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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1857.

In the whole history of the slavery agitation in this country, from its incipiency to the present moment, there has been no event that, in point of its importance, deserves to be compared with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT, an abstract of which appeared in our last issue.—Never before have the issues presented by this great controversy been met face to face by a *judicial* examination. Congress has time and again devoted itself to the task. Indeed, for nearly thirty years, no other subject has to such an extent engrossed the attention of both Houses. Its legislation thereon has been frequent and diversified. All manner of compromises, all kinds of expedients have been resorted to for the purpose of a settlement, temporary or otherwise. The best minds of the country and the most untiring energy of our public men, aided often by the impulse of a generous and high-souled patriotism, have been bent to the solution of the difficulty. The press, too, has discussed the matter—drawn into it, as it always must be into every question of great public concern. And, as seems to be inevitable, the press has divided, and has taken sides with such alacrity that its interference, so far from producing a solution, has only served at every stage of the discussion to heighten its intensity and aggravate the animosities it enkindled. And the people, too, have discussed it. No other question probably ever spread itself over so great an area, or insinuated itself so thoroughly into the more private circles of discussion. The hustings have hardly known anything else. No election has transpired in the memory of this generation, in which this question did not tower into prominence in all discussions before the people. In this particular it has been like many other questions which, for a time, engrossed public consideration: but it is unlike all other such questions in the particular characteristic before mentioned. For they have been discussed in public, and have there been decided, leaving no trace or impression behind them, and seeking no more extended audience; but this great topic has gone behind the hustings, has slipped through the fingers of public orators, and has brought itself home to communities and to the people in their individual capacity. It has become almost a household question, as it were, agitating men outside of politics—and it has acquired this social prominence because it has aimed to affect social rights.

Its having permeated so thoroughly every stratum of public thought is at once the explanation of its *danger*, and of the hitherto apparent impossibility of its being settled through the ordinary channels of legislation. Compromises have stayed it for a time—but it took its course in questions of right and of construction which no compromise could blot from the record. Platforms and parties have declared it settled—but it involved prejudices on the one hand, and rights on the other, which no mere party dogmas could suppress or extinguish. Hence both compromises and platforms have failed to crush out its vitality. The great want was, not a postponement, but a *decision*—not a compromise of prejudices, but a location of *rights*—not a make-shift, but a bold facing of the difficulty and the declaration, once and for all, of a principle which would recommend itself to the popular mind as just and reasonable in the premises. The discovery of such a principle, at any time during the earlier stage of the controversy, would have enabled the question to be decided by *legislation* simply, and would have eradicated its hold on the public mind. Such a remedy did come at last in the great Kansas principle of popular sovereignty and non-interference, but it came too late to produce its legitimate effect. That principle went straight to the heart of the slavery controversy. It was constitutional, it was reasonable, it was logical, it was just. Nothing could have prevented its instant dominion over the minds of all rational men, save the unhappy grasp which the question had taken on the prejudices of some portions of the people. As was before remarked, the excitement had worked itself far out of the range of mere public controversy, and had become a social fanaticism at the North: and thus having acquired a footing outside the reach of rational legislation, this great remedy of the Kansas bill—the only true legislative solution of the difficulty ever offered, the only principle in fact ever propounded by which *through legislation* the matter could have been finally adjusted—failed in becoming immediately and universally recognized. Had this great principle been propounded when the Missouri Compromise was adopted, there would have been no Slavery question in this country now.

But the Kansas principle, though repudiated at the North as far as the agitators could repudiate it, containing as it did the germ of truth and justice, still was able, in the very height of excitement, to vindicate itself before the people. Mr. BUCHANAN was elected President upon that issue, drawing strength enough even from the North to compass that result. And he entered upon his office while the excitement against that principle was still raging through a portion of the country, and while efforts were unceasing in preparing for another attack upon it four years hence. Just at this crisis comes the decision of the Supreme Court, to justify the truth of that principle, to declare it the undoubted law, to show it consonant to reason and to the Constitution, and judicially to decide it to be binding on the conscience of every good citizen! And this is just the thing that was wanting to give the Kansas principle its legitimate effect—to supply the advantage which passion took from it—to give it, with all good and true men, that influence which its own merits would have won for it, but for the prevalence of undue excitement at the time of its enactment.

