The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING ... NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

THE ELECTIONS.—We have as yet, received very little returns from any part of the State. The returns from Baltimore are incomplete, but enough have been received to make it a settled fact that the Americans have carried the city by a very large majority.

We have received no returns from the upper or lower counties except by rumor.—It is reported here that Queen Annes has gone for the Democracy, except the surveyor, and giving Stewart a large majority.—That Kent and Cecil had also gone largely for the Democrats. Caroline has also bowed to the alter set up by Judge Stewart—but by what majority we know not. Dorchester—Stewart's county—so far, gives him two hundred majority, with two American districts to hear from. The result of Worcester and Somerset we know nothing of, but we presume that Mr. Townsend will attend to that section, so the Americans in this latitude need to have no fears. Of Talbot we give the official vote below:

	Easton.	St. Michaels	Trappe.	Chapel.	Bay Hundred	Total.
FOR COMPTROLLER.						
Wm. H. Parnell,	126	250	197	67	85	725
FOR COMM. PUB. WORKS,						
Benjamin Lankford,	126	219	185	66	55	651
FOR CONGRESS,						
C. C. Cox,	145	248	164	69	83	709
FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE,						
R. B. Carmichael,	377	387	421	292	190	1627
FOR DELEGATES,						
John Donovan,	156	243	206	81	86	771
Thomas Bruff,	135	261	185	67	90	738
FOR ATTORNEY,						
Alfred P. Jump.	158	249	199	87	85	778
FOR SHERIFF,						
Isaac W. Jump.	144	257	226	56	81	758
DEMOCRAT TICKET.						
FOR COMPTROLLER,						
A. Lingan Jarrett,	241	163	227	234	106	961
FOR COMM. PUB. WORKS,						
Lemuel Roberts,	261	174	231	235	133	1034
FOR CONGRESS,						
James A. Stewart,	241	165	248	228	107	989
FOR THE SENATE,						
H. H. Goldsborough,	296	168	231	237	109	989
FOR DELEGATES,						
Alexander Chaplain,	235	146	237	220	104	942
J. Lawrence Jones,	250	172	216	235	109	1012
ORPHANS' COURT,						
T. S. Hayward,	274	165	236	235	109	1019
P. W. Stewart,	266	165	236	233	109	1009
Wm. D. Roberts,	262	165	230	235	109	1001
FOR COMMISSIONERS,						
Thomas Hughlett,	268	163	260	225	108	1024
Cornelius Sherwood,	266	164	233	225	108	996
George H. Graham,	265	161	232	225	107	990
FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,						
I. C. W. Powell,	217	160	224	208	106	915
FOR SHERIFF,						
Samuel Sparklin,	243	161	298	244	110	1056
FOR SURVEYOR,						
James M. Leonard,	263	165	263	235	108	1034

In St. Michaels District Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., received a very complimentary vote for the Senate—numbering 138—without being a candidate. This was done by Mr. H.'s friends without his knowledge.

S. R. Cahal—Justice of the Peace for this district, received 348 votes. Wheeler, 266; Benny, 262. For Constables, Buckley, 269—Jones, 260.

THE TRIAL OF BROWN.—The trial of Brown commenced in Jefferson county court on Wednesday of last week—Judge Parker presiding. Messrs. Botts and Green of Virginia, said to be very able counsel, were appointed by the court, for the prisoner, and are represented to have worked faithfully for their client, but were afterwards repudiated by Brown, and Messrs. Hoyt, of Boston, H. Griswold, of Ohio and Chilton of Washington, were afterwards engaged on the part of Brown.

The plea of insanity was tried to be brought to bear on the side of Brown by his friends, but he would not listen to the pretext. The points of law were ably discussed,—when on the fifth day the jury retired to their room and were absent but a short time when they brought in a verdict of "guilty of treason in advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel; and of murder in the first degree."

Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgment both on account of errors in the indictments and an error in the verdict. The points were argued on Tuesday last, and overruled by the court.

On Tuesday Messrs. Russel and Sennett, from Boston, arrived at Charlestown, to act as counsel for the prisoners.

Captain Cook was brought before the magistrates' court, but waived an examination, and was committed for trial.

