The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JULY 2, 1859.

THE Star appears to abhor the idea of the Democracy holding a Convention in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for Congress to represent this Congressional District, for fear of "LOBBY influences," and suggests New York in its stead. The Star must expect that very suspicious characters are to compose that Convention. It appears to prefer the COMPLEXION of the politics of the free State to that of Baltimore city, notwithstanding its L-O-V-E for the institutions of the South.

We doubt not the sincerity of the Star, for in the election of Mr. Letcher of Virginia it said:

"The election in the Old Dominion is over, and the tale is told; and although the Opposition expected and promised to route the Democracy whorse, foot and dragoon," and elect their entire State ticket, we have the pleasure to announce that the "Mother of Presidents" is "right side up with care" and that the Hon. John Letcher, the Democratic candidate is triumphantly elected Governor, by about 6,000 majority."

Let us now see the main "ingredient" of Mr. Letcher's strength in the late contest in Virginia, as given by the New York Tribune:

"It is a palpable truth that the recent contest in Virginia between Letcher and Goggin, the main ingredient was, after all, the sectional struggle which has long existed between the Eastern and Western—in other words, between the slaveholding and the non slaveholding sections of the State. It has only been by means of the non-slaveholding votes of Western Virginia that the Democratic party has been able to retain its ascendancy in that State. It was entirely to the zeal with which, as a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, Mr. Letcher was nominated, and has been elected Governor of the State upon interest. The largest slaveholding counties, and the Eastern slaveholding section generally, show a decided falling off to the vote for Letcher as compared with that of Wise.—In three counties the Ruffner pamphlet in denunciation of slavery, which Letcher had formerly approved, was used with good effect against him, in spite of his recantation and the humility with which he begged pardon of the slaveholders. But *the Western non-slaveholders came to his rescue.*—Whatever change of opinion Mr. Letcher might have undergone as to the expediency or not of getting rid of the institution of Slavery; at least he did not abandon or disavow the doctrine that slavery ought not to be made the basis of political power.

Taking all these things into consideration, probably the Star would like to have a voice in the "New York Convention" in order that it may join in a grand jubilee with the Tribune, Post and other admirers of Mr. Letchers' abolition antecedents.

BIG WHEAT CUTTING—WHO CAN BEAT IT?—Wm. Jayson, a colored man, living in Easton, we will venture to say, cut more wheat in four days this week, than any other 'colod gemmon' in the State. In the four days, from Monday morning until Thursday night, he cut eighteen acres of wheat, and evinces no inconvenience from it whatever, notwithstanding he has not cut any before for ten years. He says he feels satisfied that for a single day he can cut six acres. The eighteen acres was heavy wheat, and those who saw him say he cuts a low and very clean stubble.

Jayson says he was raised in Howard county and was a slave up to 22 years of age. At the commencement of the manufacture of gas in Easton, he was employed by the Company to carry on the work and has manufactured gas to the satisfaction of his employers, and take him altogether he is a perfect working machine. He is a little over six feet tall, black and as streight as an Indian.

CHANGE OF MAIL ROUTE.—We learn from the post master, that both the Northern and Southern mail routes have been changed from daily to tri-weekly. This arrangement took effect on the first of July. The Northern mail now arrives on Monday night and leaves the next morning, and so on every other day throughout the week—Sundays excepted. We have not been able to ascertain the days of the Southern mail.

This change will be a great inconvenience to our citizens and the public generally as there are considerable traveling on these lines, however it will have to be endured, as the government has been drained to the dregs and must suspend operations wherever it can to keep up its credit.