The immediate and most obvious conclusion that can be drawn from this decision, in a political point of view, is this: that the friends of the Kansas principle were in the right, and that its enemies were in the wrong. It has endorsed that principle to the fullest extent, and has thereby sustained the views of those who in the late canvass supported it before the people. By them the Missouri Compromise was declared unconstitutional, and so says now the Supreme Court.—By them it was alleged that Congress had no power over slavery, and so now the Supreme Court avers. By them it was maintained that that power was resident in the people, and lo! the highest tribunal known to the law now locates the power in the people, and the people only. Thus do we find their views, and the principles of the great measure of 1854, thoroughly and solemnly sustained by this high Court, in the very first decision it has ever made touching directly the issues of slavery. And as we believe the Kansas principle to be the only one ever suggested upon which these issues can be peaceably decided, so do we believe this decision to be the most important event, as before remarked, in the history of this agitation—for the simple reason that it sustains that principle and gives to it the great moral weight of the Supreme Court's judgment, which must be efficient in enabling it to work out its inevitable effects.—Of the results of the decision as affecting the state of parties, we have a word to say hereafter.

The Baltimore Conference.

We learn from the Baltimore *American* that the most important business before the Baltimore Annual Conference has been disposed of, and it is probable an adjournment will be reached today. The subject of the Tract Agency, which occupied the attention of the Conference for three days, was disposed of on Saturday by dispensing with the services of an agent and adding his work to the duties of the itinerant preachers.—The resolution of the last Conference looking to the taking up of collections for the purpose of building a monument to the memory of the late Bishop Asbury was re-enacted, though there was some determined opposition to it. It was stated that his remains repose in Mount Oliver cemetery without a stone to mark the spot. Thus far the session has progressed harmoniously, and it will be brought to a happy close. The question of the division of the body into two Conferences it was expected would create a more than ordinary excitement, but it was accomplished in a spirit of compromise and fraternal feeling. The most important business to the members of the church now will be the announcement of the annual appointments.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn from the St. Mary's *Beacon*, that MRS. PRISCILLA GREENWELL, the mother of ROBERT FORD, Esq., of Leonardtown, died suddenly on Wednesday, the 11th instant, in her carriage, while on her way to that village. MRS. GREENWELL was on a visit to a friend, when the news was conveyed to her on that morning of the sudden and unexpected death of her daughter-in-law, MRS. ROBERT FORD, and it is presumed that the sudden shock to her nervous system was too much for her to bear. She was about seventy-five years of age.

MARYLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—We notice that the bill passed at the late session of Congress making appropriations for certain civil expenses of government contains a section authorizing the proper accounting officers of the treasury to re-examine the account between the United States and the State of Maryland, as the same was, from time to time, adjusted under the act passed on the 13th of May, 1826; and if, upon such re-examination any money shall be found to be due to the State of Maryland, the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.—The Liverpool *Journal*, of the 28th ult., referring to the objections by our Senators to this treaty, says:

It is believed that when Mr. Buchanan enters the White House, which will now be in a week or two, the objections to the arrangement will be overcome. Indeed, it cannot be otherwise, for the American government have given full powers to Mr. Dallas to negotiate, and it is, therefore, impossible that on the main points there can be a repudiation. *Details may require alteration, and these will, no doubt, be agreed to, for the purpose of overcoming the objections of Congress.*

As it has been amended by the Senate in some of its particulars, it is important to have the intimation above that the British government will not insist upon the treaty as originally drawn up.

It is stated in the New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, that MRS. Susan M. Adams, wife of Mr. Jay L. Adams, died, on Wednesday evening, from the disease which has afflicted the persons who have recently stopped at the National Hotel, in Washington. This lady stayed there on a recent journey from Savannah. A post mortem examination has been made, showing that "the stomach was partially eaten away; the bowels manifested symptoms of violent inflammation; the lungs mere congested, and the kidneys severely affected."

DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.—The Hon. DAVID T. DISNEY, formerly a member of Congress from the Cincinnati and Hamilton county district in Ohio, died in Washington, on Saturday, of inflammation of the lungs. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, and emigrated to the West when a boy. He was formerly a member of both branches of the Ohio Legislature and the presiding officer of each house, and subsequently served in Congress for six years. He was a man of fine abilities, and died in the 54th year of his age.

DOCTORS BY WHOLESALE.—The medical profession is daily receiving large accessions to its ranks. At the annual commencement of Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, on Saturday, two hundred and twelve gentlemen received their diplomas. They came from every section of the Union, from Europe, the West Indies, and from South America. We notice in the list the name of GEORGE W. BERRY, of this county.

