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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1856.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

Since the details by the *Asia* (published in another column) the Canadian screw-steamer has arrived at Halifax with four days later news from England. We are pleased to see that the intelligence is pacific.

The news from England is of a highly important character. Mr. DALLAS not to be dismissed, and the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain will probably be amicably settled.

Lord CLARENDON stated, in reply to Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords, *that it is not the intention of the Government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with America.* The announcement was loudly cheered.

Lord DERBY expressed his satisfaction with regard to the announcement made by the Government, but regarded the Government's course as humiliating and as an acknowledgement of error.

Lord CLARENDON appealed to the House not to join Lord DERBY in pressing the question; and the subject then dropped.

The funds rose in consequence of Lord CLARENDON'S statement.

Breadstuffs continue to improve. Flour and wheat were each a trifle higher, and corn had advanced 1s. per quarter. Western Canal flour was quoted at 35s. and Philadelphia at 36s. a 37s. Red wheat 10s. 3d.

The Baltimore *Sun* remarks of the news: The News by the America, which we publish this morning, is precisely what we have anticipated as the result of *honest* and *prudential* considerations on the part of England in relation to the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. The English government is quite capable of acting *right*, and consistently with its sense of equity and justice, when it has an adversary determined to act on the principle of *right*, and no other. There is not a doubt with us that the British government has, from the beginning, been fully sensible of its error, and of the justice and moderation of the demand made by the government of the United States. And nothing but the firmness of Mr. Pierce and his administration would have exacted this virtual admission of the original error on the part of England. We have some confidence now that all difficulties will be amicably adjusted, and honorably to both nations.

A Southern Triumph in the House!

It gives us great pleasure to announce that in the present Abolition House of Representatives, the South has achieved at last a great triumph, although only by one vote! On Monday the question for the admission of Kansas as a State with the Topeka (Abolitionist) Constitution came up and was defeated—ayes 106, nays 107. We annex the proceedings:

"Mr. Grow made the closing speech in favor of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, opposing all the substitutes for the measure under consideration.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, had moved that the bill be recommitted, with instruction to report a substitute which he had submitted for that measure.

Mr. Dunn moved to amend the motion of Mr. Stephens by adding a section to restore the Missouri compromise. This was agreed to—ayes 109, nays 102; when the question was taken, and Mr. Stephens' motion, as thus amended, was rejected—only two votes being cast in its favor.

The House, by a vote of ayes 101, nays 109, refused to recommit the pending bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid upon the table, but the question was decided in the negative—ayes 106, nays 107.

The bill was then put to vote and rejected.—Yeas 106, nays 107.

The result was succeeded by clapping of hands and vociferations of joy by the opponents of the bill, while the friends of the bill exhibited signs of disappointment and mortification.

Amid much confusion the House adjourned."

Of the Maryland delegation, Messrs. BOWIE and STEWART (anti-Know-Nothings) of course voted in the negative. We are also gratified to state that Messrs. HOFFMAN, RICAUD and HARRIS voted on the same side. Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, however, seems to have dodged the question, his name not appearing on either side. We hear that the vote created great rejoicing among Southern and National men in Washington, as a triumph over sectional and fanatical agitation, and as such it will doubtless be welcomed throughout the nation.

Fremont in Maryland.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Frederick *Citizen*, in commenting upon the chances of FILLMORE and FREMONT carrying Maryland, says:

Notwithstanding the seeming confidence of the Know-Nothings in their power to carry this State, their ardor has been somewhat allayed by the fear that a "Fremont & Dayton" electoral ticket will be run here. We have a very considerable number of abolitionists in Baltimore City, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Montgomery and some of the other counties. They can poll several thousand votes, and nearly every man of them is identified with the Know Nothing party. They had better look well to this matter and endeavor to prevent it, lest instead of being beaten two or three thousand—as they surely will be—the Democratic majority will go up to five or six thousand. We do not want to walk over the course. Let us have some little interest, the smallest kind of doubt to make the campaign a little exciting, and the only way to do this is to keep your abolition confederates from bolting.—Don't! oh don't let them desert Fillmore for Fremont.

"THE MARYLAND LEGAL REGISTER.—Mr. JAMES WINGATE has in press and will publish in a few days, a work with the above title. It is the fruit of arduous research, great labor and large experience, and it will prove we doubt not one of the most useful publications of its class that has ever been made. To the people of Maryland it will be of infinite service. The Baltimore *Sun*, speaking of this work, says: Having examined the proof sheets and being conversant with the plan of the work we cheerfully anticipate its issue from the press with this preliminary notice.