OUR MARKET.—Our market is quite plentifully supplied with fresh meat, chickens, fish, vegitables, and fruit of various kinds. Beef from 12 to 15 cents per lb., veal 10 cents per lb., lamb 87 per quarter, chickens from $2 50 to $2 75 per dozen, butter from 20 to 25 cents per lb., fish 12 to 25 cents per string, eggs 12 cents per dozen, potatoes from $1 00 to $1 25, string beans 60 cents per bushel, cabbage from 5 to 6 cents per head, beats 12 cents per dozen, cherries from 4 to 5 cents per quart, whurtleberries from 8 to 12 cents per qnart, blackberries 4 cents per quart, and other things about in the same proportion.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 24th ult., while a little son of Mr. Thos. J. Clark was playing horse, as little boys very often do, with one of the small colored children, on the poarch floor, his feet became entangled with a rope and he fell with such force as to cause his death the next day. What makes it the more afflicting to the family, this is the second interesting and promising little son of Mr. Clark that has been stricken down by accidental injury.

POCKET PICKED.—On Sunday night last, Sheriff Sparks arrested a free negro, named Charles Henry Viney, on the charge of picking the pocket of Henry Smith, also free negro, whilst asleep. The amount stolen was $125, all of which has been recovered except a dollar or two. Viney is now confied in jail for the offence.

BOTH PALATABLE AND REFRESHING.—We are requested by the Ladies of the M. E. Church to say that they will serve Ice Cream, Cake, &c., in the Court House, on Monday next, the 4th of July. Persons being overcome by the heat of the day can be refreshed at a small expense.

RESIGNED.—Wm. Daniel, Esq., State Senator from Somerset, has resigned that position, owing to his removal to Baltimore city to practice his profession.

FIFTY Democrats have been indicted for illegal voting in Leavenworth city, at the late election.

NOTWITHSTANDING our market furnishes so many luxuries we are very often in about the same fix that the toper was when he got his jug over the fence first and was rather full of the "juice" to get over himself; the stopper flew out and the jug went good, good, good. Yes, says the toper, I know you're good, but I cant get you. That is very much like us in regard to the marketing—their appearance fairly utter the words, good, good, but for the want of the "pewter" we are unable to get hold of them. Printers have to eat, wear clothes and buy shoes for the babies, just like any other civilized people and they must have some money or their credict is bound to "run down at the heel." A word to the wise is sufficient.

AT a county meeting of the American party and all others opposed to the present Democratic Administration, held in Chestertown, Kent county, on the 18th ult., among others, the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the members of the American party, and all others in the State opposed to the present Democratic rule, to elect delegates from the several counties and the city of Baltimore to meet in State Convention in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State offices, to be voted for in November next.

CHANGE OF HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—Mr. J. Q. A. Haddaway, for a year and a half proprietor of the Easton Hotel, having removed to Baltimore, Mr. T. B. Merrett, proprietor of the Union Hotel, has leased the first named, and has just moved in. Mr. Merrett has had considerable experience in hotel keeping, and as he can now give more extensive accommodations to his guests, he will no doubt receive such a patronage as will sustain in and reward him for keeping a good house.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM.—This vicinity was visited by a very heavy thunder storm on Wednesday night. We had a heavy rain and the thunder was by far the hardest that we have had this season. We understand that the lightning struck in two or three places near town—but doing no damage that have heard of, more than shivering a tree and somewhat tearing to pieces the porch of the dwelling of Mr. Thos. C Nicols, at Oak Hill.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—Would it not be well for the Americans and others opposed to the present Administration, to be thinking of the time and place of holding a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to represent this District?—We would suggest Easton as the place and the 5th of August as the day.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have received the July number of the Atlantic Monthly. The work is devoted to literature, art and politics.—With the July number commences the fourth volume. It is published by Sampson, Philips & Co., Boston, Mass., at $3 per annum.

THE Washington States says the Democracy of Maryland are in the finest spirits and certain to carry the State next fall.

This CERTAINTY is built exclusively upon hope, and there is no room for hope. Being too certain of success always makes a defeat the more galling. So be moderate Mr. States, lest you get badly bitten.

DYSENTER.—This disease has been quite prevalent in town and country for several weeks past, both among children and persons advanced in age. With this exception our community appears to be blessed with health.

