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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1857.

☞ Among the political *on dits* in circulation during the past week, of interest to our readers, is one to the effect that the President has tendered the Mission to Prussia to Hon. THOMAS G. PRATT, late a Senator in Congress from this State, who, it is said, holds the offer under advisement. The Berlin appointment is one of the first class missions, with a salary of $12,000 per annum, and is one of the most important positions in the diplomatic service. What truth there is in the rumor we are not prepared to say, nor do we know upon what it is based. But we think it so highly probable that the offer may have been made, that we feel justified in mentioning the rumor, if only to express the gratification with which we, in common with the people of Southern Maryland, will greet the appointment, if it shall be made. Such a position is due Mr. PRATT, as well by reason of his long and faithful services, State and Federal, as of his undoubted fitness for the duties it would impose; and it would be not less graceful than proper in the President to make the offer. There are more reasons why this appointment would be highly acceptable to the conservative men of the State than it is necessary now to set forth; but when we suggest the great Tobacco Interest as connected with the operations of the Prussian Mission, the eminent fitness of such a selection will at once strike our readers. And we may add that it would be a fitting rebuke to the unmeasured abuse which has been heaped upon Mr. PRATT by a class of men in this State, who ought, more than any others, to have been grateful to him for his past services.

☞ The Federal appointments for Maryland have not yet been decided on, it is thought, by the President, though the commissions of the present incumbents are nearly expired, and it is understood that most of them will be superseded. All appear to agree that Hon. JOHN THOMPSON MASON, of Washington county, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, will succeed PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS as Collector of the Port of Baltimore. It is thought that LEVI K. BOWEN, of Baltimore county, who was an Elector last fall, and was formerly, if we rightly remember, Consul at Bordeaux, will be appointed Naval Officer in place of KETTLEWELL. Col. JACOB G. DAVIES, (the present incumbent,) Dr. JOHN MORRIS, BEALE H. RICHARDSON, (editor of the *Argus*,) and J. VANSANT, all of the city, are named as candidates for the postmaster's berth there. JERVIS SPENCER, COVINGTON BARNITZ, and WM. MEADE ADDISON, (the present incumbent,) all of the city, also, are understood to be candidates for the District Attorneyship. JOHN B. HOLMES, of Baltimore county, and C. SHAWEN, of the city, are applicants for the Marshalship, now held by Col. J. W. WATKINS, but the impression appears to be that the latter will be retained. ALFRED D. MILLER and FRANCIS GALLAGHER, of the city, are said to be candidates for the Navy Agency, now held by H. G. S. KEY, Esq. Mr. KEY was appointed to this place on the death of Dr. BRISCOE, during late administration, and it is thought that his commission extends to a full term, independent of the time that Dr. BRISCOE served out, and does not expire with those of the other officers. It is supposed that he will therefore hold over, and it is very certain that he will not be removed by the President.

There are also said to be several gentlemen in this State who wish foreign appointments, in which the President is disposed to gratify them. Thus we see the name of HENRY MAY suggested in connection with the mission to Naples, whither it is supposed he wishes to go for the benefit of his health. Ex-Governor LOWE, of Frederick, and JAMES M. BUCHANAN, of Baltimore, have also been suggested as candidates for favors of a similar nature.

The President and the Cliques.

In a despatch from Washington to the *Baltimore Sun* of yesterday occurs the following reference to recent doings of some Maryland politicians at the metropolis:

"The action of the Maryland Democrats has been a subject of some conversation here, but it is generally understood that the President will pay little, if any, regard to the nominees of the caucus lately held here, except so far as coincides with the views he has previously entertained."

