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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1856.

Letter from Governor Wise, of Va.

The following characteristic letter from Gov. WISE, of Virginia, was written to a Committee in this place, who had invited him to address the Mass Meeting to be held here on the 14th instant. The eminently Southern tone of feeling which pervades it, and the earnest appeal which it makes to our people to stand by their own friends must, we think, produce reflection at least in the minds of some considerate persons who are pursuing the course against which Mr. WISE so strongly protests:

RICHMOND, Va., September 29, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation on behalf of the Committee to attend the Grand Mass Meeting at Upper Marlborough, Md., on the 14th proximo. And nothing would give me more pleasure than to meet the people of the Southern Counties of Maryland upon the terrible issues of their political canvass. We are looking with the deepest anxiety to your State. We ask her: Shall the Executive power of the Federal Government be placed in the hands of a Black Republican, with an open, overt proclamation of war against our property, our peace, our social safety, and our prosperity as one people? If Maryland will not vote for Fremont, will she throw away her vote on Fillmore? She cannot throw it away. If she is not with us, she is against us; if she is not for peace, she is for war; if she would not preserve her border safe, she will leave it exposed to scenes far worse than the massacre of her Gorsuch; if she is not for slavery, she is for abolition; if she is not for the equality of the States and the Union of the States, she is for yielding our Territories to the tyranny of excluding us and our property, and for exposing us to civil war and the horrors of a violent dissolution; if she votes for Fillmore, she will give more than half a vote for Fremont. Will she assist in dividing and distracting the weaker portion of the Union against itself? Let her remember that if Black Republicans may affect a sympathy with peaceful settlers on the public lands in Kansas, against Border Ruffians; much more may Maryland and Virginia claim sympathy with peaceful owners of private property, lawfully held, all along a frontier of nine hundred miles, coterminous with Free-soil, against Black Republican Ruffians, who forbid and arrest the reign of the constitutions and the laws, State and Federal, in the limits of both these border States!

These views, so suggestive, I would earnestly wish to present and to press, but to speak plainly, sir, I am obliged to remain here at my post, for, whilst I am hoping for the best, I am *preparing for the worst*. May God grant that the nation may be saved by the election of that good and great National Conservative, James Buchanan. The great argument for the success of Democracy is that it is at least a respite to the nation, the only surety, even for a time, of peace. I regret that I cannot speak, instead of writing to you so unsatisfactorily.

Yours, truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

The remarks of the Governor touching the necessity of his remaining at his post "to prepare for the worst," refers, we suppose, to the preparations he is said to be making to secure the safety of Virginia in case Fremont shall be elected President and an immediate rupture of the Union should ensue. Apart from all other considerations, an intimation of this sort, coming direct from the Executive of the great State of Virginia, is pregnant with meaning, and is indicative of the insecurity of the confederacy, if, by the sectional effort of the North and the indifference of a portion of the South, a party shall succeed to power, notoriously pledged to a warfare on our rights. Concerning the necessity of a dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of Fremont, there appear to be two views current among the Southern people. Some appear to think that the Union ought to be preserved, notwithstanding the Constitution may be violated. They think that probably the best way to destroy fanaticism would be to give it rope, and they do not see any danger to our rights that will ensue upon the installation of Fremont. But others there are who know that his election would be only the first blow; that one triumph would be the fore-runner of many others; that in the course of three or four years the same party would undoubtedly control the Senate as well as the House; that they would then begin that hostile legislation for which they have panted for twenty years, and would rapidly exercise the power from which they have been so long excluded. In view of these probable results, they foresee that if a rupture be postponed till they all come to pass, the Union will not only end, but end in bloodshed and civil war; and they therefore prefer a peaceable separation while it can be had. Which of these is the counsel of wisdom we do not pretend to say; which of them our own people should hold to, we cannot of course undertake to advise. Indeed, we trust in God the day is yet far distant when the people of the South shall be forced into a consideration of the proper time and manner of dissolving the Union! But we may truthfully and honestly state it as our conviction that it will be put in immediate peril by Fremont's election; and we do not think it requires a witch to see so much. That result, we greatly fear, would be the signal for a sudden, general, and determined effort in that direction on the part of the Southern people, which would gain too much force in a little while to be presently counteracted. It is, at any rate, surely a time for the South to be true to itself, and for Maryland to be true to the South, as we doubt not she will. A contest is waging in which she cannot stand idle. In case of a rupture, of all the States she will suffer worse. And will she not, in a measure, deserve the consequences, if, by throwing away her vote on a hopeless cause, she should prevent the election of the only national candidate who has a chance of success before the people?