THE proprietors of the San Francisco Bulletin have been fined $100 for publishing the confession of Mrs. Sickles.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Johnson & Browning, 172 William St., New York City, for a full and reliable Map, showing the chief Cities, Towns and Villages, also, the grand political divisions of Kingdoms and States. The relative position and bearing of one territory to another, and the modes of communications and intercourse.

"COLTON'S MAP OF NORTHERN ITALY"—THE SEAT OF WAR. This Map embraces the whole of Sardinia, which is now invaded and contested, by the great powers of *France, Italy and Austria.* It shows at a glance, the small divisions in Sardinia, the Cities, Towns and Villages, Rail Roads, Common Roads, Rivers, Mountain Passes, seats of former battles, with dates of each engagment; also, Lombardy, Venice, Tuscany; Parma, Modena, Lucca, and the States of the Church. These Maps are engraved on steel in a superior manner, handsomely printed upon heavy paper, and beautifully colored. Both Maps upon one sheet, size 28 x 19 inches. Price, post-paid, 30 cents

WHAT THEY WILL DO, AND WHAT THEY WON'T.—The Charleston Mercury re-states its position in reference to the Charleston Convention, and in bitter hostility to Senator Douglas. It says:

"As for an 'alliance' with Douglas we will here state that the Mercury will sustain or countenance him under no circumstances whatever. He is a traitor to the Democratic party, and a traitor to those principles which secure the South. He is dangerous and designing. Away with him! *Let him be 'anathema maranatho'* say we. Nor shall the Mercury sustain any platform put forth by any party whatever, which platform or party shall maintain or endorse directly or indirectly, by affiliation or omissions, the fatal positions and fraudulent policy assumed by Douglas with regard to our territorial rights. We repudiate the whole scheme by which it is sought to tie our hands and encircle us, as with the folds of a snake, to crush out or smother the vital power of our civilization.

Finally the Mercury shall sustain no man of whatever party, clique, creed or section, who shall stand upon the platform of Douglas' principles—though he should be nominated by twenty Democratic Conventions. For the party which would permit that creed is an enemy of the South, and we will war with it to the knife. For ourselves, and we can safely say for South Carolina, we will neithr countenance, sustain nor submit to any such party, platform principle, or politicians.

The Richmond Enquirer alludes to the Presidential question thus:—

"The friends of Gov. Wise are determined that the voice of Virginia shall not be misrepresented at Charleston. They regard their own favorite as the most available of all the candidates for the Presidency, and as the choice of Virginia. They intend to test this opinion fairly. And if the issue shall prove that Mr. Hunter, instead of Gov. Wise, is the choice of the State, they intend that Mr. Hunter shall receive the vote of the State, and will unite to give it to him. And we have received the assurance, from a quarter well entitled to respect, that at least a number of Mr. Hunter's most prominent friends are ready and willing to meet us on this ground of fairness and principle. More than that, we are assured that some of those gentlemen, warm friends and enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Hunter, have already pronounced in favor of Gov. Wise's nomination on the ground of his superior availability, under present circumstances."

THE letter and speech of Dr. Pinkney, the former we gave last week in full, but of the latter we can only give extracts in to-day's paper. As might have been expected, the Democratic journals make great efforts at ridicule, and attribute the Doctor's course to political aspirations, and attempt to crush out the whole matter by censure. The Star has the rashness to point out the other naval officers residing in this county as quietly submitting to their call, and being parallel cases with that of Dr. Pinkney's, when some of them have not been two hundred miles from home on official duties, three times in ten years:

ADDRESS OF DR. PINKNEY.