The allusion here is to a meeting of several Maryland gentlemen who, it is said, met in Washington, selected their favorites for the various Maryland offices, and proceeded in a body to the President to urge their appointment. It was a somewhat similar operation to that of the New Yorkers in Washington except that it appears to have been more *select*. Who were present we know not, and care not; for all the concern we have in the matter is to enter our thorough condemnation of all such proceedings. This style of cliquism has been the curse of the Democracy of Maryland, and will continue to be its curse so long as its practices are sustained and encouraged by yielding to its "influence."—We humbly take leave to say that we think Mr. BUCHANAN will do an injustice to his party in this State if he shall allow himself to be led by any such action on the part of a mere handful of its members. As weak as the party would seem to be in Maryland it is yet rent into factions, by the action of aspiring "leaders," which having their seat and origin in Baltimore, with some few country connexions, wage an eternal warfare each against the others. We have no affiliation or sympathy with any of them, and no part nor lot in any of their plans or plottings. We believe they have contributed chiefly to the recent disasters of the party, and that their course is calculated still further to jeopard its interests. And we hope (as we believe) that Mr. BUCHANAN has too much cunning, and withal too much interest for the *whole party* in Maryland, to be caught in the snare of any one of the self-constituted "regencies" which attempt to control it. When they shall cease to be countenanced by those in power they will cease to plague the party.

A good story is told of Mr. MARCY, says the *Warrenton Flag*, to the effect that as Ex-Secretaries GUTHRIE and MARCY were returning from a dinner party, since the 4th, the conversation turned upon the subject of rotation in office, and Mr. G. asked Mr. M. what he thought of the policy. MARCY replied that he "had got the credit of originating the doctrine 'to the victors belong the spoils,' but heaven forbid that he should ever countenance the pillaging of our own camp!"

Hon. WM. J. BROWN, of Indiana, died on the 18th instant He was formerly a member of both branches of the Legislature, State Librarian, editor of the Indiana *Sentinel*, a member of Congress, Second Assistant Postmaster General under Mr. Polk, and special Mail Agent for the South and West under Gen. Pierce.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

We perceive that some of our contemporaries are already discussing the state of politics and parties among us, with a view to eliciting the best plan possible for organizing all the conservative elements of the people against the Know Nothing party in the ensuing State election. Some of them, as the *Cecil Democrat* and the *Maryland Republican*, have taken a decided stand in favor of such action as will harmonize and form into one compact body all the elements to which we refer—and that, too, so as to place all its members, whether former Whigs or former Democrats, upon an equal footing. This idea, we are also glad to observe, seems to meet the general approbation, and we have no hesitation in expressing our belief in its justice and in the expediency of adopting it by general consent as the rule of action next fall. Indeed, so far as this journal is concerned, we may say that we were among the first to suggest this line of policy three years ago, and that we have earnestly advocated it from the first appearance of the Know Nothing party among us. We urged it incessantly upon the conservatives while the preparations were making for the State canvass of 1855, and had the pleasure to be afterwards convinced (together with those who opposed the movement then) that its adoption at that time would have produced a different result in the State. Nothing, in our opinion, prevented the success of the State ticket then save the failure to bring it forward as the joint work of all the Anti-Know Nothing conservatives. And this view was corroborated strongly after the election by the fact that wherever such co-operation did exist the conservative cause was immeasurably more successful than where the opposite course was adopted. Subsequent events have taught a bitter lesson to those who, at that time, were instrumental in frustrating an arrangement so consistent with common sense and so necessary in the then existing exigencies; and we apprehend that the few stubborn Democrats and the few equally stubborn Whigs, who were then conscientiously opposed to Know Nothing doctrines, and yet could not overcome their prejudices to the extent of forming an union in the State, have had their notions of strict political etiquette considerably modified by the proof furnished by the results of the folly of their former course. We apprehend no opposition to an union now from those who resisted the proposed union then.

And such an union, we may say in brief, we regard as essential now as it was then, and indeed inevitable, if any decided movement is to be made for the overthrow of the present dominant party in the State. For in what other way can its present preponderance be counteracted than by the most hearty co-operation among all who really oppose it? Its opponents are now in an *apparent* minority; and surely it cannot be said that a minority's road to success lies through divisions in its own ranks. And such an union is feasible at this time, as well because it will not now be objected to by those who formerly opposed it, as because there is now more homogeneity among the elements proposed to be united than there ever was before. The progress of events has gradually brought nearer together all those who, at the start, opposed the "new party," and by softening down their prejudices, harmonizing their views, and increasing *the necessity of co-operation*, has moulded them into a pretty compact mass. And such an union would seem to promise well in point of success—because it is obviously the best method of taking advantage of the crumbling fortunes of the opposition. It would be a vigorous movement and would attract to itself all those who may have voted for Fillmore without endorsing his party, and would reap the advantages arising from the dead weight which would encumber the other side, arising from its defeats and destruction in every State but this.