THE BRIGADIER WEBB.—The New York *Courier* urges the Northern members of Congress, in debating the question of Brooks' expulsion, to use severe language, and pronounce Brooks infamous. The New York *Express* reminds the editor, that when writing a letter on the subject from Washington, he took care to omit from the letter any epithets which would have warranted Mr. Brooks in calling him to account. The *Express* thinks that Brigadier General Webb was more prudent in Washington than in New York, and recommends the members of Congress to imitate the example at the metropolis, rather than that at the Empire City.

GRATITUDE.—A biographical sketch of Col. Fremont states that he was educated by some of the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, at their own expense. He shows his appreciation of their kindness by leading a crusade against the Southern States.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Mr. FILLMORE'S WHIGGERY.

We publish in another column a document which we think will shed some light upon the position of Mr. FILLMORE before the country, and dissipate that amphibious half-Whig and half-Know-Nothing political character with which he seems to have been invested during his late residence abroad. It is no less than a speech from Mr. FILLMORE in response to an address from the old Whig General Committee of New York, to which we would ask the attention of those of our readers who may feel interested in the point involved.

The nomination of Mr. FILLMORE in February last by the Philadelphia Convention was hailed with much acclamation in some portions of the South by his own party—a good deal of the approval being ascribable, no doubt, to former political association, whereof the memory was yet green, and equally as much, probably, to the confidence and respect which his administration of the Government had created among the people. In fact, all parties and sections of parties in this latitude seemed to regard his nomination as the worthiest, if not the most politic, it was in the power of his party to make. There was one body of men, however, whose position in reference to him was of rather an anomalous character—men who felt kindly towards him for his past fellowship, and grateful towards him for his past services. The old adherents of the Whig party undoubtedly had cause of admiration for one who had, in his day, once been a light of their cause, and who had been honored by them to their full ability. And they were probably right in depending much upon his past actions for his future course; nor could they be much blamed for being drawn towards one who, in all his *public* life hitherto, had been of them and with them. Under the influence of such sentiments (natural and just in themselves) these gentlemen, of whom there were many in the country, would undoubtedly have declared for him but for the fact that he had been nominated by a new party, and one quite different from that in which they had formerly recognized him as a leader. Some of them, as was to be expected, resolved to support him in any event; but the majority being thoroughly opposed to the doctrines of the Know-Nothing party, were necessitated to confess that he could not consistently have their voices if he should conclude to adopt and stand upon the platform of that party irrespective of his past political creed and associations. Mr. FILLMORE, they justly said, was entitled to their confidence, and, under ordinary circumstances, to their support—but he had no right to foist upon them new doctrines that were hostile to their former professions; Mr. FILLMORE, they readily confessed, would always command their aid as a Whig, but Mr. FILLMORE could have but little claim upon their co-operation if it should appear that he had cast off the Whig mantle and adopted other colors. There thus arose considerable anxiety to know his own sentiments regarding his nomination, his new associates taking his acceptance for granted, and many of his old fellow-soldiers believing that to be impossible. And there was originated a no less anxiety to see his letter upon the subject, some being of opinion that it would assume to their full extent the new positions, purposes and alliances which his nomination seemed to presuppose, and others believing, that it would be so framed as to present the appearance of no substantial change in his political opinions, and his acceptance put upon such grounds as would necessarily draw to him the old Whig support. In these speculations the public are already aware who were the better prophets. Mr. FILLMORE'S letter has been some time before the people, and it will be recollected that it was a full, thorough, unqualified acceptance of the Know-Nothing nomination, upon the principles which that party had avowed. He went the whole extent that could be required, and in response to a party nomination gave an undoubted partizan reply. This was the first shock received by those Whigs who rested confidently upon Mr. FILLMORE'S past career; and since his arrival in the country they have had the additional disappointment of finding him follow up the sentiments of the letter in many public declarations, in all of which he displays too evidently his intense feelings in behalf of the Know-Nothing party to the exclusion of all other political affections.

We may well doubt, however, whether many of them were prepared for that "unkindest cut of all" which they will find in his speech which we publish to-day, and to which we alluded above—in which they will see that, so far from courting their support, Mr. FILLMORE ignores their existence as a party and regards their fellowship as a thing of the past. The first point that will strike them is the declaration that the Whig party is dead, and that it was foreseen by the speaker, which is avowed unreservedly in his first paragraph. He speaks of the "Whigs" before him as "former associates," and alludes to his present party as a "phœnix which has arisen" from their reduction to ashes sometime since. There is, indeed, quite a ghastly tone in these remarks of his to a set of men, standing before him, whom he impliedly says he regards as political corpses; and if he had only commenced his speech by a quotation from Hamlet's address to the ghost, the dramatic effect would have been complete. He not only thus divests himself of all suspicion of being a Whig now, but implies very serious doubts whether he ever was a full-blooded one, and whether he ever was much indebted to the Whig party, and whether his administration of the government was a Whig administration. He says that when he became President, "he had fortunately made no pledges," &c.; which he follows up by the explicit declaration that for his opportunities of being serviceable to the country at that crisis he was not indebted altogether to Whigs, but to Whigs and *Democrats* alike! And in reference to the measures which he took (viz: the measures of his *Whig* administration) he expressly declares they were equally due to both the old parties! And, with regard to the future, he speaks in the same tone—relying no more upon Whigs than upon Democrats.