Having been unexpectedly called upon to address my fellow-citizens of Baltimore, upon a question entirely personal to myself, yet which involves principles that cannot help fundamentally affecting the rights and privileges of citizenship in this boasted land of freedom, I keenly feel the embarrassment of my position. As I am not responsible for the position in which I am placed, and as I appear before you on this occasion only in exposition of an oppressive act of power under which I am made to suffer, I shall speak out with a boldness that becomes a man, and with a sincerity that needs no apology, especially from the sovereign people to whom we are all responsible. I now take this occasion to fearless reiterate the assertion already made under my own signature that my only offence was the exercise of my right to think and speak as an American citizen on the political topics of the day as I might deem fit—this was my offence, and this the cause that has banished me from my native land to the sandy and fevered shores of Africa.

"My fellow-citizens, if the right I claim as a freeman is forfeited by my commission, then it seems to me that the President has not gone far enough. He should have stricken my name from the roll, and presented the question fully and fairly to the country. Claiming the power to mould my will to his pleasure and paralyzing my tongue, the President should have vindicated the claim by a direct and manly exercise of the power in his possession and at once have rid the service of a man who boldly maintains the right and dares to use it at all hazzards. As it is, I am banished to the coast of Africa—subjected to all the odium and wrongs of a stern proscriptive policy by a mere act of arbitrary power, I am punished for that which neither the President nor the Secretary of the Navy has the right to punish. Proscription I hold to be odious. I have the right to speak out, or I have it not. If I do not possess that right—if my commission bears on its face and front the seal of the Autocrat on Austria, and not the glorious symbol of our free floating stars and stripes—if my acceptance of that commission binds me to silence when the good of my country calls for the manly expression of speech—then I have sinned against my commission, and forfeited my right to protection under it; and the forfeiture of it may be vindicated by the summary exercise of the Executive power. If my commission involves no such tame surrender of all that I hold valuable in citizenship, then the endeavor to crush me by a one-sided blow is a grievous wrong—an act of petty malice unworthy of the nation and its chief. If the right for which I contend exists, and was never surrendered to the commission I hold, then the endeavor to punish the exercise of it is oppressive. A right that cannot be enjoyed is no right at all; a right that subjects one to punishment for its exercise is not worth holding.

"The eyes of the country have been opened to the gross frauds perpetrated at the Navy Yards, and the action of the last Congress has helped on the reform. Now, here I stand in the presence of my fellow-citizens of Baltimore, and take the occasion to ask, why it is that I am singled out, and the exercise of my power of speech punished, while other officers of the same Navy have been seen at the hustings, listened to from the stump, and are known to have acted conspicuous parts at the ballot-box, doing battle for the Democratic party with the greatest impunity. On the subject I stand on my rights, and no power on earth shall wrest it from me. I should insult your intelligence, my fellow-citizens, if I were to argue that if one portion of the Navy are permitted to do service for the ruling policy of the country, another portion is not to be allowed to uproot and destroy it, if in their judgment the policy is considered injurious or disastrous.

Having so far discussed my rights and exposed the injustice of the course pursued towards me by the Administration, in view of the fact known to all that political influence has been brought to bear on the Navy Yards, and political agency exerted here and there by independent officers holding commissions in it, I pass on to the proof that my order to the coast of Africa is a political act; and here it will be necessary that I make public what passed between the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and in doing so, I take the occasion, in justice to the gentleman, to say that I do not charge him for this act of oppression now visited upon my head. My only object in referring to his correspondence and my interview with him, is to show that I had the promise of the place at Washington, so far as his agency was concerned. When at Annapolis, I received orders to the Naval Hospital at portsmouth, and I at once went to Washington to obtain a small extension of leave on account of the illness of my mother. At this interview, Dr. Whelan voluntarily offered to arrange matters so that I might be stationed in Washington. The arrangement was to be made by one of those interchanges of official courtesy common to the navy—In April I wrote to the Chief of the Bureau to ask whether the object could be effected, and on the 16th of the same month he replied by letter as follows: "I shall bear in mind your wishes in regard to this place, and shall not omit any opportunity to effect the object you desire Dr. Maxwell's place will not be filled immediately, I suspect, unless I can find a relief for you. Again, on the 1st of June, the Chief wrote me as follows: "Dr. Barrington, just detached from St. Lawrence, will be prepared to relieve you on the 1st of July, and as I know your solicitude to get away from your present post, I shall nominate you for the duty in this city you desire when I make the detail for the hospital."