The sentence of Brown, and the conviction of Coppee, another of the Harper's Ferry rebelionists, are the results of the proceedings in the court at Charlestown, on Tuesday. Brown is to be hung on Friday the 2d of December. The next party to be tried will probably be Shields Green, one of the two negroes now in jail on the like charges of treason, conspiring to incite iesurrection and murder, of which Brown and Coppee have been convicted, (Brown made another characteristic speech before being sentenced,

A SOUTHERN DEMONSTRATION.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Mongomery, Ala., has been called to express the feelings they entertain in relation to the Harper's Ferry outbreak. This is claimed to be the first southern city that has moved in this matter.

THE CONTEST IS OVER—*Rejoice Americans of Talbot! and of the Shore!* that though defeated you have been working in a noble cause. The result throughout the counties is just what might have been expected. The greatest effort has been made in this campaign by the Democracy, that has been made for years past. It is currently reported that money was almost sown broadcast over the whole State, where it could have effect, to secure a majority in the next legislature, in order to get a Democratic U. S. Senator and to re-elect their representative from this district. If such be the mode by which the great majorities have been obtained, we say let the Americans of Maryland rejoice that their skirts are clear of such corruption. A clean defeat is far better than a corrupt triumph.

ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.—On Wednesday last an Irishman known by the name of Dwire attempted to vote at the Chapel but didn't succeed; he then came to Easton and voted under the above name, in the morning. Late in the evening he made a third attempt to vote, but under a different name—that of Stapleford; the judges recognized him and told him that he had voted, Paddy declared that he had not, and that his name was Stapleford. The judges, to be certain, examined his papers and found the name of Dwire upon them. This was a bold effort in a town the size of Easton.

From the Balt. Clipper.

Incidents of the Election.—The following is the result of our collection of items in reference to the election yesterday. The opponents of the American party used every possible effort to produce a riot and signally failed. Considering the intense excitement that prevailed, the anticipations of serious disturbances and the readiness of both parties to meet the consequences, the city may be congratulated upon the general absence of riot and violence and the completeness of the American victory achieved.

FIRST WARD.

Before the polls opened a large crowd of Reformers gathered in front of the building and boasted that they would have matters all in their own way. Pistols and knives were exhibited, and side speeches indulged in, which plainly told that the opponents of Americanism would leave no effort undone to accomplish their nefarious plans.—At nine o'clock the window was opened, when a rush was made by the Reformers to secure the place. They were, however, signally repulsed, and all persons entitled to a vote were permitted to cast their ballots. Finding that they could not maintain their position for fraud, the Retormers wisely kept quiet, and prevented what might have led to a serious riot. During the day several persons were struck, but, as far as we could learn, no one was hurt to any extent.

SECOND WARD.

The only excitement at this ward appeared to be the desire of the Germans to defeat Mr. Preston. They turned out in their strength, and cheerfully gave their support to aid in the defeat of the democratic ticket. Several of the Germans expressed themselves in terms which clearly indicates that a democratic dynasty was not the sort of rule for them.

THIRD WARD.

Previous to the opening of this poll, an effort was made by the Reformers to take possession of the place, the Americans' however were a match for them, and the would be usurpers of the third ward, were compelled to take a back seat. A barricade was erected in front of the window, and all legal voters permitted to deposit their ballots. During the morning a man named Crothers was knocked down and somewhat damaged about the nose. Considerable pushing was indulged in during the day, but nothing beyond a few blows was inflicted.

FOURTH WARD.

About half past eleven o'clock we started for this poll, and had it not been that we were posted beforehand, we would not have been able to find the place, so peaceably was everything conducted. The only thing occurring during the day was a person who hailed from the 8th Ward, shouting "Hurrah for Limerick." Upon endeavoring to give a second shout, he was struck in the face by a rotten egg, the bad smell of which induced him to make tracks from the place.

FIFTH WARD.

Shortly after the window was opened two persons came down Fayette street flourishing horse pistols and shouting "Oh! 8th warders." In a short time they became aware that they had got into a hornet's nest, and wisely concluded to vacate the premises. The Reformers were on the ground early, ann made threats that no American should vote. They, however, reckoned without their host, as the American voters clearly demonstrated to them, that foreigners were not the right stripe to dictate to American citizens. One or two knock downs occurred during the day, but nothing of a serious character transpired.

SIXTH WARD.

About half-past eleven o'clock we visited this ward. and found every thing quiet.—There was, however, before we reached the place a little excitement occasioned by two persons attempting to stab each other: one was armed with a sword-cane and the other with a butcher's knife. Friends interferred, and the dangerous men were separated before any damage had been done.

