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...GH.

...January 21, 1857.

...the heavy snow no ...ce since Saturday, the ... no doubt rendering them ... are therefore without any news ...tion, in the absence of the city ...re also deprived of letters from ...nts at Washington and other ... of these circumstances our ...ntry will be prepared to excuse ...areness of our news columns

...of the incidents in Congress during ...week, of peculiar interest to our readers, ... speech by the Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE, re...sentative from this district, upon the questions growing out of the President's message, and in reply to the previous effort of Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS upon the same subject. General BOWIE's speech was the theme of conversation with hosts of Southern Marylanders in Washington within a day or two after its delivery, and was highly acceptable to them, as well as account of its sentiments as the style of its delivery and reception. We were gratified to learn from many persons present that it commanded the full attention of the House, a thing quite unusual there; and not less pleased at hearing it generally spoken of as an able and successful ... He is said to have revised the state of parties and ... result of the section in a very lucid manner, and to have blended the President with great spirit; and that portion of his speech in reference to the member to whom he was replying was represented to us as having been couched in those terms of severe condemnation and reproach which public opinion in this region will be ready to justify and endorse. The speech has not yet been published, we believe.—When it appears we shall take pleasure in reprinting it in these columns.

☞ We observe that a writer in the Leonardtown *Beacon*, who signs himself "St. Mary's," spurred on by a very inflammable county spirit, and animated no doubt by the additional impulse of taking a crack at this journal, has allowed himself incontinently to stumble sprawling over a very harmless paragraph in a recent letter from our regular *Washington Correspondent*; leaving hi... in a position that would command our ...pathy, but that we are forced to laugh at ... or being thus found, like most people ... their zeal fly away with discretion, ... than hurt. It seems that recently a ...ent of that paper suggested a prominent ...ceptionable gentleman of the same county ...ngress, in an address (rather a *peculiarly* ...d one, by the way) to the people of the ...strict, which was largely copied into ...pers, and, among them, into THE PLANTER'S ADVOCATE. Upon this our *Washington Correspondent*, in one of his letters, made some brief observations as to whether this *early* suggestion, if followed up, might not tend to embarrass the action of the party in this district? Whereat our friend "St. Mary's" takes fire in a moment, imagines this to be a bugle-note against the former suggestion, thinks it was put forth by the ADVOCATE, or by somebody, hailing from somewhere, for the purpose of throwing cold water thereupon, with an eye to the interest of some other person from somewhere else; and, with that genuine pluck and chivalry which his very name suggests, he pounces upon his supposed foes. He seems very sore in that he is forced to consider our correspondent's paragraph as a slur at the St. Mary's nomination, and thinks it illogical to oppose suggestions being made when the party is assumed to be distracted. Did he omit to observe that he was bringing his own logic to a chopping-block—that he was winding himself up in his own fine syllogisms? For he claims that early public suggestions of good men are fit to be made, and may prevent, instead of fostering, distractions; and he admits that they will do this because the people will have time to chew the cud upon them, i. e., to examine, weigh, criticise, and approve or censure the suggestions. Now, the worst face he attempts to put on our Correspondent's remark is, that it was covertly aimed as a criticism or censure upon that particular suggestion which he defends. Putting the very worst construction on it, it was only what "St. Mary's" regards as right, proper, and necessary. So that, even upon this consideration, he ought to have known he was arguing against his own postulate, and was thus throwing away ...k, time, trouble, talent, and all, ...s of the *Beacon* to boot.

...idently to surmise that the ADVOCATE said paragraph beyond its ...; or if not the ADVOCATE, then somewhere in somebody else's ...st this journal, therefore, or that ...nebody else," his tilt is clearly ...hich, to be short, we beg to assure ...been amused not a little—ex...—very, 'pon honor! And, ... the fun he has afforded us, ...y it better than by assuring ...p the wrong tree. We ...believe, think, be satisfied, ...d that our Correspondent didn't ...t he thinks was meant to be done, ...mean to do it, and that, so far as ...ans of knowing, no mysterious ... somewhere else, ever had or ...e faintest glimmering inception ...o such a thing, or to cause it ...way, shape, style, or manner ...letter in which it occurred ...barbarian entirely, living in ...the 6th, but *Columbia*,) who ...onded to this paper for sev...s. He is all right on the ...bably would find ... in ... county, and even of "somebody from somewhere else," as far as we know anything of it. And, in undertaking to circumvent us by an imputation of any covert designs, upon such a flimsy pretext, "St. Mary's" has simply been doubling "Point No Point," and has got laid on the beach for his pains. If there has been any display of "spirit" in the matter, it is in the impetuosity, haste, and inconsiderateness with which he has rushed to his conclusions, and the testiness with which he has expressed them. We are sorry he allowed his great feeling in the matter to hurry him into insinuating and imputing to others unfair intentions, without sufficient evidence of their existence; and we take the liberty of advising him hereafter to imitate the capital jockeys of his own county, and not crack his whip before he hear the word "go." Don't holloa before you're hurt—and keep down a too eager spirit! Cone river oysters are said to be capital as an antiphlogistic—especially this season, if taken cold.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, for a copy of a valuable public document, entitled "Report of Decisions of the Commission of Claims under the Convention of February 8, 1853, between the United States and Great Britain," transmitted to the President of the United States, August 11, 1856.