An active and determined movement, upon the basis suggested, could go into a contest with spirit and with some show of success. It could meet the Know-Nothing party foot to foot, and contest with it the only ground it now occupies. And, to all the advantages which such a course seems to present this also may be added: that in such a fight we would have all the moral weight of recent events in our favor, and would have also the best *position* before the people. For, the Know-Nothing party is essentially dead; there is no longer any reason why it should cumber the ground; there is no motive for its existence, save the spoils. What reason can it give why it should be any longer adhered to by the people of Maryland; or why sentence of death should not be passed upon it? Is it a national party? Has it ever accomplished anything for us? Can it ever accomplish anything? Do its views give any promose whatever of ever being carried out? So far from it, there never was a party perhaps which has met with such a sudden and unmerciful extinction in almost every part of the country. It rose in an instant, achieved temporary local successes, and then in an instant sickened and died. As long as the night lasted it grew apace, but it seemed to wither as soon as the morning's light fell upon it. Not one of its principles has found favor with the people; not one of the many varieties of its platform ever stood firmly on its feet. It did not "improve on acquaintance"—for as soon as its objects and its practices became fairly exposed, it and its principles and its ever shifting pretences were hooted most unfeelingly from the stage of national politics. It began a warfare on the Catholics, and backed down from its own proclamation. It was clamorous against the foreigner, but the poor, down-trodden American people who, it said, were ruled by Paddies and Mynheers, did not appear to be conscious of their degradation. In a word, the Know-Nothing party has broken down, has failed in its objects, and with the single exception of Maryland, has, like a dunghill rooster, been ignominiously chased out of the ring amid the laughter and jeers of the spectators. What can it do now—or in the future? Can it get control of the national Government—and if so, at what time may such a catastrophe be expected? Certainly it presents rather a lame chance now, if we may judge by appearances.—But even if it could get the Federal power, it would not be able to change the conditions of the right of suffrage, for that is a matter confessedly belonging to the States, and controlled by the State constitutions. Does it then propose to make a crusade against each State constitution separately—and if so, what prospect of success has it, seeing that it could only carry a single State out of the thirty-one? It is thus beyond all hope of accomplishing anything which it has ever advocated, and its twaddle about its principles is therefore a cheat and a mockery. Such a party, so situated, has no moral force to back it. It has accomplished nothing in the past, and as far as the human mind can see, it can accomplish nothing in the future. It has no good record to point to, to enlist popular sympathy; no benificent results to show, to excite popular gratitude. Its track has been marked by political doctrines that were disgraceful to a free people, and by a series of outrageous outbreaks that would disgrace *any* people; its present position is absurdly ridiculous, and its prospect for the future points only to destruction. It has no claims therefore upon the people of Maryland or upon any other portion of the American people, except to be gently put out of its misery. It sits solitary upon the soil of this State, with an ocean of defeat encompassing it about, and all it now needs is for some vigorous party to sail by, and by a good stroke of the oar toss it overboard into the oblivion for which it is panting. In our humble judgment, it rests with the conservative men of Maryland whether or not they will perform this kind office for a suffering foe.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS.—We copy from the *Star*, of Monday evening, the following synopsis of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the sickness at this hotel:

The committee of the Board of Health who made the recent examination of the National Hotel, inspecting every part of the building and taking the testimony of many witnesses on Thursday and Friday last, reported to the Board of Health on Saturday evening last.