SEVENTH WARD.

Nothing of a rowdy demonstration was manifested at this place of voting during the day. Legal voters deposited their ballots, walked away, and afforded an opportunity for every one to vote as he pleased.

EIGHTH WARD.

The polls of this ward was held on the corner of Monument and Forrest streets.—In justice to the Limerick district, we must accord to them the glory of having things all their own way. A number of Americans were allowed to vote, but when the number commenced increasing, the Mickeys shut down on them.

NINTH WARD.

The voting of this ward was had on Balderston street, near Charles. Good order was maintained during the day, and all legal voters permitted to deposit their ballots. The Reformers were out in good numbers, but a friendly spirit was observed throughout the day.

TENTH WARD.

About twenty minutes past nine o'clock a person presented himself at the window and was challenged by the Reform challenger. The party desiring to vote in the ward, and in a short time a war of words ensued, which ended by the challenger drawing a pistol and firing it at his antagonist, in an instant paving stones were flying through the air, and bullets whirling by, as if on a battle-field. A shout was raised, "let's take the crib," when a party started up Holliday street, but quickly retired when they saw the muzzles of several guns pointed at them. After this, every person who was entitled to a vote was permitted to cast his vote without molestation. During the above melee, James Jeffries was shot in the head, the wound however being slight.—Wm. Wolfe was also shot in the calf of the left leg. R. B. Fisher and Thomas H. Morris were arrested, charged with shooting and creating a disturbance, they were taken to the station house, and afterwards released on bail.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Reformers of this ward long before the polls were open boasted that they would carry the ward by one thousand majority. As soon as access was had to the window they made a rush, and for a long time prevented American voters from depositing their ballots. Matters went on thus until about eleven o'clock, when considerable rioting ensued. Nothing however occurred except a few knock downs. About half-past one o'clock a pistol was fired which caused the crowd to scatter.

TWELFTH WARD.

The polls of this ward were held on Franklin street, between Paca and Eutaw, and the election progressed with comparative quiet until about 1 o'clock, when considerable hustling and shoving was practised. One or two men were struck, but no more serious violence came under our observation. The Reformers had the good discretion to repress their threats and manifestations of a desire to "go in," and consequently matters were conducted with decorum and quiet.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

There was but little disturbance at the polls of this ward, which were held in Sharp street, near German. Voting was conducted quietly and with little apparent excitement, until afternoon, when the announcement of the withedrawal of the Reform party from the field left the polls deserted by all except a few challengers and lookers-on.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The polls of this ward was the scene of much fighting and disturbance during the forenoon. The Reformers were present in great numbers shortly after the opening of the polls, and manifested a very determined spirit, which was not long in exciting an equally stubborn opposition—The origin of the first affray we could not learn, it resulted however in the fatal wounding of a young man named James Johnson *alias* "Sonny" White, a member of the Rip Rap Club, who was shot in the corner of the left eye. the ball penetrating the brain to the back of the head, from whence it was extracted by Prof. Baxley. White expired about six o'clock in the evening. Michael Duffy, a porter at the Eutaw House, who was charged with firing the fatal shot, was arrested by constable Bishop, after he had received a bullet wound in the hip, and taken to the station house. Mr. William Stiles residing on South Howard street, was shot in the leg and arm.—Henry Starr, son of Mr. Wesley Starr, received a slug and a bullet in one of his legs at the same polls, Prof. Baxley extracting the balls, and Joseph Zimmerman was also wounded in the leg during the affray.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The polls of this ward, which were opened at No. 214 Light street, was the scene of a melancholy affray before their opening which resulted in the 'tis feared, fatal wounding of one highly esteemed citizen, and the serious wounding of another. Amid the mass of conflicting rumors we find it impossible to determine the cause of the occurrence. It is certain, however, that a few minutes before 9 o'clock A. M., Adam B. Kyle, Jr., was induced to draw a knife to resent what he deemed an insult or assault. The appearance af the weapon created the wildest excitement among his opponents, numbers of whom cried out to "shoot, shoot." Mr. Kyle perceiving himself largely out-numbered commenced retreating and drawing a revolver fired at the advancing crowd, who returned his fire; he was then joined by his brother George H. Kyle, of the firm of Dinsmore & Kyle, who was also armed with a revolver. In the melee which ensued Mr. Adam C. Kyle, jr., received a wound in the forehead, nearly between the eye-bows, the ball penetrating to his brain, and his brother receiving a bullet in the neck and arm, the former being thought to be serious. The former, who is a wholesale dry goods merchant, No. 7 German street, was conveyed to his residence at No. 88 Hanover street, and the services of a physician called in, but he is supposed to be beyond all hope of recovery. A young man named Hiram Ford, engaged in the State Tobacco Warehouse, was wounded in the leg during the conflict, and a lad whose name we could not ascertain was said to have been fatally wounded.—This deplorable occurrence acted as a damper upon the hostile feeling of both parties, and voting during the remainder of the afternoon was conducted without opposition from the Reformers.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