Here is the promise made to me, made too by the Chief of the Bureau, who as it will be seen by reference to the book of instructions for the government of the medical officers, was expressly empowered to act in the premises. It reads thus: "The Chief the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, is charged with the general supervision and control of everything relating to the treatment of the sick and wounded of the Navy—he will also keep a record of medical officers and nominate them for duty." The power to nominate for duty is hereby reposed in the head of the Bureau. That power is truly a high one. It was solemnly committed to him by order of the Navy Department. It was in the exercise of that power that I was promised the place at Washington; upon the implicit and unquestionable understanding that I was not to be touched save for the purpose of transfer.

Now, it is not possible that a promise so solemnly made, and so voluntary in its offer could be forfeited by a gentleman filling so high a position. He certainly could not have been the author of this gross wrong. Who, then, did it? It will be borne in mind that the nominating power belongs, by the express rules of the service, to the Chief of the Bureau, and that the declaration of a promise to nominate me for duty at Washington, I have in my possession in his own hand-writing. Then who interfered and gave the order that banished me to Africa? I will answer by saying that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy and the President, under whom he of course acts, are the parties of this deep and grievous wrong. They touch me in the very privilege guaranteed by the act of the person whom they empower to nominate for duty. And why? Not because of delinquency or want of fidelity to my trust. They cannot and they dare not charge me with that. The hospital at Portsmouth is a living witness of work done far exceeding anything that the Government could have demanded. That work speaks for itself. They had but one reason for my banishment, and that reason was my zealous advocacy of the American policy and the American party. Norfolk influence and Portsmouth partizans are at the bottom of the act, for just before the recent election in Virginia, the threat was openly proclaimed that if I did not keep quiet, I should be banished to the Coast of Africa.

"To show that the order to the Coast of Africa has been caused by vindictiveness, I need only say that Dr. Lockwood, an esteemed Surgeon, is now in Philadelphia, and could have been put on board the ship at an expense of not over six cents, yet they pass him over and bring me from Portsmouth at an expence of not less than forty dollars. There are too, a number of other Surgeons waiting for duty, but in most cases they are Irish gentlemen and their lives are too precious to the present Administration to be hazarded under the burning and feverish sun of the Coast of Africa. These gentlemen are kept home because they may be useful, and a "bloody native" sent out in order to get rid of a troublesome customer. Well, he intends to go, and all he asks is that all hands put their shoulders to the wheel and place a party in power at Washington that will bring him home.

Dr. Pinkney then went on to detail his actions in the recent election in Virginia where he charged that a rank free-soiler had peen chosen to preside over its destinies.

SUCH A PIKE'S PEAKER.—Hundreds of teams were passing through this city, on their way to Pike's Peak, in search of gold. We met a woman driving a team on the Dubuque road one day. There were yoked to the wagon four oxen and two cows. The team halted as we approached, when the following conversation took place: "I say, stranger, that ar' is Iowa City, is it?—Right smart of houses—heap o' people live 'bout here." After answering her questions, we inquired how far she had come, and how far she was going. The prompt reply was, "From Illinois, and going to Pike's Peak!" We informed her that the news frow that region was unfavorable, and assured her that this was a beautiful country, and that it would be better to remain here than to take such a family as her's into a new country, among sharpers and speculators, away from good society, and, as we were proceeding to make our remarks more impressive, she interrupted us, by flourishing her long whip, and, at the same time, exclaiming in the most emphatic manner, "You can't skeer me. I'm not afeard; speculators arn't the wus people in this 'ere world, by a long shot; and as for society, I can git along without it, as easy as fallin' off a log. This country may be well enough for men and horses, but it's a poor chance for women, cows and oxen." So saying, she touched up the steers and bidding Broad and Brim to gee, and haw, and go on, she went on her way, followed by her husband on horseback.—*Iowa City Protestant.*