This Convention provided for the adjustment of claims made upon the Government of the United States by subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and claims made upon the Government of Great Britain by citizens of the United States;—embracing all the claims of the citizens and subjects of each on the Government of the other which had been accumulating since the date of the Treaty of Ghent, (24th December, 1814,) and had been discussed so ably and for so long a period by the diplomatic agents of the two Governments without coming to any satisfactory or definite results, that all hope of a settlement of them in the ordinary mode had been abandoned by both Governments. We cannot say whether it is owing to some singular and extraordinary good fortune that has been reserved for our country during the past four years, or to the universally admitted abilities of the distinguished head of the State Department, especially as exhibited in his management of our foreign relations; but the fact is undeniable, that, under no previous administration of our Government have so many difficult, delicate, and complicated questions—some of them, too, as the question of the Sound Dues, as old as the Government itself—been brought to a definitive and satisfactory settlement, as during the one which is now drawing to a close.

The arrogant pretensions of Great Britain, to say nothing of the minor controversies in which such cases as the Koszta affair involved our Government, furnished the occasion;—and at no period in the history of Europe, from the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, down to the Congress of Paris, in 1856, could the governments of the Old World produce abler, more skillful, or more experienced diplomats than those to whom was entrusted the management of the Central American question, the Enlistment difficulties, and other grave subjects of misunderstanding between our Government and that of Great Britain. The result is too well known to say more than merely advert to it, and it cannot be imputed to us as an exhibition of national vanity, if we say that neither the victory of Yorktown nor of New Orleans was more signal or decisive than the triumph of President PIERCE's able Secretary of State over the veterans of British diplomacy; because the fact has already been confessed by the leading journals of Europe, including the ablest of those published in the Metropolis of Great Britain. We are right, therefore, in our assertion that, either the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been singularly fortunate, or that it has been conducted with singular ability.

The book before us has led us imperceptibly into these reflections. It consists of the journal of proceedings of the Commissioners and Umpires; the list of claims of the citizens or subjects of either country against the other, with the awards and opinions thereon; together with the correspondence in reference to the appointment of an umpire, and miscellaneous matter relative to the labors and duties of the Commission.

The claims brought before the Commission exceeded one hundred in number, and involved an almost fabulous amount of money. The amount actually awarded was about $600,000, more than half of which has been secured to American claimants. The archives of the State Department as well as the records of Congress exhibit abundant proof of the unavailing earnestness and unremitting efforts of the Executive and Legislative branches of our Government, not only to obtain justice for our citizens, in the settlement of all meritorious claims, but to protect the Treasury from the unfounded and exaggerated demands of British subjects, made under the semblance of international obligations. The results of the laborious investigations and frequent discussions in Congress, as well as the luminous and able arguments of Messrs. EVERETT, STEVENSON, BANCROFT and other United States' Ministers to Great Britain, on the subject of these claims, and the questions of international law which they involved, have long since been spread before the country. These questions have been happily decided by the labors of this Commission, and in the language of Mr. BUCHANAN, "can no longer become subjects of discussion."

The selection of NATHANIEL G. UPHAM, Esq., of New Hampshire, and of General J. A. THOMAS, of New York, the one as Commissioner and the other as Agent and Counsel of the United States, for a trust so important, involving so many delicate questions of international law and even of international relations, as respects the two Governments, evinced the superior discernment of President PIERCE; and, when placed in connection with the other memorable diplomatic achievements of his administration, the result of their labors will contribute no little to mark the past ...ch in the diplomatic history ...