There was more or less of hustling and crowding at these polls, which were held at the corner of Camden and Eutaw streets, but we heard of no violence, other than a knock down or two.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The voting in this ward was conducted with but little excitement, the Reformers being largely in the minority. The polls were opened at the corner of Light and Henrietta streets, and free of any brawls or fights disgracing the election.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A barricade was erected in front of the polls of the ward, near the corner of Hollins and Schroeder streets, which prevented much of the crowding and jamming, inseperable from a heavy press of voters. A few disorderly scenes transpired in the early part of the day, but none that were noticeable under the exciting circumstances of this election; in a number of instances the Reformers drew upon themselves the hostility of their opponents by their own irritating and indiscreet conduct. Messrs. Henry W. Drakely, and Felix and John McCurley, were arrested for disorderly conduct and assaulting parties.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The contest in this ward promised at the outset to prove very exciting, but as the day progressed and the weakness of the Reformers became more manifest, they gradually withdrew, and all excitement subsided. We heard of the shoving and pushing without which no village election is conducted, but of no cases of greater violence. The polls were held at the corner of Saratoga and Fremont streets.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The polls were held in Orchard St., between Ross and Tessier, and voting was at first conducted very spiritedly, the Reformers showing a disposition to be very "numerous," and thus exciting a degree of attention which soon set things to rights.—Several individual rencontres occurred during the afternoon, and many gentleman were present with revolvers ostentatiously displayed, beneath their overcoats, but beyond that harmless and school boyish bravado on the part of those who were to "do or die," no aggressions were attempted.—During the afternoon the opposition fizzled out, and the voting progressed quietly.

SHOOTING OF ACTING MAYOR WM. MCPHAIL LAST NIGHT.—The whole community was shocked last night by the intelligence that William McPhail, Esq., acting Mayor of the city, had been shot at about 10 P. M., and fatally injured, by J. Marshall Hanna, a reporter for the Sun. Mr. McPhail had just returned from church, and according to custom, visited the City Telegraph Office, which is near his residence.—While he was engaged in conversation with several gentlemen who were present, Hanna came into the office and inquired if there was any news. He was told there was none, but lingered upon the outside of the railing around the operator's apartment for some time, when he was approached by Mr. Harcourt, one of the operators, who, playfully taking hold of his shawl, asked how reporters could afford such fine shawls. It is stated that Hanna immediately presented a pistol and a scuffle ensued. Mr. McPhail sprang towards the parties, and at the moment the pistol was fired, the ball entering the thigh of Mr. McPhail, about two inches below the groin. Amidst the surprise and consternation that ensued, Hanna made his escape, and, at the last report, had not been arrested. Several of the Police are on his track. Mr. McPhail was promptly attended by Drs. O' Donnel, Whitridge, Williams and H. P. P. Yeates. He was removed to his residence about 11 o'clock. The wound though serious, is not considered fatal.

From the Sunday Mercury.