ANTICIPATED DUEL.—It is rumored that a duel is about to take place between Messrs. Roger A. Pryor, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and B. B. Botts, (the latter a son of the Hon. John M. Botts,) growing out of certain publications in the newspapers. Mr. Botts, conceiving that his father's character had been assailed by articles in the *Enquirer*, published a severe card in the *Whig*, which, it is said, led to a challenge. They have left Richmond.

NEBRASKA.—The census of Nebraska has just been taken, and it shows a population of 10,716, and 4,000 votes. The population has increased to over two and one-fourth fold in a single year, and the number of voters is nearly three times greater than in 1855. There was not a single dollar subscribed for Sharpe's Rifles to establish this territory and fill it with free citizens.

Whilst the President was on his way to New Hampshire, and passing through Connecticut, a vote for the Presidency was taken in the train in which he was a passenger. The President refused to vote, "as he was not a voter in Connecticut." A sensible and a witty reply.

Rev. Henry Ward Politician Beecher is laid up with sore throat, brought on by excessive speaking at Republican meetings.

THE SOUTH DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

King Henry.—Good Lord! what madness rules in brain-sick men;
When, for so light and frivolous a cause,
Such factious emulations shall rise! K. *Hen.* vi.

Human prejudice is a wonderful thing in some of its developments, and in the affairs of a large portion of men exercises a greater influence than many moral philosophers accord to it. In the affairs of popular governments too its weight is equally wonderful, when we consider under what circumstances it is called into action. For, if it be a natural thing that mere prejudice, bias, opinion or preference, should control us in our private relations where we probably risk nothing of consequence: does it seem equally reasonable, right and patriotic, that the same considerations should guide us in those higher relations wherein, as good citizens, we owe a fealty and a duty to the Commonwealth? And even though, in their personal affairs, the pride of opinion may hurry men into some slight forgetfulness of their individual interests—does it not appear the very opposite of patriotism in them, when they allow the same influences to sway their public actions in those great public concerns whereon are staked the "safety and the health of the whole state?" Will not a true-hearted citizen, in his acts *as a citizen*, have at heart above all other ends the welfare of the body whereof he is a member—and, in times of danger, ought not all prejudices and even all preferences succumb before the manifest interest of the whole community?

In view of the truth of these things, we have often, during the present political strife in the country, had occasion to wonder at the course of many of our Southern people who, acknowledging that their obvious safety lies in the cause which Mr. Buchanan represents, have yet been utterly unable to bring themselves to his support. In some this is caused by a radical and irrepressible hatred of the *name* of Democracy: to whom it is of no avail to prove, as has been often done, that their own old issues with Democracy are ended. In others it is occasioned by personal dislike of Buchanan, engendered from old political recollections: to whom it is useless to show how unworthy such considerations are in themselves, or how unjust they are in the particular application they make of them. They are passed the line of argument. No reasoning based upon principles, nor no deductions drawn even from the demands of self-interest, appear able to penetrate the hide of their prejudices. They are cased up in that formidable garment as securely and as stubbornly as a Knight of Malta in his armour of steel. And, no doubt, they have a good right to take whatever course may suit them. They have as much right to lay down their course as Southern men as their fellow citizens have. But they are also equally open to criticism. And we take leave to say that some of the Anti-Buchanan men at the South have gone so far in the expression of their antipathy to him as, in our view, to make themselves obnoxious to the imputation either of want of common sense or of true Southern feeling. For what else can be said of Southern men who openly acknowledge they would prefer Fremont to Buchanan? Or of those who *affect* to oppose the latter chiefly because they choose to regard him as the candidate of the South? Prefer Fremont to Buchanan—and why? Even if Buchanan *be*, as they say he is, a sectional candidate, is not Fremont still more sectional? Is not the object of his party, ultimately, to crush Southern rights? And if a preference of Fremont, under these circumstances, by a Southern man, be not ascribable to a lukewarmness concerning Southern interests, is it not obviously owing to sheer stupidity, or to a slavish adherence to old prejudices renewed and carried to a wicked and unpatriotic extent? So also of opposing Buchanan because he is alleged to be a Southern candidate. Suppose he is. Suppose he and his party do stand up for Southern rights, as Greeley charges? Is that a reason why they should be deserted by Southern men—is it not rather a plain reason why they should have our undivided support?—And this leads to the point—to the very kernel of the question as it regards these prejudiced Southern opposers of Buchanan. They tell us the Democracy is powerless at the North. They point to Maine and Iowa as indications of its fate in that region. They continually ring in our ears that it cannot resist Black Republicanism successfully—and yet they acknowledge, at the same time, that wherever that party has triumphed, it had *no foe but Democracy*. Well, let these things be granted. Let it be acknowledged that the whole North is warring against us. And then the answer to them is brought upon themselves with four-fold force when it is demanded of them, "Gentlemen, why do you then strive to divide the South? If the North be a unit against the South, ought not the South be an unit for its own safety? If Northern men are not to be resisted in their crusade against Southern Institutions, why are you aiming to cripple the arm of the South in this the day of her need?" Thus do we find Southern men against the South, while they profess to fear the power of the North.