Now it is not our business to criticise the tone of this speech so far forth as to determine its taste or propriety. It is not material to say whether it was or was not becoming in one who had been the honored chief of the Whig party thus to pronounce it dead, and to throw cold water over his past connexion with it. But we may say of it, that Mr. FILLMORE has herein removed all doubts of his political whereabouts, and has, of his own accord, stripped off that uncertain and unascertained character in politics which seemed to attach to him from recent events. He gives all emphatically to understand that there is no Whig party and that he is not a Whig; that there *is* a Know-Nothing party and that he *is* one of them; and while evidently willing to receive the votes of the Whigs, still he only addresses them kindly as *former associates* and professes to be equally willing to receive Democratic support, to which, indeed, he lays equal claim! We commend the matter to all who wish to study the character of Mr. FILLMORE'S Whiggery, and especially to those who wish him endorsed by the Old Line Convention *on the ground* of his being a Whig.

☞ As a natural curiosity we append a list of what purports to have been the MARYLAND DELEGATION to the recent Black Republican or Nigger-Worshipping Convention at Philadelphia, as we find it in the New York *Tribune*. The names of the worthies are as follows: FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Washington, D. C.; W. H. FARQUAR, Sandy Springs; ELIAS HOWLEY, F. S. CORKRAN, GEORGE HARRIS, JACOB FUSSELL, and E. G. RAYNE, Baltimore.

With the exception of the great Mogul, FRANCIS P., we cannot say that our attention has ever before been directed to any of these martyrdom-seekers except CORKRAN, the same individual who was sometime since chased out of the Baltimore Exchange at the point of the cudgel, for his impudence in having claimed to represent that city in the Pittsburg gang. We imagine the party is composed of that same class of Yankees who, after infesting some of the Southern States, have had the assurance to present themselves as delegates therefrom on several occasions. As the Richmond *Enquirer* said of WILSON, of Massachusetts, these fellows are "dying for want of a good thrashing," and we hope they will not be under the necessity of pining long for what the whole crew so richly deserve. In connexion with this matter it may not be inappropriate to refer to the expressed intention of the Black Republican party to run a regular electoral ticket in Maryland, and that some of its leaders claim several thousand votes for it in the State. How far *their* calculation may be right we know not, but that they will have the effrontery to present a ticket which will receive a support that will astonish the great body of the people, we make no doubt of. We may add also that we earnestly hope such a ticket will be brought forward. We think it would be likely to open the eyes of our people. We think it would probably set them a-thinking whither they may be drifting, and arouse public sentiment from the lethargy of party bickerings to the manful defence of common rights. We think it would nerve the arms of the Democracy to an effort that would be irresistible. We think that it would teach some of the devotees of Know-Nothingism the folly of making an effort to withdraw the voice of Maryland from the only party which, with a hopeful prospect, is now battling for the rights of the South. We think it would appear to our leading men of all parties as an impudent and dangerous effort to enter the wedge of Abolition into the politics of Maryland, and that it would necessitate them, for the sake of the common security, for the sake of maintaining Maryland true to the South, and ensuring her voice to be given emphatically for Southern rights, to lay aside party obligations and rally to a man around the cause that is represented and the banner that is borne in this contest by JAMES BUCHANAN.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—Mr. Fremont has traveled some hard roads in his time. He has climbed mountains and lived in deep snows and very hard frosts. But the road before him is the hardest he has ever attempted, and worse than that which leads to the other side of Jordan.—He will also be surrounded by a pack of Black Republican lobyers and office seekers more ravenous than any of the wolves or panthers that beset his path on the way to Mariposa. He will find the way to the Presidency the hardest road he ever traveled and will never reach his destination.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a Democratic paper, thinks that in case the election of President is thrown into the House of Representatives, there may be no choice even by that body. In that event, the Vice President elect will be the President for the next four years. Happily, in that case, Mr. DAYTON cannot be the man, because the majority of the Senate choose the Vice-President from the two highest, and that majority is opposed to Free Soil!

LOOKING AHEAD.—It was urged in the late Republican Convention that, in four years, the spread of Republicanism would enable the Convention to go to Richmond, Virginia, or Lexington, Kentucky.

