor, no matter whom he should be. Thus ended the matter for the time being. But as soon as the proper arrangements could be perfected between Mr. Stump and Miss Balch, an elopement and marriage was consummated. Mr. Balch, immediately on learning these facts, shouldered his gun and started in pursuit, but not meeting his victim for several days, it was supposed that the temporary anger of the father-in-law would subside. That supposition, however, proved a delusion, On Thursday, the 18th ult., meeting Mr. Stump in this city, Mr. Balch put his threats into execution, and shot and killed his son-in-law. The homicide was immediately arrested and placed in confinement."

HON. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH'S WILL.—$700,000 *to Yale College.*—The Hartford (Conn) Times, of the 3d inst., says:—The will of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth was proved to-day. It is estimated that Mr. E. was worth $800,000 at the time of his death. His immense land speculations at the West, now in cultivated farms, proved immensely profitable to him. The remarkable part of his will is, that *it gives to Yale College seven-eights of his great estate!* The provisions of his will are—$25,000 in trust to his son, Henry W. Ellsworth; $25,000 to his daughter, wife of Roswell Smith, Esq.; $25,000 to the heirs of his son Edward, and $1,500 annually to his wife. The remainder of his property; amounting to about $700,000, he gives to Yale College, and this sum amounts to more, probably, than the present entire worth of that corporation.

LORD NAPIER'S SUCCESSOR AT WASHINGTON.—The Hon. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, now become by the death of his father Lord Napier as British Minister at Washington. At present he represents his country at the Hague. The New York Times says of him:

"Lord Dunfermline, second baron of the title, born in 1804, succeeded to the estates and honors of his father (who was raised to the peerage on retiring from the speakership of the House of Commons in 1839,) but a few months since. He bears a name already well known in American history, through the disastrous campaign of General James Abercrombie against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the old French war, and is the grandson of the heroic Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the victor of Alexandria and deliverer of Egypt from the arms of France who deserves even a higher fame as the noble chieftain who refused to execute in Ireland, the commands of a fierce and bigoted ministry during the Irish rebellion of 1790. The title of Lord Abercrombie, won by the great deeds of the celebrated general, is borne now by the nephew of the present Lord Dunfermline, a boy of 19.

Lord Dunmfermline is a knight Commander of the bath in the Civil Class, that honor having been conferred upon him for diplomatic services in 1851. He is a diplomatist of recognized ability—a man of family, and in every way a most acceptable representative of the government which commissions him to replace the present gifted and popular envoy of England at Washington. There is nothing in his antecedents or in the character of the position from which Lord Dunfermline comes to justify the rumor that Lord Napier's recall is to be taken as a token of displeasure with his course in the country on the part of Lord Derby's cabinet.

SUICIDE OF A SLAVE.—We understand, says the Centreville Advocate of Tuesday, that on Thursday week a negro woman, slave of Mr. S. J. Bradley but at the time living with Mr. David Wallace in the upper part of this county, upon learning that she had been sold to Mr. Clinton Wright and believing that she had been bought for a foreign market remarked that it was "Georgia or nothing with her" and deliberately cut her throat with a razor, severing the jugular vein and causing death in a few moments. The facts of the case we hear, present a nice question for lawyers to determine as to whose property the woman was when she killed herself. We have heard two statements and if either is correct the question in the case is, whether or not there was such a delivery as passed the property from Mr. Bradley to Mr. Wright. Both statements agree that Mr. Wright had given Mr. Bradley a draft for the purchase money and that Mr. Bradley had given Mr. Wright an order on Mr. Wallace for the girl. Mr. Wright was at Mr. Wallace's house when the girl killed herself and the conflict is about what happened there. A law suit will probably settle the matter.—The amount involved is $800.

THE following is a graphic description of Washington city, on Christmas day, from a Washington correspondence of the Louisville Courier:

The city is alive with drunken men and policemen. Nice bits of rows are springing up at a moment's notice—on every corner bloody noses and black eyes. Various reports of worse things are afloat, such as policemen knocking men down with slung shot, without the least provocation; the very *efficient* police of Mayor Barrett running after a young man who had been singing too loud, and when he refused to stop at their command, shooting him down like he had been a dog. All these things are told, and are probably for the most part true. Verily, this is a beautiful city—a well governed city. Such a tremendous man as is the mayor! such a true Democrat as he is! such a beautiful body of policemen as he has got! Verily they are great men—great men. Why, the community would not trust them as stage drivers in Kentucky, and the mayor would make a passable flat-boat captain, and a tight rub at that.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Senator Douglas arrived here this evening en route to Washington. He was received at the wharf by a committee and by the Keystone Club, the campaign body of the last presidential election. Salutes were fired from Windmill Island, and a large procession formed with torches and banners, which escorted him through the principal streets in an open barouche to St. Lawrence Hotel, throgh a heavy snow storm.

On reaching head quarters, in compliance with the request of the assemblage, Judge Douglas addressed them—using about the same language as on the occasion of the New York serenade He did not suppose the demonstration was intended as a personal compliment, but as an evidence of attachment to principles for the Union he had struggled to uphold.

A speech from Mr. Forney was then demanded in which he denied the imputation that Mr. Douglas is to be received as a presidential candidate, but as the hero who has stood up against misapplied official power and conquered; and besides, he is the guest of the city through the action of its Councils.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Mr. Douglas, says the Baltimore American of Wednesday, arrived in this city yesterday, and was received by his friends with the cordial enthusiasm that has attended his progress elsewhere towaards Washington. Last night he was serenaded, and addressed a large assemblage in front of the Gilmore House. To-day he will receive his friends between the hours of 12 and 1. He goes to Washington to-night.

By telegraph we learn that the Illinois Legislature yesterday re-elected Mr. Douglas to the United States Senate.

Arrival of Senator Douglas—Death of Gen. Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6th.—There was a considerable number of the friends of Judge Douglas at the depot to-night, who warmly cheered him upon his arrival.

General Henderson, the esteemed commandant of the marine corps, was found dead in his drawing room to-day. He had been in excellent health up to the hour of his dissolution. He entered the service more than fifty years since, and was brevetted for gallant service in Florida. A.

The editor of the Tallahassee (Fla.) Republican had green peas for dinner on Christmas day.

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