The unanimous conclusion of the Board from the facts embraced in the report is, that the disease arises from a poisonous miasma, generated in the sewers of the house, which being taken in the lungs is absorbed, and acts as a blood poison, and thus is distributed throughout the system. All the physicians examined by the committee testified that no fatal case of the disease has yet come under their cognizance.

The Board of Health are said to have adopted two resolutions, calling on the Corporation authorities at once to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some comprehensive and thorough plan of sewerage for the city, &c.

RAILROAD FROM HAGERSTOWN TO BALTIMORE.—The citizens of Washington county held a large Convention at Hagerstown on the 17th instant to adopt measures to construct a railroad from that town to some suitable point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Resolutions were adopted in favor of procuring from the next Legislature a law authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to issue bonds to the amount of $250,000, the annual interest of which shall be levied upon the taxable property of the county, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds to be appropriated to the construction of a railroad upon such route as shall hereafter be found most attainable. A committee of five was appointed to wait upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and ascertain if it is disposed to aid in constructing the proposed lateral road. Another committee was also appointed to obtain signatures to a memorial to the next Legislature asking for the law authorizing the issue of bonds.

PASSPORTS DEMANDED.—On the 10th instant a variety of rumors were rife at Panama relative to the position of affairs between the New Granadian government and the United States. A report prevailed that our minister, Mr. Bowlin, and Mr. Morse, our special commissioner sent out with reference to the Panama massacre, had demanded their passports, the government of New Granada having rejected the overtures they were instructed to present. The local press and many influential individuals were industriously creating a violent prejudice against all Americans.

The *Star* says that the news of the withdrawal of Messrs. Bowlin and Morse has reached Washington from reliable sources, and that it is confidently anticipated on the Isthmus that the Government here will promptly direct United States vessels of war to take possession of the ports of Panama and Aspinwall. This, however, cannot be done without the consent of Congress.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE, accompanied by Clement Hill, Esq., arrived at Barnum's, last Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The *Republican* says: "Although his coming was entirely unannounced, he was immediately called upon by large numbers of our citizens, who seemed eager to pay their respects to one who, as MAGISTRATE and MAN, had so signally illustrated the qualities that unfailingly challenge the popular esteem. As he visits the city upon business, we suppose that his stay will necessarily be brief."

POLITICAL PREACHERS.—The Governor of Massachusetts having put forth a call for a day for prayer and fasting, thought it expedient to caution the clergy of the State to abstain from political preaching. An indignant citizen, who signs himself "A Clergyman," writes to a Boston paper to inquire "what in the world the Governor is up to now?" That clergyman evidently intends to speak his mind.

POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Alexandria *Gazette* says:

Very extensive preparations are being made by those interested for working the Potomac fisheries during the coming season. Captain Carson, at the Arkendale fisheries, some forty miles below the city, has been hauling several weeks already for the supply of the fresh fish markets. Mr. James Guy has commenced hauling in the same neighborhood. Their proceeds are mostly cat, rock, and perch. The herring are just beginning to come up. The fishermen will commence active operations between the 20th and the last of this month. The wages offered are $1 per day and found.

CLOSE OF THE COTTON SEASON AT NEW ORLEANS.—A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Friday, says:

Several of our largest men have already left for Europe, regarding the season as nearly closed so far as English orders are concerned. As a general thing the season has not been a good one pecuniarily, though in a number of individual cases large profits have been made. One dealer alone is said to have cleared, mainly by speculation, over a quarter of a million of dollars.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper* must be held responsible for the following:

Since the sickness at the National hotel there have been two prominent meeting places of the politicians—Brown's and Willard's. Beau Hickman gathers "toll" in both vicinities; the fee, notwithstanding the continued high prices of living remaining at "a quarter."

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Cambridge *Democrat*, for eleven years under the control of WM. H. BOWDLE, Esq., has passed into the hands of THOMAS H. HANDY JR., Esq. We welcome Mr. HANDY to the editorial fraternity, and wish him abundant success.

HINTS ON SEED SOWING.—A correspondent of the *Gardiner's Chronicle* says: "All flat seeds should be sown sideways, for, if laid flat on the ground, they are apt to rot; and, if this misfortune does not befall them, they never germinate so readily as those placed sideways. This accounts for so many failures amongst gourds, melons, cucumbers," &c.