If they come here, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, it will be as Col Burr came here some years ago, to be tried for their lives. And a short shrift, and a long rope, would they have.

The Baltimore *American* and *Patriot*, and other Know-Nothing organs, are making great efforts to induce the Maryland Whig State Convention, which is soon to assemble, to endorse Mr. FILLMORE, as the only proper way of keeping up an organization and causing their influence to be felt. Wonder if FREMONT would not suit them quite as well.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* announced that Mr. R. TEN BROECK's celebrated race horses, *Lecompte, Prior, Prioress*, (recently known by the name of Poison,) and *Etiquette*, a three-year old filly, by Mariner, out of Fashion; left Lexington, on the 27th ult., for New York, whence it is expected they will be taken by their spirited owner to England, to contend for the honors of the turf with the best blood of that country.

TROUBLE AMONG THE JOHNS.—Mr. Littlejohn, said, in the Philadelphia Convention, that he would "sacrifice all things to secure the election of Fremont." A Boston paper thinks there will be great sacrifice of big Johns, little Johns, and demijohns, to wind up with the sacrifice of John Fremont himself.

Hon. THOMAS H. BAYLY, a member of the present Congress, and long distinguished in the service of Democratic party, died at his residence in Accomac, Virginia, of consumption, on Monday last.

Col. Anderson Moffett, for many years a prominent member of the Virginia legislature and an officer in the war of 1812, died in Rockingham county, in that State, on the 18th ult.

ADVERTISING OUT WEST.—A man in Wisconsin, recently advertising his farm for sale, winds up as follows: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made.—The scenery is celestial, divine; also two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers."

WEAPONS OF WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says it may not be generally known—but such is the fact—that the United States possess a greater number of effective cannon, of the latest construction, than all Europe combined.

GIVING UP THE CHARGE.—The New York *Tribune* has the unwonted manliness to acknowledge that Mr. Buchanan never made a proposition to reduce the wages of labor to ten cents a day.—There are small sheets throughout the country that keep repeating the charge, knowing at the same time that it is utterly false.

Mr. Fillmore and the Whigs.

The Whig General Committee of Constitution Hall, numbering one hundred and ten members, waited upon Mr. Fillmore on Wednesday evening, according to their advertised purpose. The scene was one of great animation and interest, reminding us of those glorious times when in common brotherhood of the Whigs of this city were wont to rally around and cordially greet the leading men who might chance to visit this city. Mr James Brooks thus introduced the Committee to Mr. Fillmore:

"I have the honor, Mr. Fillmore, to present to you my associates of the Whig General Committee of the city of New York. We are Whigs, sir, all Whigs, and nothing but Whigs—old line Whigs of 1840, '44, '48, and '52. As long as Henry Clay lived we followed his flag and his fortunes, and in many a hard-fought campaign we shared with him both victory and defeat.—Veterans there are here, sir, who took the hero of Tippecanoe from the lawns and fields of North Bend in triumph to Washington, and here are the heads of the legions that in 1848 carried you and Gen. Taylor to the White House, and that failed only in 1844 because there was treason in our ranks. We come to welcome you home as an old soldier, an old campaigner with us, to offer you our hands, our hearts, and the humble approbation of our heads. Here is the old guard, sir; old veterans that have never been beaten in a fair fight. Here they are, sir, just as ready for service as ever, and I am sure you will be glad to see them, one and all."

Mr. Fillmore replied as follows:

"Mr. CHAIRMAN: I receive these congratulations with inexpressible satisfaction. It reminds me of the hard-fought battles through which we have all passed. It is a great gratification for me to look around upon the faces of those who have so often been associated with me in the struggles of our common country. I trust and hope, although you may be called by a different name from what you were, that there is yet no difference of sentiment between us. I have long seen that the time was approaching when that noble Whig party, of which I was ever proud, would be unavoidably destroyed. You have spoken of the treachery that defeated Henry Clay in 1844. The canker worm that has been gnawing at the very vitals of that party has at last, I fear, destroyed it; but, sir, there is a phœnix that has arisen from its ashes that is yet to save the country. [Applause.]

"I confess that in looking around upon my former associates here it reminds me of the scenes through which we passed in 1850. Fortunately, when I was unexpectedly called to the Presidential chair by that calamity which shrouded our country in mourning, I had no pledges which prevented me from discharging my duty to my country. If I rendered any service to my country at that time, I was greatly indebted, the country was greatly indebted for that service to that conservative portion of the Whig party that stood around me, and that equally conservative portion of the Democratic party which rallied around my Administration at that time. [Applause.]