...eral THOMAS, as set forth ... bespeak a mind of the ...d in all the mysteries ...ly stored with legal ... gifted with powers of ... He is just the man to ...onal character as well as the ...is country abroad, with such ...sented British claims before the ...n at London. The shrewdest, ...l as the most experienced of the ...e selected, and it must be said ...n truth that they well deserved ...as we have said above, our citi...d much more than half the sum ...esides the satisfaction of know... the heaviest claims, and those ...st knotty questions of interna... as the cases of the Creole, the ...ermosa, (slave cases,) and the ...re decided in their favor and ...philanthropic assumptions of

The Finances of Maryland.

On the 7th instant we published the main facts embraced in the annual report of WILLIAM H. PURNELL, Esq., Comptroller of Maryland, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1856, recently made to the Governor. The following additional facts are taken from the same document:

The exact receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year were $1,230,372, making (with a previous balance of $592,922.03) a total of $1,823,-294.03. Compared with 1855, there is an increase in the receipts in 1856 of $29,609.42. The receipts from revenue which accrued during the year just closed, exceed also those of the preceding fiscal year by the sum of $54,466.01, notwithstanding the repeal of the Stamp Tax at the last session of the General Assembly, and the reduction of the direct tax from fifteen cents to ten cents on $100.

The disbursements during the past fiscal year were $1,187,421.28, and the balance in the Treasury, as of the 30th of September, 1856, was $632,875.73, subject to the payment of certain charges, leaving a net balance applicable to future demands of $353,347.21.

The Free School fund had to its credit, in the Treasury, on the 30th of September, 1855, the sum of $30,056.73, and there was received during the fiscal year just closed, on account of this fund, the sum of $44,905.93; and there was expended for the same period, the sum of $68,020.24. At the same time the free school fund had remaining to its credit in the Treasury $31,923.83.

The receipts on account of the sinking fund were $237,902.65, the whole of which sum was invested for the use of that fund; so that there was no balance remaining in the Treasury to its credit at the close of the year.

The sinking fund has been increased from the sum of $3,426,742.05 (which was its amount on the 30th of September, 1855,) to the sum of $3,-676,665.65, which was its amount on the 30th of September, 1856. The addition to the sinking fund has been $249,315.40, yet $237,102.55 only was expended to affect the increase, the State being thus saved in the purchase of stock $12,-212.75.

The receipts from the direct tax for the fiscal year are $330,549.42, of which sum $115,401.68 were paid on account of tax accrued in 1856, and $215,492.74 were on account of previous years. The receipts from direct tax in 1855 were $365,-837.88, or $35,243.46 more than in 1856.

The collectors generally have made prompt payments. Calvert county has paid in full for 1856.

The amount of money received for stamp duties from the 30th of September, 1855, to the repeal of the law, was $40,453.02, of which sum $21,864.12 was paid by the commissioner of stamps, and 18,588.90 by the clerks of the several courts. There is no law for the redemption of stamps remaining in the hands of holders.

The entire amount received from licenses, taxes on plaintiffs, commissions of trustees and receivers, excess of officers' fees, &c., during the fiscal year, was $295,629.78, being an increase of $32,276.08 over 1855 from the same sources. The increase is derived principally from licenses issued to ordinary keepers and traders under the "new license act."

During the fiscal year the registers of wills have paid into the Treasury $77,277.04, being an increase of $6,771.52 as compared with the year preceding. The sum of $40,123.23 was received from tax on commissions of executors and administrators, and $27,154.81 on collateral inheritances.

The returns made by the several auctioneers in the city of Baltimore during the fiscal year amounted in the aggregate to $16,886.73.

The amount of the State's proportion of the receipts on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the fiscal year, was $73,059.08, an increase, as compared with the receipts in the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1855, of $5,086.69.

During the same period the State received from that company on road stock for dividends $67,-315, being an increase over the preceding year of $31,565. Of the sum received $20,565 was for the "main stem" and $46,750 for the "Washington Branch."

The Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal Companies paid, during the fiscal year, $70,812.20; of which sum $67,100 was on account of current interest, and $3,712.20 on account of interest on the unfunded debt due by the said companies.

Within the fiscal year the State has received into the Treasury the sum of $90,000 from the Northern Central Railway Company, in fulfillment of its obligations under chapter 260, of 1854.

The gross receipts from State Tobacco inspectors in Baltimore, in the year ended on the 30th of September last, were $56,568.91, (being $6,450.89 *less* than those of the preceding year;) and the expenses $47,706.11, (being $2,509.79 *more* than those of the year preceding,) leaving a net balance of $8,862.80.