REACTION.—The democratic gain in Jefferson county, New York, since last fall, is 4,600, as shown by the vote on supervisors. In Oneida county, Matteson's district, there was a majority against the democrats, last fall, of 4,777. Now there is a democratic majority of 234.

Guano Islands in the Pacific not Hitherto Worked--What have we to Expect from Them?

The following letter from Dr. JAMES HIGGINS, the accomplished State Chemist, in opposition to the alleged existence and utility of the guano deposits in the Pacific, will be of interest to our agricultural readers:

LABORATORY OF STATE CHEMIST IN BALTIMORE, MD.

To Hon. Secretary of the Navy, I. Toucey:

For some time past there have been occasional statements in the newspapers as to the discovery of an island in the Pacific ocean a few degrees from the Equator, and about fifteen hundred miles from the coast, which would afford a manure equal, if not superior, to that derived from the Chincha Islands, belonging to the Peruvian Government. The existence of this island and its guano deposits have been so confidently made that not only has a stock company been formed, but the United States Government has sent out a national vessel (the Independence) for the purpose of taking formal possession of it, and thereby furnishing to us a guano equal to Peruvian at much less cost. The report made by this vessel on its return was not satisfactory to parties interested, and another expedition has been ordered to take possession of this precious island.

No one would be more gratified than myself if the anticipations as to the existence of this island could be realized, and if a manure could be discovered capable of competing with Peruvian guano; but we should not be deluded with false hopes, nor should our Government do ought to excite any anticipations which must end in disappointment.

I propose to examine, not the personal testimony upon which the existence of this island is founded, nor even to show the value of the guano said to be found there, if those who are interested in it really give a true sample of it—for this would show it to be inferior to Peruvian guano—but to prove, from indisputable chemical agricultural facts, and from known meteorological and physical laws, the enunciation that *if the island does exist, and if it is covered with guano*, THEN THIS GUANO CANNOT BE EQUAL TO THE PERUVIAN BROUGHT FROM THE CHINCHA ISLANDS, AND CANNOT BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR IT.

Let us just state the qualities upon which Peruvian guano basis its superior efficiency to all others hitherto known—take a view of its composition, and the nature of that which gives it its confessed superiority, enunciate the causes of its peculiarity, and see how far the same state of things can exist in the location where this new island is said to exist. All these things being duly considered and ascertained, it will be seen that *no guano equal to the Peruvian can exist* 1500 *miles from the western coast of South America.*

First. Peruvian guano owes its superior efficiency to all other guanos, to the large quantity of ammonia which it is capable of affording by the decomposition of its organic matter. This is now an established axiom in chemistry and in agriculture. It is composed of the excrements of birds containing a large amount of urea uric acid, and other compounds capable of furnishing ammonia. These different compounds readily decompose when exposed to heat and moisture, produce ammonia, which, from its volatile nature, at once passes into the atmosphere—is carried wherever the winds bear it, until brought down by dews or rain. The reason why this decomposition has not taken place in the Peruvian guano is, that on the western coast of South America no rain falls; the deposits made by birds, therefore, lose the water which they naturally contain by evaporation, and are retained for ages in the condition in which they are exhibited to us in the shape of Peruvian guano.—Now let us state the reasons why no rain falls on these islands, and if the same state of things does not exist in relation to that now being sought by the United States, unless natural laws are reversed or suspended, then rain must fall on it; if it does fall the guano must suffer decomposition, and consequently be greatly depreciated, and not to be compared to the Peruvian—becoming, indeed, a phosphatic guano, such as the Mexican, or at most only equal to that from the Lobos Islands, which now will not pay for its transportation around the Cape of Good Hope or around Cape Horn.