REMARKABLE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—*An Elm Tree Painted on a Boy's Shoulder.*—At Portsmouth, N. H., on the 20th instant, the Bartlett school house was struck by lightning, frightening the scholars of the two schools kept in the building.—The lightning first struck the chimney, descending to the ridgepole, there dividing, a small portion passing through both school-rooms, burning the cape of a child's bonnet in the lower school-room.

The largest portion of the current ran along the ridgepole, tearing off the slates and throwing them to a great distance.—Thence descending to the upper-school-room, passing to the porch, it entered a closet in which were books and a globe, playing sad pranks with the books, smashing all the world to pieces as exhibited on the globe, and wound up the performance by tearing away the back of the closet letting daylight into the porch through an opening as large as a common sized window besides ripping up the walls and ceiling generally. It also passed through both spouts at each end of the building, making several perforations in each Strange to say no one was killed, although two little girls in the lower school were severely shocked. In the upper (boys) school-room a lad named Merrill was stunned, and a lad about 15 years of age named Frank W. Fernald had a perfect miniature imprint of an elm tree, its branches and leaves stamped upon his left shoulder, which, however, has disappeared this morning. One-half of his foot was also white as snow for an hour and a half.

There are four millions scholars and one hundred and fifty thousand teachers in the public schools of this country. There is one scholar for every five free persons. In Great Britain there is one scholar to every eight persons; in France one to every ten.

The country needs a change of administration; and the country by this time feels the need of it.

A double madness has hitherto ruled great masses at both ends, and the conservative men of the nation have been repelled from union with them, and by this division mere corruption mongers have crept into the government—sat at the receipt of customs, and divided the spoils among the company of the faithful. How effectually how liberally, with what a conscientious regard to party services, and the interest of those concerned—let the naval committees investigation, the Fort Snelling, the Willet's Point, the Seamen's the Hackney the Printing Investigations prove.

The spoil mongers have sought to extend their hold or power by attempting to get 30,000,000 out of the empty Treasury into the hands of the President, from whose reserviors it was to have been distributed in refreshing streams to make the gardens of the faithful blossom like the Paradise of Cuba.

They made a bold rush at the power of the sword, and sought to obtain a grant of all the powers of war from Congress to the President, that the lading glories of Graytown might be relighted and *other* corruption-mongers follow and supply the camps and the navies—at the rates of the Jones' contracts—over the transit routes, and in bullying all South America by turns.

These are the things laid up in hope for the future. Against these, and the like, the conservative masses of the North are in arms. Will the South remain at home? Pennsylvania has spoken; New Jersey; the revolt against fanaticism is inaugurated in Ohio. The Virginia election is significant of how deep and abiding the indignation of the Southern people is. The descent from 30,000 to 5000 majority is itself a defeat; and the crowning victory of Boteler over Faulkner, the recognized defender and leader of the administration in the House of Representatives, and the only one from Virginia who could be relied on to defend the Secretary of War and Fort Snelling, are pregnant facts, which tell the present usurpers of power what they have to expect.

What will the South do? Can Southern gentlemen of the national, old honest Whig school, betrayed into voting for Buchanan for fear of Fremont, *now* stain their hands by contact with the corruption of his administration, presided over; distributed by *him*, and received by those who elected him. Does not their honesty and dignity revolt at such associations? Is their patriotism dead?