OLD VANSVILLE HARD TO BEAT.—We learn that our friend, ETHAN A. JONES, Esq., has a colt foaled in May last, on his farm, which measures fourteen hands in height, and is very active and beautifully formed. This colt, we confidently believe, may be placed in successful competition with any for size, beauty, and action.

DANGEROUS BRIDGE.—We have been requested again to call the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of the first bridge on the Nottingham road. It is in a very break-neck situation, and persons crossing it on horse-back, or in carriages, are in constant danger of their lives. Let it be attended to at once.

DWELLING BURNT.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of MR. JAMES M. BOYD, in Queen Anne District, took fire on Sunday last, and was burnt to the ground. We have not learned the extent of MR. BOYD'S loss. We understand the fire originated from putting ashes in a barrel.

LAND WARRANT FOR GEORGE PEABODY.—A bounty land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres was on Friday issued to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the London banker, now in the United States, for his services as a private soldier in the war with England in the year 1812. Mr. P. was a private in the artillery corps of Georgetown, D. C., commanded by Major Peter.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency, Governor LIGON, has commissioned STEPHEN GOUDY, of Baltimore County, Assistant Inspector of Flour, Vice Z. DURHAM deceased.

Tailors, Saddle and Harness makers, Carriage Trimmers, Shoemakers, etc., will find Singer & Co's. Advertisement in another column, worth reading.

LORD PALMERSTON, the English Premier, is said to be in bad health.

The New Senate.

The following is a list of the members who constitute the Senate for the present Congress:

	Term		Term
ALABAMA.	*expires.*	MICHIGAN.	*expires.*
Clem't C. Clay, jr...	1859	Chas. E. Stuart.....	1859
Benj. Fitzpatrick....	1861	Zach. Chandler.....	1863
ARKANSAS.		MISSISSIPPI.	
W. K. Sebastian....	1859	Albert G. Brown...	1859
R. W. Johnson.....	1861	Jefferson Davis.....	1863
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
L. S. Foster.....	1861	James L. Green.....	1861
Jas. Dixon.....	1863	Trusten Polk.....	1863
CALIFORNIA.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Wm. M. Gwin.....	1861	John P. Hale.....	1859
D. C. Broderick.....	1863	James Bell.....	1861
DELAWARE.		NEW YORK.	
Martin W. Bates....	1859	W. H. Seward.....	1861
Jas. A. Bayard.....	1863	Preston King.....	1863
FLORIDA.		NEW JERSEY.	
David L. Yulee.....	1861	William Wright,...	1859
S. R. Mallory.....	1863	R. Thomson.....	1863
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Robert Toombs.....	1859	David S. Reid.....	1859
Alfred Iverson.....	1861	Asa Biggs.....	1861
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
*Graham N. Fitch..	1861	Geo. E. Pugh.....	1861
*Jesse D. Bright....	1863	Benj. F. Wade.....	1863
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
S. A. Douglas.....	1859	William Bigler.....	1861
Lyman Trumbull...	1861	Simon Cameron...	1863
IOWA.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Geo. W. Jones.....	1859	Philip Allen.....	1859
James Harlan.....	1861	Jas. F. Simmons...	1863
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
J. B. Thompson.....	1859	Josiah J. Evans....	1859
J. J. Crittenden.....	1861	A. P. Butler.....	1861
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
J. P. Benjamin.....	1859	John Bell.....	1859
John Slidell.....	1861	....	....
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
W. P. Fessenden...	1859	Samuel Houston...	1859
Hannibal Hamlin...	1863	Thos. J. Rusk.....	1863
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Henry Wilson.....	1859	Jacob Collamer.....	1861
Charles Sumner.....	1863	Solomon Foot.....	1863
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
Jas. A. Pearce.....	1861	R. M. T. Hunter....	1859
Anth'y Kennedy....	1863	Jas. M. Mason.....	1863
		WISCONSIN.	
Charles Durkee.....			1861
James R. Doolittle.....			1863

*Contested.

The Next House of Representatives.

The following is a recapitulation as relates to the House; but it will be seen that quite a number of members are yet to be elected:

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

	Last or 34th Congress. Dem.	Opp.	New or 35th Congress. Dem.	Opp.
Arkansas	2	—	2	—
California	2	—	2	—
Delaware	—	1	1	—
Florida	1	—	1	—
Indiana	2	9	6	5
Illinois	5	4	5	4
Iowa	1	1	—	2
Missouri	2	5	4	3
Maine	1	5	—	6
Massachusetts	—	11	—	11
Michigan	1	3	—	4
New York	5	28	12	21
New Jersey	1	4	3	2
Ohio	—	21	8	12
Pennsylvania	6	19	15	10
South Carolina	6	—	6	—
Vermont	—	3	—	3
Wisconsin	1	2	—	3
Total thus far	36	116	65	87
		36		65
Opposition majority		80		22

Democratic gain in seventeen States.....58

STATES IN WHICH ELECTIONS ARE YET TO BE HELD.