Rain is the condensation of vapor in the air, by means of cold and from electric causes. The trade winds, coming from the coast of Africa, sweep over the Atlantic and become saturated with moisture on reaching the continent of America. This moisture is condensed and falls in the shape of rain, giving supply to the Orinoco, the Amazon, and other mighty rivers which pour their floods into the Atlantic Ocean. This wind continuing on its way sweeps over the summits of the Andes, and is there deprived by the extreme cold of all its vapor; continuing on, it descends the western slopes of the Andes, upon which it finds no water, passes over the narrow space of ocean between the mainland and the Chincha Islands too quickly to absorb any *practical* amount of vapor, and therefore can deposit no rain on these islands; consequently, under a tropical sun, the deposits from the birds become dry. Water being absent, decomposition of organic matter and the encase of ammonia cannot take place, and we have guano on these islands in the same state of purity in which it was deposited there three thousand years ago. This explains the reason of the large per centage of ammonial matter in the Chincha Island guano.

But this condition of guano cannot exist where there is rain. Does rain ever fall fifteen hundred miles from the coast of South America, on or near the equator? Known physical and meteorological laws answer yes; direct, positive testimony shows the same thing. Whether the winds at this distance come from the east or the west, the north or south, they will have traversed a sufficient extent of water to have become imbued with moisture, and on any change of temperature the moisture will fall in the shape of rain. Where it does fall decomposition of organic matter must ensue, and ammonia guano, such as the Peruvian, *cannot* and *does not exist*. But we are not left to mere natural physical laws to prove this assertion. The Galliñoas islands are about seven hundred and fifty miles from the coast; there sufficient rain falls to produce vegetation; persons live on them. Take the log book of any vessels sailing through the seas where this island is said to exist, and it will show rain. It rains north of this island, east and west of it, south of it, all around it, and if not on it, then natural laws are suspended.

There can, therefore, be no reasonable anticipations of finding guano equal to the Peruvian in the degrees of latitude and longitude where this island exists, and it will be an useless expenditure of money on the part of the government, and useless exposure of our seamen, to fit out and dispatch such an expedition. If the government wishes to really benefit (as it does) our agricultural interests, let several small vessels be sent through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and take possession of all islands not belonging to other nations, and reserve them for the use of the United States; many of these islands contain valuable deposits of phosphate guanoes, such as Mexican and Columbian, which would prove of great benefit not only to our agricultural, but also to our commercial interest. This I advised to the Navy Department in the year 1852, and hope now that expeditions of this sort will be undertaken, instead of the long, expensive and useless one to the Pacific ocean.

JAMES HIGGINS,
State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

ANNE ARUNDEL AFFAIRS.—We copy the following items from the Annapolis *Republican* of Saturday last:

Death of Tristam S. Dorsey.—It is with deep regret we announce the death of Tristam S. Dorsey, Esq., a highly esteemed and valuable citizen. He was a prominent and influential Democrat of this county, and was much respected by all who knew him. He has served in the Legislature and frequently in the Board of Commissioners, and faithfully and honestly discharged his duties to the public.

President of St. John's College.—The Trustees of St. John's College, on Tuesday last, unanimously selected the Rev. L. Van Bockelin, of St. Timothy's Hall, as successor of Dr. Humphreys, deceased, late President of St. John's College in this city.

LETTER-WRITING IN THE UNITED STATES.—An idea of the amount of letter-writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of post-age-stamps sold, which, during the last year, was one hundred and fifty millions.

Our Racers in England.

Some six or eight weeks ago, we published an account of the unfavorable condition of the American horses in England; but inasmuch as the information had been brought by two persons who officiated as jockey's in Mr. Ten Broeck's stable, there was a disposition, in certain quarters, to treat it with entire distrust. Indeed, such was *our* personal desire, and such would still remain our earnest inclination, were it not that, by the last mail from England, we have authority a step higher than the jockeys Harris and Haley, corroborating everything that we have stated. The information we allude to, comes in the shape of a letter from D. P. Palmer, the trainer of Mr. Ten Broeck, under date of February 16th, and may, therefore, be regarded as the latest authentic news upon the subject.—Mr. Palmer says:

"As to Lecomte, he had a suspicious ankle when I took charge of the stable at New York, which is no worse at this time, though, as he is a big, heavy horse, *the chances are against his standing a training*. Pryor was also complaining in one foot with thrush, but has long since recovered; and Pryoress, that occasionally shows symptoms of stringhalt, will sometimes, on a cold, frosty morning, raise her foot high enough to step over a small yellow dog. But I trust it will be no excuse for her not being able to win in England. What may happen to the American lot hereafter, is more than one can say, as race-horses are always liable to accidents; and as to our prospects of success, why if we are able, in any race, to get a place, it is all we can hope for, and much more than is expected by the knowing ones in England."