TREASON PREACHED IN PHILADELPHIA.—The notorious Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, gave his views of slavery and the Harper's Ferry *emeute*, at National Guard's Hall, Race street, on Friday evening last, before a large audience of Abolitionists, colored people, and those eccentric individuals who think that ebony is better than topaz, and that mahogany should be the standard complexion of our people and institutions. The old traitor was enthusiastically received by those who believe that the "Constitution of the United States is a compact with thell," and that the government established by Washington and the great sages of "seventy-six', should be overthrown, in order to place a piebald and degraded race in power in Columbia's land, to the exclusion of those who have a blood-bought inheritance in the soil and institutions thereof. Those who are familiar with the violent sentiments of the heary Abolitionist, will probably not be surprised to learn that he indulged in his usual extravagent vagaries; but they will scarcely expect to be informed that his infamous and treasonable doctrines were complacently swallowed by quite a considerable number of the heretofore supposed most conservative of the citizens of Philadelphia. Nay; Mr. Giddings even out-heroded himself. He reiterated the sentiment that it was morally wrong for slaves to remain one hour in bondage, and that they should go, even if it were necessary to slay their white brethern, their wives and little ones; that if a slave-catcher entered his house in pursuit of a fugitive slave, he would strike him down at the threshold; that, were he a slave, he would walk over the dead bodies of slaveholders from Mississippi to Maryland, if necessary, to obtain freedom; that he had contributed largely each year to free slaves from bondage; that he had fed and clothed those who were fleeing to the land of liberty; that he had given them firearms to defend themselves, and taught them how they should be used, etc. The rabid lecturer affected to throw ridicule upon the Harper's Ferry affair, and boldly proclaimed his approval of it, an had the unblushing hardihood to declare that two-thirds of the people of the free States sympathized with the wretched madman in his detestable schemes of rapine and blood.

While a few of the infatuated among the colored and rantankerous abolition portion of the audience were at first disposed to vehemently applaud such shocking sentiments, the great mass of the assemblage was struck dumb with horror at the incendiary and murderous and traitorous proclivities of the frenzied speaker, and by their silence most emphatically rebuked the internal treason to the laws and institutions of the land. The audience dispersed in good order and thus fairly redeemed Philadelphia from any charge of countenancing any acts of violence, whether in her own midst or in the domains of neighboring and fraternal States. We are happy to know that many, even of the leading Abolitionists of this city, yesterday, were free to denounce the violent course of Mr. Giddings, as calculated to defeat the ends of emancipation, and bring about anarchy and horror of a character never to be retrieved in the land. They ignore him as their leader, and reprobate the acts of Brown and his deluded followers in the most emphatic manner. In short, neither Mr. Giddings nor his sentiments are likely to receive any extensive countenance in this community.

GERRIT SMITH'S WHEREABOUTS.—The Hamilton Union, printed a few miles from the residence of Gerrit Smith, says:—"On the reception of the news from Harper's Ferry, report says that this gentleman conferred with the Hon. Timothy Jenkins about what he had better do. He advised him to leave the country. Rumor says that Gerrit is about to start for Canada.

MURDER WILL OUT.—The following singular circumstance, related in a German journal, is worthy of serving as pendant to that of the famous Dog of Montargis: A wealthy tanner, named Kruntz, residing in the neighborhood of Sinz, in the Archduchy of Austria, was in the habit of making journeys several times a year to sell his goods and enter into contracts for supplies of different kinds. These rounds generally occupied him about ten days or a fortnight.—On the morning of the 12th October last he started as usual, but in the same night his wife and son were surprised at hearing his cabriolet come up to the door, and their surprise was changed into horror on finding in the vehicle the lifeless body of the tanner weltering in his blood. The horse, finding himself at liberty, had returned home. The authorities made inquiries, but without leading to the discovery of the murderer. The tanner had with him a large and powerful dog, but as the animal was fastened under the cabriolet he could not render any assistance to his master. After the death of the tanner, bis son, a young man about twenty five years of age, took on himselt the management of the business, and, like his father, made the usual journeys.

About a fortnight ago, in passing near a roadside public house, at the door of which the landlord was sitting smoking his pipe, the same dog which had been in the habit of accompanying the father, and which was running along quietly by the side of the vehicle, began to bark in the most furious manner, and rushed towards the house.—The man, seeing its approach, ran in and closed the door, while the dog kept howling and barking most violently. A suspicion immediately entered the mind of the young man. but instead of showing what he telt by any movement which might have been observed by the inmates of the house he fastened the dog beneath the cabriolet, and driving to the neare-t town, gave information to the authorities. Some police officers were immediately sent to the house, and in it were found the empty money bag of the tanner, his watch and his pocket book. The landlord and his wife were immediately arrested, and will be tried for the crime.—*Galignani.*