There is another point intimately connected with this matter. Some Southern Whigs are taken to task for the support of Buchanan, because they are professedly guided by expediency. Their critics say they have left *principle* for mere self-interest. Now it is true that many eminent Whigs (Senators PRATT and PEARCE among them) have declared that they felt bound to support Buchanan out of regard simply to the obvious interests of the people of the South. And why not? Is not the preservation of our great fundamental interests principle enough? Is not the security of the whole Southern people a sufficient plea? In point of fact, the public safety, in a time of danger, seems to be the very highest sort principle. *Salus populi suprema lex* say the publicists: and surely no consideration can be worthier, or ought to operate more strongly, than the security of the whole community. In truth, the welfare of the people, the conservation of their rights, the protection of their interests, are the very foundation and starting-points of all the dogmas that are ordinarily called political principles. Do not all parties profess to have these ends in view above all others? Are not these motives the original, precedent, and primary objects, for the attainment of which party creeds or "principles" are devised as mere instruments and means? And shall a man be denounced for want of political principles—for acting from a mere sense of expediency—when he bases his course upon considerations which are the very highest developments of those principles? Party dogmas may well be forcible in time of peace. But in times of peril, when not the administration, but the very existence of civil rights is endangered, the true patriot will rise above them, and will be guided by that high sense of public security on which, after all, every political principle must be founded to be of any value whatever. So much for those who are not able to stand up to Southern rights, because their minds affect to soar above mere considerations of expediency!

This feature of the canvass—this abandonment of Southern interests by Southern men—this desertion of Buchanan for the sake of throwing away votes on Fillmore—this dividing the South against itself—constitute the one great difficulty that makes the campaign full of peril to the Republic. If the strife should end in the success of those men and principles that will render the integrity of the nation an impossibility, and the Constitution inadequate to the protection of Southern rights, it will probably be owing to these strange developments more than to any other. And what a singular state of affairs it is! At this time, when the slavery question has come to a crisis and is the great point at issue; when the Democratic party plants itself on that great principle of popular sovereignty which the South has adopted as its ultimatum; when the Northern Democracy accept the principle and cooperate to establish it; and when a powerful effort is at length made for the overthrow of this great guarantee—what an unaccountable thing it is to find Southern men taking ground against the position of their own people! We trust such an anamoly may not continue. But if it shall, what a commentary will it be upon our boasted ability to protect ourselves, when we shall rush on destruction by our own divisions! And what a striking illustration will it be if the unhappy force of party feeling and irrational, unconquerable party prejudices!

Death of John Johnson.

Our readers will generally learn with deep regret the death of JOHN JOHNSON, formerly Chancellor of Maryland, who died at his residence in Baltimore on last Saturday morning, after a very protracted sickness. He was well known and highly respected in this portion of the State; and was a former resident of this village, where he began his distinguished professional career. He was a man of fine private character, and, in public position, dignified, just and able—and his death has too soon closed his distinguished and useful career.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Monday, in noticing the event, says: "He was several years a member of the, Legislature of Maryland, and for a number of years Chancellor of the State, and held the office up to the time it was abolished. He long held a leading position in the legal profession, in the practice of which he acquired an ample fortune. His published Decisions in Equity while Chancellor of the State, are distinguished for their sound legal learning and clearness of judgment. They exhibit and command the highest respect of the bench and bar throughout the country. No man was more highly esteemed for the good qualities of his head and heart, his whole life being spent in the discharge of social, domestic and Christian duties. During the last spring, Mr. Johnson's health became quite precarious, and he spent the ensuing summer at the springs, returning home with a frame still prostrated by his disease. Since that time, Drs. Buckler and Mackenzie have been assiduous in the treatment of his case, but without success. Shortly before his death, he called his family around him and spoke words to them which will doubtless long be remembered, after a brief interval of unconsciousness, life passed away as softly and as gently as the summer cloud. He was a member of Grace (Episcopal) Church, and was ministered unto by Rev. Dr. Cox, the pastor of that charge. He was a native of Annapolis, where his remains were taken for interment."

A MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT RAISED IN ONE COUNTY.—The Rockford (Illinois) Register estimates the present season's crop in Winnebago county at one million bushels, and yet, "not one-fifth of the land is in cultivation." Of course, then, when all the land is in cultivation, she can turn out three million bushels! What an amount then would the whole State yield if all in cultivation, and how many millions of mouths could she feed, at this rate of production! Of course Winnebago raised other articles in proportion, besides wheat. Think of it.

The American *Democrat* of Wednesday last publishes the Third Degree of the American or "Know-Nothing" Order. We cannot see how honorable and honest men could take this obligation, and then go into a convention and nominate John C. Fremont, as the "northern" wing of the party did, or support him or his principles.

AN AUTHORESS.—It is stated that Mrs. Rives, wife of the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia formerly Minister to France, a lady who is already known in letters by a volume descriptive of an earlier residence in Europe, has in press "Home, and the Ways of the World."

TOBACCO INJURED BY FROST.—It is stated that nearly the entire tobacco crop in Patrick county, Va., has been bitten by frost. Only a few lots on dry ridges escaped. The frost is much earlier than usual, and but a small ratio of the crop is yet ripe.

Senator Benton is engaged in the work of abridging the debates of Congress, commencing in 1798. The first volume is nearly completed, and it will comprise the debates of the first eight years of the Constitutional Government.

BIG POKKER.—A hog exhibited at the Chillicothe (Ohio) Fair, last week, weighed 1,135 pounds, and measured 9 feet in length and about the same in girth. He was two years and three months old.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The Hamilton (C. W.) *Banner* says:—Mr. Doutre, the candidate to represent the district of De Salaberry in the Legislative Council, has declared himself in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—It is stated that the "Georgetown *Advocate*," for a number of years past issued by EZEKIEL HUGHES, Esq., has been purchased by Mr. JOHN C. PARKER, and will hereafter be conducted by him.

ANOTHER PROMINENT WHIG FOR BUCHANAN.—Henry E. Wright, Esq., of Queen Anne's County, a Whig Elector in '52, addressed the Democratic meeting at Abingdon, Harford County, on the 20th ultimo.

BANISHED.—By the late news from Nicaragua, it appears the Rivas faction at Leon, instead of executing Dr. Livingston, (the American who was arrested because Walker executed Salazar,) banished him to San Salvador.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.—On the last trip of the mail steamer Roanoke from New York to Norfolk, the lady of Mr. J. Wilkes, of Charlotte, North Carolina, was safely delivered of a fine female child, which was named "Isabel Roanoke."

INTERESTING OCCASION.—The Presbyterian church at Timbet Ridge, Rockbridge county, Va., is just one hundred years old, and the congregation set apart Saturday last to celebrate the event.

The Agricultural Fair at Frederick, commences on the 15th instant.

From the Boston Post.

The Federal Party Revived.

Mr. Burlingame appears to be running very thin. At New York, in alluding to the contest between the South and the East, in case the Union was dissolved, he asked—

"Where could the South get their army. He knew that they had generals enough—every slaveholder was at least a major; but where could they find the rank and file? Among the sand-hillers of South Carolina? This day we were fighting the battle for the clay-eater and the sand-hiller of the South more than for ourselves. (Cheers.) Suppose that they could get these men into some sort of a line under the command of South Carolinia's most gallant man. They could not make a sword to stab us or a musket to shoot us.—They could do nothing necessary to carry on a war unless they could get northern men to go down and do it for them. These were the men who talked about going down with their coffins on their backs to fight. Their coffin exercise must be interesting. Shoulder coffin; order coffin; ground coffin; that would probably be their last manœuvre. (Laughter.) These were the men who were going to march upon Washington and take the archieves of the government. If they did not fight better to take it than they did to defend it, there would not be much danger. (Laughter and applause.) We could tell Mr. Toombs in his teeth that we should elect Fremont. (Immense cheering.) We could tell them all, North and South, that if they rebelled against the will of the majority of the people, we would subjugate them to liberty and the constitution."

The conclusion of this silly fanfaronade intimates a design worthy of more serious consideration than the paltry drivel that forms the bulk of the speech. It is in accordance with a declaration made by Mr. Banks, at Waltham, in his reception speech, which was as follows:

"*I can conceive of a time when this constitution shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute military dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed.* But the dissolution of these states will never come. No party that has possession of the Union *will allow the minority to break the bands.*"

In which delectable sentiments of Messrs. Burlingame and Banks, and also in the "strong government" and "power of Congress" views of other leading Know-Kothings and Abolitionists, we have the old Federalist dogmas renewed and intensified. A leaning in that direction is characteristic of the present "opposition."

Political Affairs.