Sir, the measures which finally restored peace to an agitated country then were not the measures of one man, they were not the measures of one party, but they were the measures of the two great parties into which the country was then divided. I should hope, if it be my fortune again to occupy the elevated position of the Presidency, that I might again rely upon the conservative offices and support of those who may be called Democrats and those who may be called Whigs. I cannot doubt that I shall have the support of those conservative Whigs—old-line Whigs, true Whigs—who now stand around me. I cannot doubt that I shall have the support of those true-hearted Democrats who rallied to the support of the country in 1850. [Applause.]

"But, sir, I have said more than I intended to say; perhaps more than I ought to have said. I only intended to express my grateful feelings in response to the welcome tendered me by the old-line Whigs, for whom I still feel an affection and regard. Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings after returning to this country, and after receiving the nomination of the distinguished association to which I am attached, than still to be remembered by my old confederates as worthy of their confidence and respect. [Applause.]

The Chicago Kansas Emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Chicago company of emigrants disarmed at Lexington were aboard the Star of the West. When the boat landed, a committee of citizens came aboard and informed the captain of the object of their visit. He introduced them to Mr. Andrews, the president of the company, who stated in reply to the demand of the committee that he had sixty-seven men under his charge, who were going to Kansas to settle; that each one of them had a gun and they were determined to keep them.

The committee replied that they were satisfied that the intentions of the party were hostile, and that they were recruits for the Lane and Reeder party in Kansas, and the people of Lexington were determined that they should not pass unless they gave up their arms. After considerable parleying it was agreed that the arms should be taken ashore and placed in the custody of a responsible merchant, to be restored when the present difficulties in Kansas shall be settled. The arms were then produced from the various parts of the boat, and proved to be Hall's carbines, all loaded, and with bayonets attached.

Col. Fremont's Views.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Evening *Post* contains Col. Fremont's letter of acceptance of the North American nomination. He intimates that he will in a few days communicate a paper designed for all parties, giving his views on the leading questions agitating the country.

THE WOOLLY HORSE PRESIDENT.—A man in Connecticut writes to the New York *Express*, to know whether there *is* such a man as Fremont, or whether his nomination is a joke, got up to hoax the country people. He says the only Fremont ever heard of in his neighborhood, is the man Barnum hired to catch his woolly horse in the mountains. He thinks, if he is the man Fred. Douglas ought to be put up for Vice President, so as to have a Woolly Horse President, and a Woolly Head Vice President.

Fremont claims to be the first man who discovered Salt Lake, and the *Express* thinks he will make another discovery before long—Salt River. His life has been principally led among woolly horses, wild men and wild beasts; but, even as an enterprising hunter, his qualifications for the Presidency are not equal to those of Gordon Cuming, the famous Scotch Nimrod, or Lieut. Gerard, the French lion-killer. Fremont has made many hair breadth 'scapes in his time, but he will beat Van Amburgh if he comes out with a whole skin from the Black Republican menagerie of tigers, hyenas, wild cats, anacondas, crocodiles and black snakes.

A Voice from Virginia.

CABIN POINT, *Surry County*, Va.

Dr. Seth S. Hance:—I was in Baltimore in April, 1854, and from a paper I received of yours was induced to buy a box of yours Pills, recommended as a sovereign cure for the Epileptic Fits. At that time one of my servants had been afflicted with fits about twelve years. When reaching home, I commenced with the pills according to directions. I do not think she has had one since. My wife, though, is somewhat induced to believe she may have had one only. Enclosed you will find five dollars, for which you will please forward me two boxes. I suppose you can forward them by mail. Your compliance will oblige me.

Yours respectfully, M. P. SLEDGE.

Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills are also a sovereign remedy for every modification of nervous diseases. The nervous sufferer, whether tormented by the acute, physical agony of neuralgia, tic doloreux, or ordinary headache, afflicted with vague terrors, weakened by periodical fits, threatened paralysis, borne down and dispirited by that terrible lassitude which proceeds from a lack of nervous energy, or experiencing any other pain of disability arising from the unnatural condition of the wonderful machinery which connects every member with the source of sensation, motion and thought—derives immediate benefit from the use of those pills, which at once calms, invigorates, and regulates the shattered nervous organization.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Three Day's Later From Europe.

Excitement in England in Regard to the American Difficulty.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Steamer Asia has just arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to June 14th.

There was much excitement respecting American affairs.

The London *Times* and Morning *Post* demand the recall of Mr. Dallas, but it was not generally supposed that he would be dismissed.

Liverpool and Manchester have issued peace addresses to the citizens of America, and the feeling of the people was active in favor of peace. The government, however, talks hostile.

England.

Lords Palmerston and Clarendon stated in Parliament on Friday that the government had not decided to dismiss Mr. Dallas: Lord Russell gave notice of a motion of inquiry in regard to the intention of the government, inasmuch as the universal feeling of the people favored peace.