	Last Congress. Dem.	Opp.
Alabama	5	2
Connecticut	—	4
Georgia	5	3
Kentucky	4	6
Louisiana	3	1
Maryland	2	4
Mississippi	4	1
North Carolina	5	3
New Hampshire	—	3
Rhode Island	1	1
Tennessee	4	6
Texas	1	1
Virginia	10	3
	—	—
Old Delegation	44	38

Present Democratic majority in the remaining thirteen States.....6

Affairs in Montgomery County.

We select the following from the Rockville *Journal*:

Death of an Old Physician.—Dr. Benjamin Duvall died in this county on the 19th ultimo, in the 90th year of his age. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1788, voted at every Presidential election since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and served in the Maryland Legislature in 1821.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Adison Belt died suddenly on Wednesday last, at his residence two miles west of this place. The deceased was about 70 years of age, and one of the most esteemed citizens of the county.

Adjourned.—The County Circuit Court has adjourned. George Lee, colored, and John Cannon, white, were convicted—the former of larceny and the latter of burglary. Lee was sent to the penitentiary for five years and three months, and Cannon for three years and three months.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. GEARY.—It is said that the President has received a telegraphic dispatch from GOV. GEARY, dated St. Louis, informing him that he had resigned the Governorship of Kansas, to take effect the last of this month. The President, however, it is thought, will endeavor to persuade Gov. G., when he reaches Washington, to recall his resignation and return to the Territory, which he has governed with so much skill and success.

REMAINS OF THE MARTYRS.—The bodies of the fourteen physicians and assistants from Philadelphia, who perished in Norfolk, Va., during the pestilence of 1855, are to be disinterred under the direction of Thomas Webster, Jr., Esq., the chairman of the "Philadelphia Relief Committee," and taken to that city for interment there. Mr. Webster is now in Norfolk for the purpose.

BOLD DISUNIONISM.—A correspondent of Monday's New York *Tribune* says:

We come at once to the expression of a firm conviction, blunt as it may seem, that this Union is not worth saving nor this government worth preserving, upon the basis of the doctrine of the Inaugural, backed by the coming decision of the Supreme Court, to which the President, by intimation, clearly points.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the Hon. JAMES B. CLAY has declined the mission to Berlin, tendered him by Mr. Buchanan.

JAMES LYONS, Esq., an old-line Whig of Richmond, Virginia, will, it is thought, be appointed United States Minister to Spain.

Hon. S. W. Harris, member of Congres from Alabama, lies dangerously ill at his lodgings in Washington City, of inflammation or congestion of the lungs.

The English end of the Submarine Telegraph is to be located at the private residence of George Peabody, the great American Banker.

Senator Adams, of Mississippi, whose term has expired, is about locating at Memphis, Ten., for the practice of law.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 25th inst. It will, however, take place about or a little before sunset, and therefore will be visible only two or three minutes.

Horace Greeley's only remaining son, a boy of six years, died on Saturday last of the croup.

The Canada Railroad Disaster.

Wholesale Destruction of Life--Seventy Persons Instantly Killed.

TORONTO, March 13.—The accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at the bridge over the Des Jardin's Canal, which is elevated some sixty feet above the water. The bridge swings, and it is supposed that the train which passed for the East a short time before had sunk the bridge so much that the locomotive of the train was obstructed by the abutments to such a degree that the passenger cars were raised up and thrown into the canal. The train was the local accommodation from Toronto to Hamilton, and left Toronto at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The number of passengers was estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, of whom *only fifteen were taken alive from the wreck, and of these five have since died*. The water in the canal is eighteen feet deep, and nearly all those not immediately killed were drowned.

The engine and tender, with the engineer and fireman were pitched headlong into the canal, and are buried twenty feet below the surface.—The baggage car and two passenger cars are completely shattered, and one of the latter turned bottom side upwards and nearly submerged.

When our informant arrived this morning the parties were still busy in extracting the bodies from the wreck. In an outhouse adjoining the station house at Hamilton, about fifty or sixty corpses of men, women and children were lying on one floor. No inquiry into the cause of the accident had yet been held.