In the city of Reading, Pa., on Thursday, the 2d instant, there were large assemblages of the people, one a democratic and the other an opposition meeting. The former was addressed by Richard T. Merrick, Esq., of Baltimore; Chas. W. Carrigan, Esq., of Philadelphia, and James M. Wilson, Esq., of California; the latter by Gov. Hunt, of New York. The democratic meeting did not adjourn till twelve o'clock at night.

John McMahon Holland, formerly of Annapolis, has been nominated by the democratic convention of Scott County, Minnesota, for re-election to the legislature.

The citizens of Cheraw, S. C., have resolved to tender Col. Brooks a public dinner.

The New York Commercial denies that there is any likelihood of a union in that State between the Fillmore and Buchanan men.

The National Intelligencer is mistaken in its supposition that "there is no Fillmore electoral ticket in Maine." The candidates for electors in that State have already been selected, those at large being Samuel Taylor, of Fairfield, and Nathan Cummings, of Portland.

Hon. J. W. Farrelly, Whig, of Crawford County, Pa, has come out for Buchanan. He has twice represented that District in Congress, and was in the State Senate; and once Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

An announcement that Senator James C. Jones, an Old Line Whig of Tennessee, is about to address the voters of that State at various points in favor of Mr. Buchanan, has brought out a challenge from Gen. Haskell's friend to bear half the expense, if Gen. Haskell, another Old Line Whig, is allowed to discuss the claims of Mr. Fillmore in company with him.

Three Days Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, October 6.—The Cunard screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived here this forenoon, with three day's later intelligence. The Niagara arrived out on the 21st, and her news caused a greater firmness in the cotton market.

The political news is unimportant, but interesting. The International Philanthropic Congress at Brussels closed on the 20th. The Free Trade Congress was still in session in the same city.

The new Spanish Constitution has been published, and is a re-issue of that of 1845, with sixteen explanatory articles. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that the Queen and O'Donnell are so much at variance that O'Donnell had tendered his resignation, which the Queen refused to accept.

Sardinia demands indemnity from Tuscany for the recent expulsion from Florence of a party of student visiters.

Copenhagen advices state that the Sound dues question is satisfactorily progressing, and that a special conference will be held in November to fix the amount of the indemnity.

Advices from Constantinople say that a difficulty still exists respecting the Isle of Serpents. The English and French fleets consequently remain in the East.

The reports respecting the hostile Anglo-French demonstration against Naples acquire consistency. It is now confidently stated that if Naples does not agree immediately to the concessions demanded a fleet of eight vessels, which has already been detailed for the purpose, will proceed immediately to Naples and bring home the English and French embassies.

It is stated that Austria has arrested several men who were discharged at Malta from the British legion, against which Britain protests and demands their immediate release; and, further, that an uneasy state of feeling is prevalent that England acts in the Neapolitan affair without the hearty concurrence of France. All these rumors have tended to the depression of the English funds.

Russia.

The act of grace, an amnesty granted by the Emperor of Russia on his coronation, appears to have been of a more creditable character than was at first supposed. After decreeing a medal to all persons who, in the civil or military service, took any part in the events of the late war, it specifies that special immunities are to be granted to those provinces of the Empire which bore the brunt of the campaign, and next that the entire country is to be exempted from every kind of recruiting or conscription for four years. Arrears of taxes amounting to about $20,000,000 are also to be remitted, and tax on passports to foreign parts is to be abolished. Next, those criminals who have behaved well since their condemnation are to be indulged with a cessation or a commutation of punishment, and finally, all state prisoners are to have their lot alleviated, the majority being entirely restored to freedom, except that they are not to reside in Moscow or St. Petersburg. These state prisoners, moreover, are to regain their rights of nobility both as regards themselves and their legitimate heirs.

A FOOL'S CAP.—The Ellicotts Mills *American* is to be held responsible for the following:

A little occurrence took place in our neighborhood a few days ago, which we think too good to be lost. A gentleman had a call for half a quire of fool's-cap paper. He called a little black boy, about seven years old, gave him eleven pence, directed him to go to the store and get it, and that he might lay the balance out in cakes, The little fellow took with him an older brother who was known to be an idiot. The storekeeper asked him what he wanted. Forgetting the word paper, he replied: "Master Phil has sent eleven pence a wants a fool's cap." Seeing the fool with him, the impression was, that a cap was wanted for him. There being none at that price in the store, a straw hat was placed on the head of the idiot, and two ginger cakes given to little fellow as change. Marching home well pleased, he reported that there was no fool's caps in the store at that price, but that he had got George a straw hat and himself two cakes.

Letters from the People.

Correspondence of the Planters' Advocate.