The articles in the London *Times* and *Post* on Mr. Crampton's dismissal are studiously offensive. They demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, and the application of force to the United States. The commercial and manufacturing classes, however, are filled with anxiety at the terrible consequences of a war with the United States, and are moving actively to avert the calamity.

The Manchester Peace Address to the citizens of the United States received 8,000 signatures in a few hours. Meantime several ships of war have been telegraphed to prepare with all possible despatch for foreign service, their destination being, as was supposed, the coast of America.—All the commanders of the gun-boats at Portsmouth had also been called to the Port Admirals, as was rumored, to receive instructions for active service. A light squadron of despatch steamers and gun-boats, under Commodore Watson, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, to cool and provision.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Clarendon said that on day before yesterday Mr. Dallas called upon him and read a dispatch from Mr. Marcy, on the part of the United States government, in which it was stated that the explanations of the British government on the recruiting question were perfectly satisfactory. The American government were satisfied that the British government had given no instructions, and that they had no intentions of doing so to violate the laws of the United States. But that so far as related to the proceedings of Mr. Crampton and the proceedings of the consuls the explanations which had been offered were not sufficiently satisfactory. The American government had therefore resolved upon sending Mr. Crampton his passports, and also upon withdrawing the exequators of the consuls. Her majesty's government had not yet had an opportunity of arriving at conclusions as to the course they should adopt. But as soon as they had it should be communicated to Parliament, and the despatch, a copy of which Mr. Dallas had left with him, should be laid on the table.

He thought it his duty also to state that Mr. Dallas had read to him another despatch, in which the question in regard to Central America was treated on. On that subject the American government considered that there were some parts of the question which might with advantage be made the subject of arbitration, but, on the whole, they thought that the entire question could be settled by direct negotiations between the two governments.

Lord Palmerston made substantially the same statement.

Mr. Baillie said that as he had given notice of a motion on the enlistment question he wished to know whether the noble Lord would lay on the table the despatch sent by Mr. Marcy. Unless that was done he should deem it his duty to bring on the question on Monday.

Lord Palmerston said the government desired to give all the correspondence that could fairly be procured, and the Hon. gentleman might take his choice whether he would bring on the question on Monday or Friday.

Mr. Gibson said he understood the noble lord that Mr. Dallas had made a communication to Lord Clarendon with regard to the Central American question, as well as that relating to the recruiting question. He now wished to know whether in that communication an answer was given to the proposal to submit the Central American question to arbitration.

Lord Palmerston said it would require time to enter into the long detail to give explanation upon that point; but he might say that the general tenor of the communication was that the United States government was of opinion that that question could be better settled by direct negotiations tween the two governments.

Mr. Gibson inquired whether in case direct negotiations failed the American government refused arbitration.

Mr. Palmerston replied that there was no refusal to arbitration.

D'Israeli expressed the hope that the noble Lord would place the despatch upon the table before the debate on Mr. Baillie's motion took place.

Lord Palmerston replied that that would depend upon the manner in which the government might reply to it. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Crampton's Guilt.

The London *Star* says:

The proof of Mr. Crampton's complicity in acts involving a breach of the American law does *not* depend upon the uncorroborated testimony of the scamps whom he employed. *It depends upon documents in his own handwriting produced in a court of justice, the genuineness of which he and Lord Clarendon have in vain been challenged to deny.*

It is most unfortunate that the people of this country always receive the facts on which they have to form their judgments upon questions of the most vital moment to them and their children colored and distorted by those who have an interest in deceiving them. We defy any honest man to read the evidence adduced by the American government to prove conduct on the part of Mr. Crampton most unworthy of his high position, and most derogatory to the dignity and good faith of the nation, without being compelled to say—"Guilty, upon my honor."

The London Times on the dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

The London *Times* of Saturday closes a leading article as follows:

"President Pierce has dismissed our representative with the utmost possible civility and in the entire confidence that we shall not be offended. We can, if we please, do the same. We can let Mr. Dallas return to the United States with the assurance that we have no ill will to them, and only regret that they have put a wrong construction on our conduct. *Mutatis mutandis*, there is not a word in the communication reported from Washington that may not be returned in the cordial spirit. Of course, we would very much rather that the controversy advanced step by step nearer to a solution. But it is the American government that tells us that our minister and consuls have become disagreeable to them through their connexion with a disagreeable affair. Mr. Dallas is personally an agreeable man, but he has been made the channel of the intelligence that Mr. Crampton and consuls have been dismissed. This, of course, must make his presence painful to this country. Such might be the logical mode of replying to the last move of the American side. That move has been made with much art and the reply should be made with not less. These are the two courses open to our government, and we presume it to be anxiously engaged in the choice between them."

The Morning Post's Views.