The amount of receipts on account of excess of fees for the fiscal year ended 30th of September, 1856, was $6,019.01, being a decrease of $2,373.19 compared with the receipts in 1855.

There was received into the Treasury from the State wharves, during the fiscal year, the sum of $4,002.47, which is a slight increase compared with the year preceding.

The increase in the assessed value of the property in the State is $7,388,915.

In concluding his report, the Comptroller expresses the gratification he feels, as an officer and a citizen, in contemplating the healthy and flourishing condition of the State finances.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.—Within the last week nine Senators have been chosen to the Senate of the United States from eight States, and before the end of the present session of Congress nine more will probably be chosen, to fill full or partially expired terms. Of the nine just chosen, four are democrats and five republicans. The probable political complexion of the Senate on the 4th of March next, if all the vacancies are filled as expected, will be as follows: Democrats 37, Republicans 20, Americans 5.

GEN. CASS' SUCCESSOR.—Zachariah Chandler, who has been chosen by the Republicans of Michigan to replace Gen. Cass in the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next, is a merchant of Detroit, and, at the same time, a zealous politician. He was the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1852, but was beaten by the Hon. Robert McClelland, the present Secretary of the Interior.

JOHN H. ROWLESSON, Esq., who has for the last thirteen years conducted the Centreville (Queen Anne's County) *Sentinel*, retires from the editorial chair of the establishment, in a handsome valedictory. We wish him every success in whatever enterprise he may embark. The *Sentinel* will hereafter be conducted by THOMAS J. KEATING, Esq.

The Richmond *Enquirer* fires a broadside at Mr. Fay, our Minister to Switzerland, induced by the report that he has interfered in the Prussian dispute; and declares he is totally unfit for his present position—being more of a *dandy* than a statesman, &c.

The *Union* says: "There is one thing not to be forgotten—if under the operation of the laws, Kansas is a free State, it will demonstrate the folly and wickedness of the sectional agitation which has endangered the peace of the country ever since the passage of the Kansas law."

The five negroes charged with the murder of their master, Mr. George Green, in Prince William county, Virginia, were convicted on Monday and Tuesday, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 13th of February coming.

A student of the medical college at Winchester, Virginia, named Geo. W. Hollins, who was shot some days since by Robt. H. Sperry, died on the 2d instant from the wound. Sperry was put under bail for $2,000 to answer.

Newspapers and Advertising.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, after making some very timely suggestions on the duties of the current year, comes to the following very sensible conclusion:

Finally, make a resolve—if you are in any sort of business, that you will push it with all the economy, liberality, spirit and enterprise you can muster—and by way of taking a fresh start and combining the whole four in one vigorous effort, the best thing you can do is, beyond question, to take a newspaper, and send to it an advertisement—one of that kind which not only makes it certain that your name will be seen by all the world, but which also proves that you are doing a first rate business, and can afford to make it known. The world loves to patronise those whom it thinks is doing well—advertising is an unfailing sign of prosperity, as times go.—Of all habits, this is, beyond question, one of the very best to form at the beginning of the year, and as such we sincerely commend it to all friends and readers.

A PROUD POSITION.—The London *Times* has an article on the probable policy of the President elect, with the flattering interrogatory:

"Who would not be the President of the United States?—the choice of a nation of freemen, the object of most infinite care, solicitude and contention to 27,000,000 of the human race, the object at which every man's finger points, the topic on which every man's tongue descants—raised above his fellow men by no accident of birth, by no mere superiority of wealth; but by the presumed fitness of his personal qualities for one of the most elevated situations that a man may be called upon to fill?"

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.—The Washington *Union* of Saturday, after quoting the Hon. John Barney's letter affirming that Gen. Cass has informed him that he had received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of State in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, gives to it the following flat contradiction:

We have made inquiry in regard to the correctness of the statements contained in the foregoing letter, and feel fully authorized to say that they are entirely without foundation. We feel equally well assured that no one member of the cabinet has yet been selected, and that all statements to the contrary are merely speculations or conjectures.