Most of the passengers were from Hamilton, Toronto and the adjoining towns. Samuel Zimmerman, of Niagara Falls, Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, Vice President of the road, and Capt. Twokey, a popular commander on Lake Ontario, are among the victims. Only one of the lady passengers were saved, and she was much cut and bruised. A german lad in the hind car, seeing the conductor hastily retreating to the back door, took alarm and followed him, and he, the conductor and three others were the only ones who escaped with trifling injuries. Mr. C. J. Brydges, the managing director of the railway, Dr. Macklain and Mr. Thomas C. Street, of Chippewa, were on the train, and although severely injured, escaped with their lives.

The following is a list of the bodies recognized up to this morning:

Donald Stuart, Rev. A. Booker, father of Mayor Booker, Erastus W. Green, and a little girl, the daughter of Mr. J. K. Clark, all of Toronto; James Gannon and Thomas Benson, of Port Hope; John Sharp, bookbinder, and A. Grant; Mr. Russel, of the firm of Mallest, Merrell & Russel, of Brantford; Joseph Barr, of Niagara, and John C. Henderson, of Hamilton.

In one of the company's buildings lay the bodies of sixteen men, two women and one child, and of these but three were recognized, Edward Duffield, Rev. Dr. Heisse and John Marley.

The remains of Mr. Zimmerman will be carried to his residence at Niagara Falls to-day.—He was in the baggage car at the time of the accident.

A jury was empannelled this afternoon to view the bodies and investigate the cause of the accident.

The following additional bodies have been identified:

Mrs. Doye and Thomas Doye, of Dunbarton; Joseph Major, of Two Rivers; David McFiggan, of Galt; Mr. Kendall, of Lockport, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bearfield, of Suspension Bridge; Mrs. Duffin, of Toronto; John Beck, wife and two children; Mrs. Russel, wife of Mr. Russel, also dead; Mr. Curtiss, of Dowlings, cannot survive his injuries; James Ross, of Toronto; John Willard, late of Buckinghamshire, England; Barnfield, the engineer of the train, and John Knight, fireman; Mr. Barton, Sr., of Stratford; Robert Crawford, of Saltfleet; Mr. Sturdes and Hugh McFloy, of London; Timothy and Patrick Doyle, of Dunbarton; Joseph Harkness, of Toronto; Charles Brown, of Galt; Ellen and Mary Donnie and James Forbes, of Milton; Rubb Wade, of Coburg; Charles Caldwell, of Albion; George Macdonnel and Mr. McFloy, of St. Catharines.

It is intended to have a public funeral of the unfortunate sufferers on Monday. Committees have been formed to wait on the friends of the deceased. Many of the bodies have already been removed by the relatives. Fifty-seven bodies have been recovered up to to-night.

Mr. Zimmerman, who is reported among the killed, is the wealthy Canadian banker and contractor, who owns the large tract of land on the British side of the Niagara river at the Falls, reported to be worth several millions. Within the past year or two, he had commenced laying it out in parks and for building purposes. His improvements there are a prominent feature in the view from Goat Island, and will be readily remembered by every recent visiter to the Falls.

The Proposed Transfer of the New Foundland Fisheries to France--Indignation Meeting at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 14.—The advices brought by the English mail that the English government had entered into a convention with France to transfer to that power the Newfoundland fisheries created an intense excitement here, and a general meeting of all classes was called. The stores and shops, and other places of business, were closed during the meeting, and the British flag was everywhere placed at half-mast, *union down*. In some places a black flag was hoisted. The result of the meeting was a determination that the wrong shall not be perpetrated. The legislature and the commercial classes are sending petitions to the Queen.

Lord Napier's Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Lord Napier, the new British Minister, was, at 1 o'clock to-day, introduced to the President by General Cass, and presented his credentials as Minister from the Court of St. James. His expressions of congratulation and of a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries were cordially reciprocated by the President.

Lord Napier was in court dress, and attracted the curiosity of the many visitors at the White House, who desired to witness the ceremony, but it being of a private character, they were excluded from the audience chamber.

Western Emigration.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—In consequence of the increased travel West two passenger trains were put on the Pacific railroad to-day, connecting Jefferson with the lightning line steamers for Kansas. The Kansas emigration thus far for this season, equals anything known in this country before. Governor Geary and his secretary, Dr. Gwinn, arrived here yesterday en route for the East.