THE GULF STREAM AS A FERTILIZING AGENT.—We read in Once a Week: If we follow the Gulf Stream across the ocean we perceive how fully it fulfils the purpose for which it was designed. Sir Walter Scott tells us that the pools in the Orkneys are never frozen, the effects of the grand hot-water warming apparatus of a far distant shore being sensibly felt even in these islands, which are situated in latitude nearly ten degrees further north than the ice-bound coast of Labrador. We all know that in Great Britain there is an extraordinary difference between the eastern and western coasts—so great indeed as to induce completely different systems of agriculture. The Emerald Isle owes her splendid grazing land to the soft west breezes born of the Gulf Stream which strikes full upon her shores; the western shores of England are robed in bright green pastures nourished with the warmth and moisture issuing from the same tropical source. The dairy produce of Great Britian has its root and issue in this stedfast hot-water river in the ocean, the limits of which modern science has so accurately mapped; nay, the florid plump looks of our people, and the large size of our domestic animals, are but effects of that moist and genial atmosphere which finds its birthplace in the beneficent Gulf Stream.

And in order to bring the effects of this extraordinary marine phenomenon closer home to the stomach of our reader, we may perhaps be permitted to ask him how it is that of late years he has purchased peas, potatoes and brocoli so many weeks before their season in Covent Garden Market?—Peas in May were once thought to be an extravagance, only allowable to a duke.—Now any moderate man may indulge in them to his heart's content. Well, these vegetables are forced—but in a hot-house atmosphere of nature's own contriving.—Where the tail of the British dolphin dips into the Atlantic, there the effects of the Gulf Stream are most felt; it is bathed with the warm moist air, heated by the far-off Gulf cauldron, and we may say, with exactness, that the majority of our early vegetables sold in the open market are forced in hot-houses in Cornwall and Portugal, (the seaboard of the more southerly promontory,) by means of a boiler situated beyond the West Indian Archipelago, the conducting hot-water pipe of which runs for nearly four thousand miles between the cold walls of the surrounding ocean. Had the ancients been aware of this property of the ocean, it would have modified the representations of the Pagan Olympus, and we should have been familiar with the spectacle of—Neptune turned gardener.

A MYSTERY OF THE PAST.—An immense catacomb can be seen at Rothwell, in the interior of England, near the direct rout from Liverpool to London. It is an immense vault built of masonry, under a church which dates back apparently for its erection to about the year 1150, and contains the skeletons of thirty thousand men, probably warriors of great size, piled up in rugular order so that skulls and large bones only appear on the outside of the piles. The skulls show marks of spear and hatchet but no gunshot wounds, and their owners probably fell in mortal conflict anterior to the invention of gunpowder. The vault was discovered by accident one hundred years ago, and has no connection with the church as far as known: in fact, the mystery is that there is no historical evidence nor traditionary legend which throws the least light upon the obscurity of its erection.—No anatomist, historian, ethnologist, antiquarian, nor savanof any stripe, has been able to decide the people even, to whom these bones once belonged. A plausible theory is that they belonged to Danish invaders, slain by the Saxons about the year 1000. Still this is but a probability.

HORACE GREELEY publishes a long card over his own signature, in the Tribune, in which he repels the insinuation of Colonel Hugh Forbes, implicating him and other republicans in "Old Brown's" Harper's Ferry conspiracy. Greeley admits, however, that he gave Forbes $20, when going to his Kansas work, and others gave him large sums, not less than $700, thus serving to show systematic movement of the Republicans in 1856 to keep up a conflict in Kansas.

PREMIUMS FOR CATTLE.—Among the premiums for cattle at the late Central Virginia Agricultural Fair at Richmond, was one to T. J. Carson, banker, of this city, who now owns and farms Monticello, Va., the once famous home of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Carson's premium is embraced in the following:

Devon Bulls.—Three years old and upwards, 1st premium, $100. Mr. Strandburg, Md., for bull Richmond, Do., 2d premium, $40, to Messrs. Brown, of Md., and Garret, of Richmond, for bulls Defiance and Herod equally divided; Two years old and under three, 1st premium, $50, Mr. Davis, Loudoun, for bull Billy, One year old under two, 2d premium, $10, Mr. Davis, Loudoun, for Tom.

Devon Cows and Heifers.—Three years old and upwards, 1st premium, $75. Mr. Strandburg, Md., for Matilda, Do., 2d premium, $30, Mr. Brown, Md., for Delight.—Two years old and under three, 1st premium, $40, Mr. T. J. Carson, for imported heifer Lady. One year old and under two, 1st premium, $25, Mr. Strandburg, for Beauty. The committee recommend a special premium to T. J. Carson for imported devon heifer Penelope.