ANOTHER BORDER-RUFFIAN OUTRAGE.—The following appears in the Kansas City *Enterprise*:

During the past fortnight, at the American Hotel in Kansas City, (Mo.,) the greatest outrage ever committed upon the "friends of freedom" was perpetrated, and we call upon the whole fraternity of shriekers to assist us in giving expression to our "burning indignation." In Missouri, in a hotel kept by a border ruffian, "Governor" Chas. Robinson and Gen. Samuel C. Pomeroy, the free State leaders, Col. H. T. Titus, and Maj. Jeff. Buford, of the "bloody ruffians," sat down at the same table, ate together in peace, and pledged each other's health in the choicest Heidsick. Whether this result is to be attributed to the presidential election, the pacific efforts of Gov. Geary, or the murderous propensities of the people of Missouri, we leave for Greely or some other philosopher to determine. We simply record the fact.

CUT THROUGH.—We understand, amongst other damages sustained by vessels from the late heavy winds and ice, says the Leonardtown *Beacon*, that the schooner Olive Branch was cut through whilst in harbor at the head of Curkle's Creek, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. She had on board at the time a large lot of groceries and seven thousand bricks. Notwithstanding the excessive cold of last week, she was successfully raised, and the damage is not supposed to exceed $150.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee *Floridian*, of the 10th instant, has a letter from Pilatka, under date of 31st ult., which states that there is great excitement in Volusia county, consequent upon the murder of the Shive family. The citizens demand protection, or else, they say, they will have to leave their homes.

The Raleigh *Standard* thus notices the recent visit of Hon. Edward Stanly to that city:

This distinguished and cherished son of the "Old North State" was in this city a few days since, and while here was tendered the compliment of a public dinner, which he was compelled to decline on account of preparations for a speedy return to California.

HEALTH OF DR. KANE.—A letter from Havana says:

Dr. Kane has almost recovered the use of his leg, which was paralyzed, and his arm is commencing to show signs of vitality. He contemplates returning home, if his health still improves, in the Quaker City, which was to leave on the 12th instant.

Captain Dodge, United State Army, son of Senator Dodge, is a prisoner among the Gila Kache Indians. Several parties left Santa Fe to endeavor to rescue him.

FIRE IN CHARLES COUNTY.—The house of Mr. John Samuel Gibbons, in Charles County, was last week entirely destroyed by fire, with its contents.

The Baltimore Museum has been purchased by H. Batemen, father of the "Batemen Children," and is to be opened in February next.

THE FANATIC.—The Rev. Theodore Parker sent the following sentiment to the Garrison Festival:

"The triumph of Freedom in America—Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

How this blatant moon-calf would howl and run were this question of "force" really to come up.—*Albany Argus.*

EXCELLENT ADVICE.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges recommends to parents to keep their boys at home in the evening: it is a most ruinous practice to permit small boys to be out after night. It is ruinous to their morals in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind—bad, vulgar, immoral and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street after nightfall that the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents, in this particular, should have a rigid and inflexible rule that will not permit a son to go into the street after nightfall, with a view of play. Make such a rule and stick to it.—*Richmond Whig.*

A MAN OF LEISURE.—A French paper states that M. Boulanger, Judge of the Imperial Court of Paris, who lately died, left no less than ninety-five wills, in which he made many bequests, not a few of the legatees being persons entirely unknown to him, except from notices in newspapers of their being distinguished for acts of virtue or devotedness. In one of the wills of latest date he expresses the desire that his family will not attempt to dispute his bequests. Besides this preparation for his decease he wrote letters to his executors and most intimate friends, announcing his own death, leaving the day of his decease blank, with instructions to his servant to fill up the vacant space with the date the moment he expired, and to dispatch the letters; which was done.

FIRE.—We learn from a gentleman living near Piney Point, that the Pavilion at that place was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. We have been unable to glean further particulars, except that it was the south-eastern portion of the building that was destroyed and that the fire is supposed to have originated from the negligence of a servant girl employed on the premises. The building was owned and occupied by Col. Dix.—*St. Mary's Beacon.*

"White Folks Blame Fools."

A friend of ours, (says the *U. S. Review*,) near Tampa Bay in Florida, employed a number of New York mechanics to do a piece of work. It was a government contract, and required particular dispatch. The men worked as Northern mechanics know how to work. Old Jube, one of their employer's slaves, watched them out of the corner of his eye for several days.

Something was evidently working in his mind which puzzled him badly. At last he came up to the foreman of the gang, and said—

"Mass' Charles, what a debbil you all work so for, eh?"

"To earn money, Jube."

"Money!" said Jube, "money great ting. You work so up Norf, Mass' Charles?"

"Yes, Jube."

"You make a great deal money?"

"Not a great deal, Jube; spring, summer, and fall we do well; but work is slack in winter time, and if we get around again to spring, and make both ends meet, and keep the wife and baby in something to eat and drink, and a house to shelter them, we generally think we have done well."