A Church Burned at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—Grace Church, (Bishop Clark's,) in this city, took fire on Saturday afternoon from the air box of one of the furnaces, and was damaged to the amount of $5,000. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

Reception of Mr. Guthrie.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—Ex-Secretary Guthrie arrived this evening. His arrival was welcomed by the firing of cannon, and music, and he was escorted to Mozart Hall, where Chancellor Pertle made an eloquent speech and Mr. Guthrie an appropriate reply.

Pennsylvania, New York, and California Appointments

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Pennsylvania appointments were considered in cabinet to-day, but not decided upon. These, together with those for New York and California, are expected to be disposed of this week, as persons here most interested have been informed.

DEATH OF CAPT. FOX.—Captain Joseph Fox, for many years captain of the steamer plying between this place and the Maryland shore, died on Thursday. The flag of the Sun Fire Company, of which the Captain was a member, was displayed from the Engine House, at half-mast, and draped in mourning.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.—The highest price which tobacco has brought in the Nashville (Tenn.) market for twenty-one years was paid for three hogsheads on Saturday last. The three brought, respectively, $15.30, $15.80 and $15.85 per hundred.

All the billiard rooms in Louisville, Ky., have been closed in pursuance of a State law.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Walker's Star in the Ascendant.

The steamer Empire City, at New York, brings news confirming the dispatches via New Orleans of the success of Walker's troops on the San Juan in Nicaragua. A letter dated Greytown, Feb. 20 says:

After the capture of the river boats, the other day, Mr. Scott, the agent, with surprising speed and energy, prepared a boat (called the Rescue) and dispatched her up the river; but from her not having returned, reasonable fears were entertained of her having fallen into the hands of the Costa Ricans, but which were dispelled by her making her appearance.

On Sunday, (15th,) news reached Greytown that Walker had repossessed himself of Serapiqui. From inquiries I have made of those here it would appear that on the 12th Walker's party attacked that place at 5 A. M., with a force of 200 men and two nine-pounders, the Costa Ricans holding on till about the same time the following day, when they evacuated, and Walker's people took possession, after sustaining a loss of two men killed and three wounded. From a statement of a prisoner in the hospital it appears the Costa Ricans had a loss of 11 killed and 20 wounded. The Rescue, above referred to, confirmed the Serapiqui accounts, and brought further news of the fall of Castillo into the hands of Walker's party, on Monday, with a loss of eight killed and twenty wounded. It is stated that the Costa Ricans lost no fewer than 32 killed and 60 wounded. Some of the accounts say many more. They also repossessed themselves of the J. N. Scott, but her machinery had been so much injured that they were unable to bring her down till repairs are effected. The Rescue had on board Col Lockridge, who came down for provisions, of which there are plenty at present in Greytown.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says:

We have a statement in a private letter, declaring Serapiqui, Castillo, and San Carlos to have been taken by Walker's forces. This last account gives the number of killed and wounded as follows:—7 killed, 10 or 12 wounded of the filibusters; 100 killed, 200 to 250 wounded of the Costa Ricans.

We are informed that among the papers taken at the fort were dispatches signed by General Mora addressed to President Mora, supplicating for reinforcements, and declaring it impossible for him to hold out much longer without them.

Lieut. McDonald saved the second rifles, speaking of the capture of the Serapiqui fort, says:

Captain De Brissot and a volunteer called Kentuck went over in a canoe, pulled down the Costa Rican flag and hoisted the lone star of Nicaragua, all the enemy having abandoned the point in the night, and upwards of 400 stands of English Minnie muskets were left scattered on the ground. Colonel F. Anderson's command crossed in the steamer and took possession, finding 13 dead bodies in the principal fort, probably all killed by the artillery of General Wheat. Fifty men of this command were detached for burying the dead of the enemy, amounting to 33. Five pieces of artillery—four brass six-pounder pieces, and one iron nine-pounder piece—with corresponding ammunition, were found; also 50,000 rounds of Minnie rifle cartridges in good condition, and a large quantity of damaged ammunition; 250 pairs pantaloons, 40 bushels beans, and six barrels salt beef, and enough kettles and pans for 2000 men.

Gen. Lockridge had issued a proclamation announcing that the San Juan river was open to trade as far as Castillo rapids, and offers every one full protection in navigating said river.

Court of Appeals.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1857.—No. 49. William A. Quynn vs. George W. Carroll et al.—appeal from the Circuit Court of Prince George's County—was commenced by Magruder for the appellant.