Let the coming election in the South answer. The whole country looks on with interest and hope. The whole country is anxiously waiting for the re-awakening in strength, and return to power, of that national, conservative spirit which now animates the Opposition—which once animated the Whig party—overthrew Van Buren in 1840, and Cass in '48.—*Balt. Patriot.*

OLD FALLACIES BROKEN DOWN. THE RESISTLESS PROGRESS OF TRUTH.—"*Populus vult decipi*,"—"The people love to be deceived," might have been a true saying in the days of Horace, but it is not so in this enlightened age. The promptitude with which the sick, in all parts of the world, have abandoned the old palliative mode of medical treatment, for the expulsory system of Professor Holloway proves that the people can distinguish between mere suppression and radical cure, and that neither the prestige of professional position nor the sententious dogmatism of the ritualists of the schools, can blind to the wonderful results of a new pratice, which never makes the mistake of killing the patient instead of the disease. In the United States, as in all other regions of the earth Holloway's remedies have popularized themselves. It is true that the victims of disease have been invited through the press to give them a trial; but is equally true that every trial has made new proselytes, and that every proselyte thus obtained has made a hundred more. They have become the household medicines of nearly every family. Incredible as such a statement may seem, and unparalleled as such a result undoubtedly is, they are verified, we understand, by the books of Professor Holloway's establishment in New York.

In our crowded cities, where, at certain seasons, the malari exhaled by an almost vertical sun, is the prolific source of deadly epidemics; in the new settlements of the West, where fever and ague, dysentery, and other diseases common to that region, prostrate the population of whole districts at once; and in the swamps and bayous of the South, the Pill have saved the lives of thousands, while in cases of scrofula and cutaneous disease, the Ointment is considered by all classes, and in all sections, indispensable to a thorough cure. These are facts, undenied and unchallenged, and who will be hardy enough to question the value of remedies fortified by such credentials?—*Boston "Traveller."*

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF F. F. SEMINARY.—On the 13th and 14th of next month says the Frederick Examiner, will take place the Annual Examination and Commencement of the Frederick Female Seminary. Those who are bound to this Institution by a thousand endearing recollections of by gone days, of friendship formed and cherished here, of class mates from whom they have been long and widely separated, and with whom they always expect to meet on these occasions, will hail this day with joy: The unusually interesting character of the exercises, the known grace and dignity of the scholars, the grave importance of the Seminary itself, sitting as a fostering mother in our midst, has contributed to fill its beautiful halls year after year with hundreds of visitors from every section of our country. The school is in every way a perfect model, in the buildings, whose classic grace cannot be excelled, in its Board of instructors unrivalled for ability and consequent success, and in a President most able and efficient. There certainly is not, North or South, a more desirable Female College, and the practical importance, both social and moral, it has conferred upon this community makes its prosperity peculiarly dear to all. Long live this gentle *Alma Mater*, is the earnest prayer of its children, scattered far and wide over our beautiful country! And to which we heartly add, *Amen!*

The Free Masons of Virginia still continue to contribute to the Mt. Vernon fund.

JUDGE STUMP AND THE FORD CASE.—The obstinacy says the Baltimore American of the honorable judge who administers the criminal law for the quarter of a million of the people who inhabit Baltimore would be quite amusing were it not that important interests of law and justice are affected thereby. If only his own character as a man and a lawyer were affected by his absurd antics the public might well think there was no harm done for which the novelty of the spectacle did not afford a sufficient compensation; but when, as in this case of Ford's, the whole course of justice is stayed and a convicted murderer is likely to be let free to pursue the career of crime and violence to which his entire life has been devoted, the matter becomes unmistakably serious. If the Judge persists in sending the case to a Court which the highest judicial authority in the State has declared has no jurisdiction, the result must be, as in Raab's case, that the convict will be freed, and a deliberately perpetrated murder go unpunished. The decision of the Judge in sending the case to Anne Arundel County is nothing less than a direct insult to the Court of Appeals, for which there ought to be some way of rendering him amenable. If that Court permits itself to be thus set at defiance its authority will soon be at an end, and it may as well at once give up its right of reviewing the decision of inferior Courts. Its own character, and the case of justice, render it a duty that some formal and proper notice should be taken of this rebellion against its authority.