The London *Morning Post*, which is regarded as an official journal, says:

"We maintain that neither this country nor Mr. Crampton, in his capacity of representative of this country, has done anything to justify this extreme measure, and we cannot, consistently with what is due either to the country or to Mr. Crampton, consent to accept a specific and direct insult, for the sake of a pretended equivalent in the shape of the concession of an arbitration on the Central American question, which is a matter standing entirely upon its own merits and totally unconnected with Mr. Crampton or with any acts imputed to him. Under these circumstances, there is but one course which the country can expect from Her Majesty's government—*the dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas.*"

Some other Remarks from the Times.

The London *Times* of Thursday says:

"The English government must fairly decide themselves upon the guilt or innocence of their accredited servant. In making such a decision they are liable to be misled by two sets of considerations. The pride of consistency, the natural wish to maintain a position once taken up, and the praiseworthy desire to protect an agent whom they have trusted, all point one way while the love of peace and the anxiety to avail themselves of the preferred settlement of the Central American question, tend, with equal force, in the contrary direction. All the advice we can offer is to weigh the matter fairly and dispassionately, without fear or favor: to decide justly and act resolutely. If Mr. Crampton be entirely innocent; if the charges preferred against him by the American government be untrue; if, in the judgment of his official superiors, he still be worthy of their confidence, no consideration whatever should induce them to submit to the insult offered to them in his person, and retain at the court of Her Majesty the representative of a country which has so far forgotten what is due to the dignity of her representative. If, on the other hand, the American government shall succeed in proving, either that Mr. Crampton has misrepresented the weight of the evidence against him, or has been guilty of the prevarication charged upon him by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crittenden, we trust that no false pride, no unwillingness to admit the possibility of his having been in the wrong, will prevent us from acquiescing in the expulsion, which he will then have most richly deserved, though it may have been inflicted for very different purposes than the vindication of the national honor. We are strong, and it is the privilege of strength that it need stoop to no injustice and no meanness; that it need fear no misconstruction from yielding to reasonable complaints, and shun no consequences from resisting unreasonable aggression."

M. de Sartiges Once More.

We have been much amused by the account lately given of M. de Sartiges, by a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. M. de Sartiges is the French Ambassador at Washington, a piece of intelligence which has appeared before in the public prints, but which it is due to the dignity of this illustrious person to repeat as often as possible. He enters drawing-rooms, where gentlemen and ladies are assembled, with his hat on, and a cigar in his mouth, which he lights by the chandelier before retiring. He sits in his basement window, with a Colt's revolver, shooting at cats and rats and endangering life and limb of passers by. Whilst waiting in the hall of the Secretary of State, he addresses a middle aged gentleman who happens to be there as *boy*, and demands to see the Secretary. Learning afterwards from a clerk that the Secretary is engaged with General Cass, he becomes indignant that Cass is not at once dismissed, and leaves the hall muttering, "Always General Cass! Always General Cass!" Finally, and to add the crowning horror to the tribulations of America at this time, Sartiges, plenipotentiary, threatens to deprive us of his blissful presence altogether. It is rumored, according to the Herald's correspondent, that, on the departure of Mr. Crampton, M. de Sartiges remarked that the French Embassy at Washington would be the next one that would be closed, and that the time for closing was not far off. There will be great news for the cats and rats about Georgetown, who, doubtless, are not without the usual sensibilities of American citizens, and don't like to be made game of.

We have always understood that France was the model land of politeness, and most of the French we have ever seen have been graceful and courteous gentlemen. We must not, however, do M. de Sartiges injustice. It may be that a new mode has been established in Paris, and that M. de Sartiges is only introducing a novel fashion in this country. We suggest that the American plenipotentiary, Messrs. Mason, make due inquiries upon this point in Paris, and, if our conjecture prove correct, provide himself with an ample supply of long nines, and, upon his next appearance at Court, wear his hat, and puff a cloud of tobacco smoke into the nostrils of Eugenie. On the whole, we think M. de Sartiges may be congratulated that his diplomatic residence is amongst a long suffering people like those of Washington. Were he to introduce such strange customs in a Southern latitude, and endanger the lives of pedestrians by the reckless use of his revolver, it is more than probable that his unassumed uniform would be decorated with the new American order of gutta percha.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Hot Weather.

BOSTON, June 30.—The thermometer to-day ranged from 90 deg. to 100 deg. in the shade.—There was a heavy thunderstorm at Portland to-night.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *June 28.—Wheat.*—About 7,000 bushels offered to-day, and the market firm.—Sales of red to prime white at $1.65@1.73, and choice do. at $1.78; good to prime red at $1.40@1.45, and ordinary qualities at $1.10@1.25 ₱ bushel. *Corn.*—About 10,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of white at 50@52 to 56 cents, and yellow do. at 50@52 to 54 cents ₱ bushel. *Rye.*—None offered to-day, and no sales. We quote Maryland and Pennsylvania nominally at 52@56 cents ₱ bushel. *Oats.*—About 1600 bushels offered to-day, and sales at 25@30 cents ₱ bushel.