ANNAPOLIS, March 11, 1857.—No. 41. Samuel S. Wilson vs. Mary E. F. Smith—appeal from the Circuit Court of Calvert County. Chief Justice Le Grand delivered the opinion of the Court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 49. William A. Quynn vs. George W. Carroll et al.—appeal from the Circuit Court of Prince George's County—was further argued by Hagner and Pratt for the appellees.

ANNAPOLIS, March 12, 1857.—No. 145. Thomas W. Gough vs. Thomas G. Pratt, Administrator of James Kent—appeal from the Circuit Court of St. Mary's County. Justice Eccleston delivered the opinion of the Court. Decree reversed and remanded. Costs to await final result.

No. 49. William A. Quynn vs. George W. Carroll et al.—appeal from the Circuit Court of Prince George's County—was further argued and concluded by Causin for the appellant.

No. 51. Isaac Scaggs vs. The Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company—appeal from the Circuit Court of Prince George's County—was argued by Causin for the appellant and Pratt for the appellees.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16, 1857.—No. 143. Louis Bell et al. vs. Luther D. Jones; appeal from the Circuit Court of Prince George's county—was further argued and concluded by Pratt and Nelson for the appellee, and Hagner for the appellants.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—We find the following in the Legislative (Assembly) report of the Albany *Statesman* of Friday:

Randall Breed put in a petition asking that his name might be changed to Lyman Breed Randall. The reason given was that the lady he desired to marry had an objection to the Breed, but was willing to unite herself to him provided that the prayer of his petition should be granted by the State, and his legal name changed to Randall. He therefore wished to put the Breed in the middle. He had nearly succeeded two years since in getting a bill through. It then passed the House, but was lost in the Senate for the want of two votes, thus depriving him for the time being of a wife.

The Messrs. Hoe, of New York, have just capped the climax of their achievements in the construction of printing presses by the completion of two ten-cylinder machines, which are the admiration not only of the printing craft, but of all who behold them. Their capacity is very great, and they are to be put in practical operation in the Herald establishment in the course of a week or two.

HANDSOME GIFT.—The Paris correspondent of the London Atlas reports that the Emperor has given five hundred thousand francs (say $94,000) to the widow of Charles Morey, the American who was shot by the sentinel in the debtors' prison at Clichy. Dr. Chadburne, of Concord, N. H., the father of Mrs. Morey, sailed for Liverpool in the last steamer from Boston, on his way to Paris.

A farmer about one hundred and fifty miles south of Chicago got out of coal, and as the roads were in a bad condition, he thought he would try the virtue of corn in the ear to supply the place of coal. It worked so well that subsequently he purchased a load of coal and tried it by measure in contest with the corn; and the experiment developed the fact that *the corn fuel was the cheapest and the best*. The corn and the coal were worth the same price per bushel, 30 cents each, and the corn went the furthest, and made the cleanest and best fire.

In the Baltimore Annual Conference, M. E. Church, on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Harden, of the committee to whom was referred the case of Rev. T. B. LEMOX, reported that they had examined all the testimony and found him guilty, first, of unmisterial conduct, and, secondly, of immorality, and therefore expelled him from all connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. T. R. Butler, a Georgia timber cutter, went to Savannah, a short time since, to sell timber, and was taken sick, and, it was thought, died. His remains were deposited in a coffin and sent home. On opening the coffin after its arrival, he was discovered to smile. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and it is said that he is fast recovering. He was in his coffin nearly two days!

The Baltimore City Council have the subject of the division of the McDonough estate before them. A series of resolutions have been reported, intended to secure co-operation with New Orleans in the effort to obtain a division of the estate at the earliest possible period.

The New Tariff Bill.

The committee of Conference of the two Houses of Congress reported a tariff bill, which was passed and is now a law. The following are the most important changes effected by this bill:

Schedule A—Of the Tariff of '46, including Brandy and all Distilled Spirits, with Cordials of all kinds, is reduced from 100 per cent. ad valorem to 30 per cent.

Schedule B—Wines, Cigars, and all manufactures of Tobacco, Raisins, Sweetmeats, &c., &c., is reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. Mahogany, Saltswood, &c., are reduced from 40 to 8 per cent.

Schedule C—Iron, Woolens, Sugar, &c., &c., is reduced from 30 to 24 per cent. All bleached, printed, or bleached Cottons are transferred to this schedule, making the duty thereon 24 per cent. instead of 25, as at present.

Schedule D—Flannels, Carpets, Baizes, Cables, and Cordage, Hemp and Hempen Manufactures, Manufactures of Silk, &c., &c., is reduced from 25 to 19 per cent.