Prospects in Virginia—Great Interest Felt for Maryland—Call for Union—Action of the Baltimore Conference—Appeal to the Patriots of Maryland.

As you are probably now well advised through the papers, the success of the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in Virginia bids fair to be verified by a majority on the 4th of November next, unequalled by any previous election. Everywhere through the State the banners are flying, proclaiming to the country that we are battling for our rights, both civil and religious, as guaranteed by the Constitution, under their leadership.

You will not be surprised when told that the Southern States, and especially Virginia, look with great anxiety for the result in our sister State, Maryland. We know that you are subjected to the influence of traitors and other vile miscreants who infest your borders, but yet we hope that our friends will triumph over every servile foe, and plant their State alongside of the Old Dominion in this momentous struggle.

It is with the deepest regret that we observed the proceedings of the members of the Methodist Church who represented the Baltimore Conference in the General Conference at Indianapolis. When we remember the unjust interference so long shown towards us, and reflect upon the harrassing and fatal attacks so often and so long made upon us; and when we now see Black Republican fanaticism running riot, and threatening the lives of the fair Southern wives and daughters, we would ask do the members still sustain the course of JOHN A. COLLINS in that Conference? All the members attached to the Baltimore Conference do not. We know it to be so. We of the border citizens had hoped, that while the eyes of the whole country were upon them, and when they saw the violence of their attacks, the representatives of this Conference would have thrown themselves into the breach; and though they fell by it, they would have exhibited a patriotism that would have commanded the warmest admiration of the South and the Union, and have certainly lulled the storms of fanaticism that were howling around us. But what do we now find? While our attention was directed with a solicitude pregnant with the deepest anxiety, we find the great representatives there, pleading that they might not be cut off, that they might accomplish the purpose which the Baltimore Conference always had in view, of declaring and publishing to the world by their actions, that their brother citizens of the South were a set of reprobates, and that the institution of slavery, which has existed in all ages of the world, approved by the Great Ruler, with special, divine laws for its regulation, is a stigma upon our people,—and by their course, virtually invited the Northern border ruffian Republicans, led on by the traitorous Fremont, to come and murder our people without regard to age or sex. It is well known that their compeers of the Northern Methodist churches have long since thrown off their Christian robes, and have rushed madly into the contest, urging such a war as they say for the MAHOMETAN religion, and now instead of seeing the pulpits occupied by men who were sent to preach the peaceable, all-conquering doctrines of the Christian dispensation, we find them discoursing about Sharp's rifles and bowie knives, as if the fires of hell had been quenched and the music of heaven had ceased forever.

We repeat that we know the members of this Conference do not all approve of such conduct. We know they are true and patriotic, and only lack *nerve* and *decision* to say we will not longer join to oppress our people, blight our native land and say by our actions, we are a cursed race, because, forsooth, infidel Abolitionists would have it so. Why don't they let us alone, and let us regulate our own matters. We might find a thousand faults in them, if we were disposed to seek after them. Their interference has almost entirely destroyed our Colonization Societies, which were once so flourishing in Virginia, and their course indicates, instead, a horrid amalgamation with the black race to stultify our natures, or a war of extermination, disunion and blood-shed. But many of them affirm loudly that they hate the negro. If they would take the same pains to circulate this truth, which they employ to misrepresent the whites in the South, the slaves would be content; but on the contrary, we find them sending emissaries here to deceive them and destroy our peace.

These are not the times for men and patriots to falter. Late results in the North, with the continued tide of Abolitionism, threatening to overwhelm us, and destroy by their higher law doctrines our rights under the Constitution, in both Church and State, warn us to band together as one man in the great conflict that must soon ensue. Where will our sister State, Maryland, be found? We know the difficulties which surround you, and yearn for the issue; but Heaven grant that her noble, gallant sons, and time-honored patriotism may enlist all parties under the banner of the Constitution and the Union, and march beneath the flag of Buchanan and Breckinridge, who stand pledged to the country to administer the Government with an eye to the happiness of all; and may she, with one great shout, echo back the thunders that will be sent forth from every mountain and valley in the beloved Old Dominion.

Then let us see what we are doing. Are we distracted and divided among ourselves, some being found even inviting Fremont and his black allies amongst us? God forbid his recognition in Old Maryland. We sincerely trust whatever step has been taken to this end may be speedily retraced. Far be it from my purpose to offend any one or produce a schism; but having traveled and observed much, warn and beg our brethren to see what they are doing, while Seward, Greeley, Hale, Reeder, Banks, Gerrett Smith, with Parker, Beecher, and a host of Abolition infidels and preachers, led on by the ungrateful Fremont, are rallying their forces against the Democracy of the North, and declaring their purpose to subdue the Southern States. Every reading man, and those who will inform themselves, known these things to be so, and we trust this knowledge will rally every Southern man and true patriot to sustain the Democracy in their unprecedented efforts to rescue the Constitution and save the Union.