"S'pose you sick, Mass' Charles, who take care of you?"

"Then work stops, and we get very poor, and suffer great privations."

"Dat'll do, Mass' Charles," said Jube. "I thought white folks sensible people. Taint nuffin of de sort. Work, work, nuffin but work: git sick, and nobody take care of 'em. White folks blame fools. Jube work too. Nebber hurt himself workin', though. Jube git sick, Miss Sallie come down and nurse him. Mass' Bob send a boat sebenty miles up de riber to git white doctor for him. Norf good 'nough for white folks, but recon ole Jube stay at home."

And old Jube went off in a state of dignified disgust at the folly of white folks generally at the North, and a particular determination to do as little work himself as possible—a determination which his master says Jube was never known to break.

Some Things in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg has some novel incidents to boast. For example, a paper of that city, of the present week, has two anecdotes. A destitute woman was taken sick at a boarding-house and had to be sent to the almshouse, but left a trunk in the possession of her former landlady. The trunk was broken open and robbed. Meanwhile a newly married man made several presents to his bride, and among others a piece of goods containing two dress patterns. The generous wife not wanting so many articles herself of the kind, cast about to find an object of charity upon whom to bestow one of the dresses. This she found in the unfortunate who had been sent to the almshouse. The woman gratefully received the present, especially as she saw it would correspond with a piece of goods she left in her trunk. But lo! on going to compare them, the robbery was discovered, the bridegroom was accused, owned up, and his wife then discovering his character, threw not only all his other presents but his very wedding ring in his face, and disappeared in a frenzy of incivility.

The other incident took place in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday last. A young man of exquisitely pious appearance with a lady on his arm, walked up the aisle, and took his seat in the centre of the church with his companion by his side. Before long, it is supposed he became warm, got up, threw his overcoat on the back of the pew, and when about to seat himself again was saluted, in common with the whole congregation, by a rattling like hail on the floor beside his feet. It was only a torrent of *pistol balls and percussion caps* escaping from his coat pocket! They say he looked slightly embarrassed.—*Balt. Amer.*

AN ALEXANDRIA HOUSE.—The house of A. Jamieson, cracker bakery, of Alexandria, Virginia, like that of Rowland & Aspinwall, in New York, has decended through grandfather, and father, and son, and still retains its old character for the excellence of its manufacture. It used to be an anecdote of the elder Jamieson—a good and worthy gentleman, you will remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth every day. And sure enough, it turned out that the King, at his luncheon, invariably used the Alexandria crackers, with the well known stamp, "A. Jamieson."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Mr. Webster, in his "Private Correspondence" tells an amusing anecdote of the manner in which the printer murdered the manuscript of his famous reply to Mr. Hayne. He said "there is no such thing as half allegiance and half rebellion; no treason made easy," alluding to the books entitled "Geometry made Easy," "Logic made Easy," &c., but, he adds, "the printer put treason *madeasy*. Twice I corrected the proof, and wrote, as I thought, plain enough, "made easy." But I could not make it easy, and so it has gone through the Union: "Treason *madeasy!*" I finally went to the press, and had the whole sentence struck out."

DEAD TO THE LAW.—A queer story is going the rounds, of an Arkansas man who owned an estate of $5,000, who went off and was not heard of for four years. Administration on his estate was granted, his property distributed, and his affairs wound up. But one day the poor fellow came back, appeared at the Probate Court, and insisted that he was alive; whereupon the Judge flew into a violent passion, and threatened to commit him for contempt of Court for daring to dispute the record. The poor man fled, and has not since been heard of.

DIED,

At the residence of her father, of Typhoid Fever, a short time since, Miss EMILY ALLEN, in the 19th year of her age.

Near Newport, in Charles county, on the 31st of December, of consumption, JOSEPH SANTOS, aged 40 years.

At the residence of his uncle, in Charles county, J. E. SHAW, of St. Mary's county, eldest son of Dr. Joseph F. Shaw, aged about 21 years.