Schedule E—All manner of Timber or Lumber, Manufactures of Coppers, Furs on the skin, Paper-Hangings, Oranges and Lemons, Periodicals, Skins, Velvet, &c., is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent.

Schedule F—Brimstone, Tin, &c., is reduced from 15 to 12 per cent.

Schedule G—Books and Magazines, Diamonds and all precious stones, Cocoa, Tallow, Watches and Watch materials, &c., is reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. Tin in plates or sheets, with Mahogany, and all Woods of luxury, are transferred to this schedule.

Schedule H—Tin in pigs or blocks, Zinc, Pewter, Raw Hides, &c., is reduced from 5 to 4 per cent

Schedule I—(The free list) is largely extended; Wool costing less than 10 cents per pound, Brass, Copper, and most drugs or Chemicals used in manufacturing, being added to it.

Wool costing over 20 cents per pound is reduced from 36 to 24 per cent. along with Woolens not otherwise specified.

Such appear to be substantially the changes effected by the new Tariff.

REPUBLICAN-ISM GOING DOWN.—The town elections, in New York show, that *isms* is about to be short lived, as the other preceding *isms*, which have flourished in the interior. Cattaraugus, in the South-Western part of the State, the hot bed of the *isms*, is about revolutionized,—and Monroe, in the North-Western part, quite so. But this Republican-ism will live and fight through one more election, and then verge off into the twenty-five year old Abolition Garrison party.

CORN AND WHEAT IN OHIO.—The Auditor of the State, in his annual report to the Legislature, says the number of acres in the State sown with wheat in 1856 was 1,401,773; bushels gathered, 19,569,320; the average yield 13.81 bushels per acre. The whole number of acres of corn planted was 2,205,282; bushels gathered, 87,587,434; the average yield, 39.71 bushels per acre.

The magnitude of the banking operations in New York on the 4th instant may be gleaned from the fact that the business of the Clearing House amounted to very near forty millions of dollars, being the largest amount ever passed through the establishment in any one day.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—The ship Adriatic, of New York, of 2,600 tons and only five months old, which was lately stranded near Dungarvon, Irish Channel, was sold, hull and cargo, for £1,510, and has since been got off and taken into Queenstown. When repaired and rigged afresh, it is thought she will be worth fully $50,000.

Mr. D. F. Hollingsworth, one of the South Carolina committee that conveyed home the remains of the late Preston S. Brooks, died at his residence in Edgefield District a few days since, from disease contracted while on his visit to Washington city.

The editor of the "Wring and Twist" says he has seen the contrivance which our lawyers use when they "warm up with the subject." He merely says, "it's a glass concern and holds about a pint."

AN AUTHORESS.—Miss Margaret Junkin, the daughter of Dr. Junkin, of Washington College, in Virginia, is the reputed authoress of "Silver-wood"—a book of memories recently issued from the Richmond press.

The Somerset *Union* says many hogs are dying in that county of a disease resembling cholera.

There have been collected in Europe 20,000 specimens of insects which prey upon wheat.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *March* 14.—*Wheat*.—A fair demand and prices unchanged. About 3,600 bushels offered to-day, and sales of ordinary to fair white at $1.50@1.55; good to prime do. at $1.58@1.63, and choice do. at $1.65. Sales of fair to good red at $1.40@1.42; choice samples would probably have sold at $1.45@1.48 ⅌ bushel.—*Corn*.—Demand not quite so active, and market dull. About 12,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of good to prime new white at 61@63 cts., and old do. at 62@64 cents, and good to prime yellow at 60@63 cents ⅌ bushel.

MONDAY, *March* 16.—*Wheat*.—Market heavy, and prices declined 4 to 5 cents ⅌ bushel on Saturday's quotations. About 3,500 bushels offered to-day, and sales of ordinary to fair white at $1.50@1.53; good to prime do. at $1.55@1.60, and very choice do. at $1.65. Sales of good to prime red at $1.38@1.42 ⅌ bushel. *Corn*.—A brisk inquiry and the market steady. About 30,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of ordinary to fair white at 58@59 cents; good to prime do. at 60@63 cents, and 2,500 bushels prime old do. at 65 cents; and good to prime yellow at 60@63 cents; prime old do. at 64 cents ⅌ bushel.

TOBACCO.—As the mild weather opens the receipts of Maryland Tobacco begins to improve, and shippers eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to fill their orders. Sales are promptly made at full prices of all parcels that reach the market, the only hesitancy being in regard to the fin