BORDER CITIZEN.

Virginia Border, Sept. 22, 1856.

For the Planters' Advocate.

LAUREL FACTORY, October 6, 1856.

Mr. EDITOR: On last Thursday night, Mr. Lewis AYRES, riding from this place in a sulky for his home, in Howard County, ran against a vehicle, coming in the opposite direction, and was pitched out, dislocating his neck, and, of course, producing instant death. A coroner's inquest was held, but I have not heard the verdict. The body was permitted to remain in the public road until Friday at noon, until the jury could be collected, under the prevalent popular delusion, against the removal until the coroner should see it. Such events are shocking enough without thus adding to their horror. The popular mind should be, as far as possible, disabused of all such ignorant delusions.

The new factory building is under roof, and so far completed as to be ready for the reception of a portion of the machinery. Mr. HEATH commenced the delivery of it on Saturday. As anticipated, it is a very handsome and substantial building, and reflects great credit upon Mr. SAMUEL PHISON, by whom it was designed and built. It is expected to be in operation about the commencement of the new year.

The Railroad Company have lately issued annual tickets at a very moderate rate, and the effects have already begun to be manifest. In the neighborhood of the Annapolis Junction, where all the trains stop, four gentlemen of Baltimore have purchased small tracts, and have commenced building upon them. They gave forty dollars per acre for land which was purchased five years ago at fifteen, and it is generally thought they got it cheap. A small tract near Beltsville, unimproved, sold a few days ago at fifty dollars per acre.

The Laurel Farm has lately passed into the sole possession of the resident partner, Mr. TALBOTT, who has bought out the interest of Mr. WILSON. It is now in good hands, and will compare favorable in management and productiveness with any farm in the county.

On last Tuesday the first scholastic year of Alnwick Seminary was closed, with an exhibition of the musical proficiency of the pupils, all of whom acquitted themselves to the gratification of a large audience of parents and friends. This Institution is under the charge of the Misses Tyson, who have been favorably known for several years past as conductors of a Young Ladies' Seminary in Washington city. It is beautifully situated, on a commanding eminence, overlooking the surrounding country, a mile and a half from this place, sixteen miles from Washington, and under the charge of such amiable and intelligent ladies, it will doubtless, as it becomes better known, become one of the leading seminaries of the State. PHILO.

For the Planters' Advocate.

Mr. EDITOR: An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge took place on the 30th ultimo, between the Washington Wooden Factory and the White House, in Vansville District.

After a few energetic struggles, in which the hard-fisted, warm-hearted and clear-headed neighbors, with hearty good will, participated, a majestic staff, rearing its leafy and tufted head proudly high in air, flung to the breeze a splendid streamer, the handiwork of the fair daughters of this vicinity. As our eyes raised heavenward, took in the flag on which "freedom of conscience and political equality" are written, an unuttered prayer to God for the success of our champions, swelled our hearts with its hallowing emotions. In this sacred moment of silence there seemed to come down from the God of Nations an assurance that he will defend and perpetuate this blessed Union—this model Republic of the world. In a moment after the air was shaken with loud huzzas.

The meeting was then ably addressed by Mr. CLARKE, of Montgomery County, who drew a forcible contrast between the candidates for the Presidency, and exhibited clearly the superior claims of Mr. Buchanan upon the votes of all national men, and especially upon all Southern men.

Mr. C. was followed by our old friend, Mr. KEANAN, who knows well how to talk to the voters then and there assembled. His speech was brief, a compound of logic, wit, irony, and patriotic feeling. VANSVILLE.

The Anticipated Duel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A telegraphic dispatch was received here to-day from Richmond, requesting the authorities to keep a look out for B. B. Botts and Mr. R. A. Pryor, who had left there for the vicinity of Washington for the purpose of fighting a duel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. P. M. The police are still in vain search of Messrs. Boots and Pryor, who are supposed to be in this city for the purpose of fighting a duel.

It is believed that the meeting of Messrs. Botts Pryor is arranged for sunrise to-morrow in Fairfax county. One or both parties have left the city.

Arrest of a member of the Vigilance Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—James Dews, of the San Francisco Vigilance, Committee, was arrested here to-day, on the complaint of Chas. P. Duane, one of the exiled Californians. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,500.

Yellow Fever at Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—During the past forty eight hours two deaths have occurred from black vomit at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and two new cases. No new cases have occurred in Brooklyn proper.