The first premium, $250. for fast trotting, (time required three minutes,) was won by Dick, belonging to D. F. Ward of Richmond. His time made was 2:46½. The time of Bay Horse, owned by J. A. Seabright, of Baltimore was 2:59½, and of Sea Breeze, owned by H. W. Martin, of Washington, 2:54½. A second premium of $100 was won by Nancy Bell, owned by J. H. Norton, of Richmond, time 2:50½.

For plows Whitman & Co., of Baltimore, took several premiums.

THE CHILD AND THE TIGER.—The Courrier du Nord relates the following curious incident, which took place a few days ago at the fair of Valenciennes, where, among other exhibitions for the amusement of the public, there was a menagerie of wild beasts. One of the children of a wine shop keeper, named Gambier, on approaching the counter saw crouched under it an animal which looked at him very fixedly. "Papa," cried the child in alarm, "come here quickly; there is a large cat with a long tail and whiskers." Before, however, M. Gambier could come, the animal rose and took refuge behind some barrels, where it could better conceal itself. It was then discovered that the animal, instead of being a cat, was a tiger cub. In the meantime, the proprietor of the menagerie had discovered the escape of the animal, which, finding the door of its cage open, had walked quietly out and crossed the Place d'Armes unnoticed, although the place was full of people. On being informed where the animal had taken refuge, the proprietor, provided with a cage and a large blanket, came to the place, and by means of a large stick the cub was compelled to quite its hiding place.—Although it had before been quiet it got savage when the man, throwing the blanket over its head, seized on it to put it into the cage. The animal then turned and gave him a severe bite in the hand.

RUPTURE OF THE HEART.—*A rare case.* Mrs. Saloma Schneider, the wife of an engineer, yesterday morning awoke in her usual good health and cheerfulness. Suddenly she was seen faltering in her gait, and presently to fall on the floor in a half-reclining position. She gasped for breath once or twice and was a corpse. A post mortem examination by Dr. Charles Spinzig revealed a most rare lesson; it was a rent in the heart, which allowed the blood contained in that organ to accumulate in the sac which invests the heart, and this also was ruptured. She had, in a *physical* sense of the word, died *heart-broken*, an expression only true physiologically, for she was greatly beloved by her husband, and they lived happily together. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the revelations of the post mortem.—*St. Louis Rep.*

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IS BETTER THAN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.—*The science of medicine, as practiced in hospitals and families, by nine-tenths of our regular physicians, is an experimental science.* It has no fixed immutable principles; it is not founded on a consistent philosophy. Now, mark the difference between the *experimental remedies* of the profession, (which even the great Majendie declares fail more frequently than they succeed,) and those of Prof. Holloway, a man who has built up a new system of medical treatment, in which, as we verily believe, there is not a single flaw from its foundation to its summit.

We have authentic statistics before us, which show that the annual consumption of Holloway's Pills exceeds that of all the advertised preparations of the same class at present before the world. This, of itself, in a country where the opinion of the majority is considered entitled to supreme respect, should be a sufficient warrant of superiority. But we have seen a still stronger proof of their inestimable properties, in the shape of a copy of a record of certificates and testimonials of cure received by Professor Holloway, directly and through his agents, during the last five years. The yearly average almost exceeds belief. It is upwards of 75,000, or more than two hundred per day. There is no question as to the accuracy of this statement. Most of the documents are authenticated by legal forms, and the names of persons distinguished in every department of public life figure in the index to this voluminous history of triumphs of a grand discovery.—There is no experimenting here—no playing at fast and loose with health and life. It is one glorious uninterrupted march of success, in which all internal diseases have been attacked and distinguished.

Among the most common and fatal diseases incident to our climate, are those which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels. We have seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of this nature, and when we aver that they are a *specific*, covering all the varieties of these complaints, we "speak what we do know." Permit us, in all kindness, to recommend all who suffer from bilous disorders, whether acute or chronic, to resort at once to this remedy. It is not our want to obtrude advice on our readers, nor is such our intention now, but we are so thoroughly convinced of the uniform efficacy of these Pills, in every disease that affects the great secretive organs, that we cannot forbear giving them our earnest endorsement and recommendation.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*