MONDAY, *June 30.—Wheat.*—Receipts moderate. About 4,600 bushels offered to-day, and mostly sold, good to prime white at $1.65@1.70, and choice do. at $1.73@1.75; good to prime red at $1.35@1.40, and ordinary qualities at $1.10@1.25 ₱ bushel. *Corn.*—About 16,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of white at 48@50 to 54@56 cents and yellow do. at 48@52 to 56 cts. ₱ bushel. *Rye.*—None offered to-day, no sales. We quote Maryland nominally at 50@52 cents, and Pennsylvania at 66@67 cents ₱ bushel.—*Oats.*—About 2,800 bushels offered to-day, and sales at 29@30 cents ₱ bushel.

TOBACCO.—There are fewer buyers of Maryland Tobacco in market this week, there are still sufficient to take off the entire receipts as soon as they appear. Prices are unchanged, and we quote as before. Inferior short seconds at $4.50@5; common $5@6; middling to brown $6.50@7; and brown leafy $7.50@9. Bay Tobacco, from the upper parts of Maryland, continues to arrive briskly. The receipts show the crop to be the best for four or five years past, and shippers evince great desire to purchase. Prices consequently rule higher. We quote tips at $8@9; seconds $9@11; good reds $11@15; spangled 14@20; and yellow $20@30. Among the sales this week were 2 hhds. at the rate of $30 ₱ 100 lb. Ohio Tobacco also comes in largely, but the market is daily cleared of all the receipts. Prices remain as before, but we remark that although we have heretofore quoted inferior at $6@6.50, there is little or none selling for less than $6.75@7.—We quote: Inferior to good common $6.50@6.75; middling brown to good reds $7@8; good and fine reds $8@9; fine red cigar wrappers $9@12; common to middling good spangled $7.50@8.50; good to fine spangled and yellow $15@16. The inspections of the week are 1,965 hhds. Maryland, 874 hhds. Ohio, and 46 hhds. Kentucky—total 2,915 hhds.

WOOL.—For Wool the market is steady at our former quotations. The new clip is coming forward pretty freely, and such lots as are received are taken up readily at full rates. The sales this week reach about 15,000 lb. We quote as before, unwashed at 26@32 cents; pulled at 26@30 cts.; tub-washed at 30@32 cents; fleece Wool common to quarter blood at 29@32 cts.; quarter to half blood 32@35 cts.; half to three-quarter blood at 33@37½ cts.; three quarters to full blood at 37½@42 cts.; and extra at 40@45 cts. ₱ lb.

The Old Line Whigs of Prince George's County

ARE requested to assemble in County Convention, in Upper Marlborough, on *SATURDAY, the 5th day of July next*, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore on Thursday, the 10th of July, MANY WHIGS.

June 25, 1856—tm

WANTED,

AT THE "ADVOCATE" OFFICE, an active, intelligent, industrious youth, to learn the printing business. June 18, 1856.

Grain Cradles.

A FINE LOT OF GRAIN CRADLES, made to order, just received and for sale by BELT & WILLIAMS.

June 18, 1856.

Local and Personal.

The Fourth.—Friday next, the Fourth of July, as will be seen by a notice in another column, be celebrated at the Spa Spring in Bladensburg, by the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington City. The Hon. A. E. MAXWELL, of Florida, will deliver an oration upon the life and character of ANDREW JACKSON, which we doubt not will be well worthy of hearing.—Other distinguished gentlemen in Congress are expected to be present and hold forth. A barbecue will be served up, and, on the whole, there is afforded a rare opportunity of spending the day pleasantly and profitably.

The day will also be celebrated at the Laurel Factory, by a public assemblage and the delivery of an oration.

The Crops.—Our farmers throughout the county are just now in the midst of the busy season of harvest. The wheat, we are sorry to learn, has been much damaged in many sections, and is thinner than was hoped. The crop will probably fall far short of last year's yield, tho' it is impossible to say, as yet, how it will compare with the average yield. Corn is generally very backward, and Tobacco is suffering severely for rain. The fair prospect afforded by the late generous seasons has been, to a great degree, counteracted by the subsequent drought, and in several localities we hear that the plants are burning in the hill.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—Messrs. J. CONTEE MULLIKIN and C. SMITH KEECH, Trustees, will expose to public sale, on the premises, to-morrow (Thursday) a portion of the real estate of the late Henry A. Callis, situated in this county, containing