Return of the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Pierce is expected to return to Washington in the steamer Wabash, which has been sent to Portsmouth for that purpose.

Connecticut Municipal Election.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 6.—Town elections were held in this State to-day. As far as heard from the returns show considerable Democratic gains.

Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became restive.—"Gently, Jemmy," says the Doctor, "take care; don't irritate him; always soothe your horse, Jemmy. You'll do better without me. Let me down Jemmy." Once on *terra firma*, the Doctor's view of the case was changed. "Now, Jemmy, touch him up—never let a horse get the better of you; touch him up—conquer him—don't spare him; and now I'll leave you to manage him—I'll walk back."

The Woodman who "spared that tree" has run short of wood, and is almost splitting with vexation to think how green he was. He now "axes" a donation from the gentleman at whose request his destructiveness was strayed.

"Two gentleman of Verona" N. J., attended a prayer meeting at that place on Wednesday evening, hitching their horse to the fence, but when meeting was over, the horse and wagon had disappeared. They should have *watched* as well as prayed.

N. P. Willis has written a letter in favor of Fremont.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *Oct.* 4.—*Wheat.*—Demand to-day not quite so active. The steamer's advices having slightly depressed the market. Shippers bought sparingly. Receipts continue light.—About 7,000 bushels offered, and sales of fair to good white at $1.45@1.50, good to prime do. at $1.55@1.60, and choice at $1.62. Red, good to prime, at $1 40@1.45, and choice at $1.47 ⅌ bushel. *Corn.*—Demand steady and receipts light. About 9,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of white at 60@63 cents, yellow at 65@66 cents, for good to prime, 65@67 cts. for yellow; mixed 59@63 cts. *Rye.*—We quote Maryland at 73@75 cts. and Pennsylvania at 82@83 cts. *Oats.*—There were 2000 bushels offered to-day, and sales at 40@43 cents; choice 45 cts.

TOBACCO.—The market continues firm, and we note an active demand for shipment and manufacturing purposes. Prices have an improving tendency, but there is no advance requiring the alteration of last week's figures. Receipts, it will be seen, have fallen off. Sales about 400 hhds. Ohio at full figures. We now quote the range of prices as follows:—Maryland sound common $5.62@6.25; good common to middling $6.25@7.37½; good to fine $8.12½@12. Bay Tobacco—Tip $6.87½@7; seconds do. $10@12; superiors $16 to 23; yellow $25 to 32, as to quality. We quote Ohio as follows:—Inferior to good common brown, $6.87½@7; middling to good reds $7@7.50; good to fine reds and spangled $8@8.50; good to fine yellow $10@16; fine red segar wrappers $9@12. The inspections this week are 1,146 hhds. Maryland, 206 do. Ohio, and 14 do. Kentucky, and 2 do. Virginia. Total 1,368 hhds.

Epilepsy, or Falling Fits.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of Baltimore, Maryland, which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. HANCE, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. HANCE pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do. $5; twelve do. $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Local and Personal.

THE MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE.

The MASS MEETING and BARBECUE of the friends of Buchanan at this place on next Tuesday promises to be very large and satisfactory. Arrangements are making for the accommodation of our friends from this and the adjoining counties, and from Washington. Many prominent speakers have been invited and are expected. There is no doubt that Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE will be present, and Hon. THOMAS G. PRATT, Captain RICHARD T. MERRICK, of Baltimore, Gen. WM. LINGAN GAITHER, of Montgomery, and others; in addition to whom the committee also confidently expect Hon. T. YATES WALSH, Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, and other distinguished speakers.

The several Buchanan Clubs of the County are requested to attend in full force, and citizens generally, of all parties, from every portion of the county.

The friends of the cause of the neighboring counties and the District of Columbia are also cordially invited.

The speaking will commence at 11 o'clock, and the barbecue will be ample for the accommodation of a very large crowd. Music will of course be provided.

The meeting is expected to be the largest held in the county for many years past.

County Politics.—The late arrival of several accounts of meetings, &c., and other circumstances, compel us, for this week, to give a synopsis of their proceedings instead of publishing them in full.

The Buchanan men of Queen Anne District met on the 4th instant and organized a Club by the election of the following officers:

President—JAMES MULLIKIN.

Vice Presidents—WALTER W. W. BOWIE and RICHARD B. MULLIKIN.

Treasurer—RICHARD WOOTTON.

Secretary—JAMES R. DAVIS.

The meeting was addressed by Col. WALTER BOWIE, RICHARD WOOTTON and ROBERT BOWIE, of W., and was very enthusiastic.

Our friends in Vansville met on the 27th ult., organized a Club, and elected the following officers:

President—DEWILTON SNOWDEN.

*Vice