☞The press had a good deal of fun at the expense of Zachary Taylor, because in his Presidential message he said—among other things—"We are at peace with *all* the world and seek to maintain our cherished relations with the *rest of mankind.*" Considering that Zachary had seen more service in the field than in the council chambers of the nation, some allowance should have been made for the General's blunder. But what must we think of such a scholar as James Buchanan perpetrating a bull equally ridiculous as Zachary's. The President, it seems, has been on a visit to North Carolina, and while there he had a "talk at the people," and in the concluding portion of his remarks, Jeems, made the following startling announcement.

My lamp of life cannot continue long: I hope I may survive to the end of my Presidential term, but so emphatically do I believe that *mankind as well as the people of the United States*, are interested in the preservation of this Union that I hope I may be gathered to my father before I should witness its dissolution.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

GERMAN ANTI-SABBATH MOVEMENT.—The Boston Bee says of the determination of certain Germans in New York, in regard to Sunday:

"The reader will not fail to perceive the impudence and assurance of the language of the Democrat, which is the organ of the German infidels of New York. It talks about the "Puritan fogies" and about "putting an end to" the shutting up of the liquor holes on the Sabbath, as though it had the right and the power to enforce its demands. Where would these arregant Dutchmen have been had it not been for the Puritans, at whom they sneer? It is not likely that this impudent behavior of these crazy fanatics will do any harm, particularly, but their movement shows their disposition, and reveals the danger of admitting, in any degree, the right of any class of clannish foreigners to dictate to American communities their social or political rules and institutions. It is a privilege which does not belong to them and cannot be granted without the most serious peril to all that Americans love and cherish in our political and social system.

The engineers of locofocoism in Maryland are preparing to raise steam on their "machine." The busy note of preparation was heard at Frederick a few days ago, and a State Convention is called to meet there in the name of Democracy some time this month. The minions of the present federal administration are everywhere moving heaven and earth to secure an administration majority in that Convention so as to be able to pass resolutions commending the administration and indirectly condeming Mr. Buchanan's powerful little rival, the Douglas of Illinois. In the primary meetings in this city the Douglas party were out-manœuvered and a majority of administration delegates was secured. In a little while these democratic fuglemen will summon the people of Maryland to the rescue of democracy. It would be well for the people to know what is this democracy which they will be called upon to support. It is a sort of chameleon in State elections, and assumes all colors "from snowy white to sooty, to suit particular localities, but the actions of the present administrations and of the locofoco party in the last Congress afford the most reliable evidences of what Democracy is and what it means.—*Balt. Clipper.*

NEWSPAPERS.—At the South, more than one-half of the papers are political; at the North, less than one-third. The number of copies of neutral and independent papers printed in a year, in the Slave States, is 8,000,000; in the free States, 76,000,000. of the religious, in the Slave States, 4,000,000; and in the free States, 26,000,000.—The number of copies of scientific papers printed in the fifteen Southern States, is 372,000; the number in Massachusetts alone, is 2,000,000 copies annually, in New York alone, 12,000,000. The neutral and independent papers of the South is 8,000,000, in Pennsylvania alone, 21,000,000.

STARVING THEM OUT.—There is a good story told of Meolraj, the native East India General. His followers took from the English a lot of hermetrically sealed provisions, in tin cases, and not having seen anything of the kind before, he mistook them for cannister shot, and fired nothing from his gun for three days but fresh lobsters, pickled salmon, and other delicacies, thus supplying the British camp (which he was trying to starve into a surrender) with a shower of the freshest of English provisions.

Dreadful Railroad Accident—Thirty-Three Lives Lost—Fifty Injured.

CHICAGO, June 28.—An accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad last night, near South Bend, caused by the washing away or a culvert. Thirty-three persons were killed, and some fifty or sixty wounded.

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