At his residence, in Charles county, on Wednesday, the 7th inst, Capt. JOSEPH LACEY, in the 55th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *Jan.* 17.—*Wheat.*—Market quiet and receipts light. About 6,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of fair to good white at $1.55@1.60, strictly prime do., if here, would bring $1.65. Red at $1.48@1.50 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—Market quiet and receipts light. About 4000 bushels offered to-day, sales of white at 60@62 cents, yellow at 60@62 cts. ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—About 3500 bushels offered to-day; and sales at 44@46 to 48 cts. ℔ bushel. *Rye.*—About 500 bushels offered to-day, and sales of Maryland at 70 cts., and Pennsylvania at 75 cents ℔ bushel. *Seeds.*—Sales to-day of 90 bushels prime Cloverseed at $7.25 ℔ bushel. We quote Timothy at $3@3.50, and Flaxseed at $1.80@1.85 ℔ bushel.

TOBACCO.—There has been but little done in Ohio Tobacco, but prices are stiff. Maryland has been sold as fast as inspected, at full rates. The receipts still continue very light. We now quote the range of prices as follows, viz:—Maryland sound common $6.50@7.25; good common to middling $7.50@8.37½; good to fine $9.12½@13. Bay Tobacco—Tip $7.87½@8.37½; seconds do. $12@13; superior $17.50@25.50; yellow $25.50@32.50, as to quality. We quote Ohio as follows: Inferior to good common brown, $8@8.50; middling to good reds $8.50@9.50; good to fine reds and spangled $8.50@9.50; good to fine yellow $10.50@16.50; fine red segar wrappers $9.50@12.50. The inspections for the week are 9 hhds. Maryland, and 20 hhds. Ohio. Total 29 hhds.

Religious Notice.

BY DIVINE PERMISSION, there will be preaching at Forest Grove Chaple on SUNDAY, the 25th of January, 1857, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

January 21, 1857.

Situation Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain a situation as manager. Satisfactory references will be given as to character, &c. Letters addressed to him at Upper Marlborough will meet with prompt attention.

RICHARD F. JONES.

January 21, 1857—tf

Local and Personal.

We Salute our readers this morning from the inside of a Snow-Drift, and wish a happy exit to all of them who may be in a similar plight—as who are not? The Snowing genius commenced operations during Saturday night—and the Blowing genius was not so far behind him but that he easily overtook him very early Sunday morning. These two, having at that time to all appearances full possession of things temporal, forthwith set to for the mastery and waged a contest for twenty-four hours excessively disagreeable to all but themselves. The state of the field on Monday morning indicated a drawn fight. It seems that wherever "Blowing" had a clear sweep with his wind batteries he conquered and cleared the ground; but "Snowing" piled up his trophies in all the nooks and corners that were out of range of the guns. "Quiet people," (by which we mean these very respectable citizens who value dry feet more than the pleasure of walking in the snow) will probably give the victory to the wind; and we are sure the sleighers will be forced to the same award, in view of the havoc which the drifts have made in their sport. Neither of the combatants, we are sorry to say, had much respect for the Press, its habitation and mysteries—for an enormous mass was piled against our door and a full sufficiency forced through our windows.

No such snow storm has been seen in these parts for many years. And many years, we trust, will again pass away before the advent of such another. The roads are all blocked up by the drifts, and travel has come to a halt. Three great highways lead into this town. We believe nothing in the shape of a vehicle can travel on either one of them. We are thus cut off from all communication with our friends in the "rural" districts. We have only to hope they are not glad of it.

The present state of affairs being one of these situations which require time for solution, all we can do is to sit down quietly, exercise faith and patience, and look forward with fortitude to a "general thaw and universal happiness." In this spirit we send forth our paper to its readers, not knowing if it will ever reach them. But if it shall, they will be gratified to know we still hold them in remembrance, and, wishing them a deliverance from the heroes of "Snowing" and "Blowing," hope it may find them in the comfortable protection of the Genius of Fire.

Sad Accident.—We are pained to learn of a melancholy mishap on the farm of WILLIAM I. BERRY, Esq., which resulted in the death of Miss VIRGINIA CLAGETT, a daughter of THOMAS CLAGETT, Esq., near this village. She was living in the family of Mr. BERRY, (a brother-in-law,) and on Sunday afternoon, during the snow-storm, accompanied one of his negro girls to a quarter some distance from the house. It is supposed that while attempting to return at night they were overpowered by the snow and severe cold. Both were found the next morning in the intervening field, having been frozen to death.

Sales.—On last Thursday C. C. MAGRUDER, Esq., as Trustee, sold three tracts of land, lying in Nottingham District, belonging to the estate of the late M. B. Carroll, at public sale. "Brookfield" tract, containing four hundred and fifty acres, was purchased by BENJAMIN DUVALL, Esq., of this District, at $70 per acre. "Black Walnut Thicket" tract, containing between five and six hundred acres, was purchased by ROBERT W. G. BADEN, Esq., of Nottingham District, for $25 per acre. The tract of wood land, called "Content," containing one hundred acres, was bought by JONATHAN T. SASSCER, Esq., for $16 per acre.

Dr GARDINER's negro man, a farm carpenter, advertised in our last paper, was sold last Thursday to ROBERT A. CLAGETT, Esq., for $1605.

Fires.—We very much regret to learn that the residence of WILLIAM H. GWYNN, Esq., (of Thomas,) in Piscataway District, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday night last.—Nearly all the furniture, clothing and other contents of the house were consumed. His meat house and corn house caught several times, but were fortunately saved by great efforts. The fire is attributed to accident, and originated in the kitchen.

Also that the dwelling occupied by Mr. JOHN JENKINS, near Brandywine, was burnt down on Thursday morning last, and all its contents, furniture, &c., destroyed.

Frozen to Death.—We hear that a negro man belonging to CLEMENT D. HILL, Esq., and another belonging to the estate of the late Col. CROSS were frozen to death on Sunday night last. We have not learned any particulars but presume they were caught out in the storm.

Tavern Sold.—The property in this place known as the "Union Hotel," the property of Mr. O. C. HARRIS, by whom it was kept for a long time, has been recently sold by him to Mr. JUDSON RICHARDSON, Sr., its present landlord, for $2,800, who will continue in the business.

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.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1855, there was left at my place a horse, to be attended to and kept at livery, since which time the owner has not returned. I hereby give notice, that I shall offer the said

HORSE

at public sale, at Beltsville, for his livery, &c.

The sale to take place at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS.—Cash.

Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1857.

JOHN HIGGINS.

January 21, 1857—ts

TRUSTEES' SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate in Prince George's and Anne Arundel.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SITTING IN EQUITY, passed in the case of Anderson *vs.* Anderson, the subscribers, as Trustees, will offer for sale, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, the 7th day of February next,

at 12 o'clock, M., (if not sold previously at private sale,) the following parcels of land, of which William Anderson died seized, described in the Commissioner's Return and plat filed in the cause, as Lots No. 1 and 2.

Lot No. 1 Contains Two Hundred Fifty-Nine and a half Acres,

lying in Prince George's County, one hundred and sixteen acres of which are subject to the dower of Acsah Anderson, the widow. It adjoins the lands of Thomas Clarke and Mrs. Bassford, and is distant three miles from the village of Patuxent, on the road from that place to Upper Marlborough. The tract contains

A Dwelling,

and all suitable farm buildings, and an abundance of

WOOD AND TIMBER.

The soil is productive and the neighborhood healthy. Lot No. 2

Contains Two Hundred Forty and a half Acres.

It adjoins Lot No. 1, and contains a

Dwelling House and Farm Buildings,

and an abundance of *TIMBER*. It adjoins the lands of Dr. Charles Duvall and Joshua T. Clark, Esq., and binds on the big Patuxent River.

The Trustees will sell either parcel at private sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—One-third part of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof; the residue in two equal annual instalments; the whole to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

RANDALL & HAGNER, Trustees.

Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1856—ts

SOUTHERN LOTTERY ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

Prizes Guaranteed!!!

$102,000!!—only 15,000 Nos.

PRIZES PAYABLE Without Deduction.

The Jasper County Academy Lottery.

[*By Authority of the State of Georgia.*]

TO BE DRAWN FEB. 15TH, 1857, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. G. M. BOGAN and W. C. ANDERSON, Esq.

Class V—To be Drawn Feb. 16th, 1857.

☞ Nearly one prize to every nine Tickets.—15,000 Tickets 1712 Prizes!!

☞ Remember this Lottery has only Fifteen Thousand Numbers—less than any Lottery in the world! therefore it is the best for investment!! Examine the Scheme!!!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

One Prize of		$15,000
1 "		5,000
4 "	1,000 are	4,000
5 "	500 are	2,500
80 "	100 are	8,000
1500 "	40 are	60,000
Aproximation Prizes.		
20 Approx. of $100 are		$2,000
50 " "	50 are	2,500
50 " "	20 are	1,000

1712 Prizes Amounting to $102,000.

Certificates of Packages of Ten Tickets, where the numbers end in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, are sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

10 Whole Tickets	$60 00
10 Half Tickets	30 00
10 Quarter Tickets	15 00

It will be perceived, by this plan, that for $60 the purchaser has a certificate