This testimony, therefore, of Palmer, Haley, and Harris, agrees in every point; only Palmer is more explicit than his other comrades of the stable, and gives us a reason or two, where his brother jockeys gives us facts. We are glad to learn, however, that Pryor continues to retain the good condition which we credited him with in our former communication; and that Pryoress, who is entered for the Cup, at the Stockbridge races, on the 25th June next, will not be sufficiently disabled by her stringhalt to affect her chances of being a winner. Having now justified the accuracy of our previous statements, by uniting the testimony of all Mr. Ten Broeck's stable people, we leave the matter, with the hope that it may be our good fortune to report Pryoress as a winner on the 25th of June; and that Pryor, to whom has fallen the burden of the task to sustain our racing fame, may hold his condition until the fortunate hour, when he may contend against all England for the laurel of two hemispheres.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS OF GUANO.—Advices from Lima, Peru, to the 10th ult., state that the revolution there was making slow progress, but was still advancing. General Vivanco has issued a decree depriving Messrs. Barreda Brothers of the agency for the sale of guano in the United States, and advertised for new proposals to contract for the supply to this country. Gen. V. declares the free exportation of guano to the United States. In case Vivanco's government should be overturned, which is thought highly improbable, vessels proceeding from this country to the Chinchas, under the above authority, would have ample time to arrive and load before the antagonist party would be in a condition to interfere. Vessels going out under this invitation should keep secret their destination, and the captain should be directed to call upon the commissioner stationed at the Chinchas, or the commander of the war steamer Apurimac. They should take with them the necessary funds in gold ounces, silver dollars, or American gold, by which they can obtain more favorable terms. They should also bring a sufficient number of empty gunny bags to fill with guano to form a floor, and provisions enough for the homeward voyage, that they may start directly from the islands.

PRYORESS ENTERED.—We learn by the last number of *Bell's Life in London*, that Pryoress, the three year old filly of Mr. Ten Broeck, now in England, has been entered for the Stewards' Plate at Stockbridge, to come off on the 25th June next. This is a plate of 100 sovereigns, or $500, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns or $50 each, half forfeit: and the distance are, three year olds carry 94 lbs.; four olds, 116 lbs.; five year olds, 123 lbs.; six and aged, 126 lbs.—Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; Maiden three year olds allowed 4 lbs. The winner to pay $50 towards expenses. Distance single dash of two miles. So we have something to fix the eye upon at last.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

OSCAR C. Hughan, a young Scotchman, delivered a lecture at Newton Corner, on Thursday, on the colony of Victoria. In conclusion, he said, speaking of its future political relation to Great Britain: "Let statesmen, ministers and courtiers looking towards the south, as eighty years ago statesmen and generals turned to the west. It may not be long. The dawn of its advent partially broke in 1854. The next time English soldiery moves against Anglo-Saxon citizens, there will be another child born to republicanism, strong in the same resistless might which hurled foreign oppression and kingly dominion from the shores of your native land."

A RACE OF ONE HUNDRED MILES.—The Troy and Albany papers think that a great deal of sport and excitement will result from a race which is to come off on the 30th of this month. It is stated that a man named A. A. Dalton enters s. g. Broker, and S. H. Taylor enters h. Unknown. The race is to come off the 30th of this month, $2,000, "play or pay"—forfeit money up, and the horses are now in process of training. The horses are to travel from Albany to Whitesboro', Oneida county, the distance between which points is stated to be one hundred miles.

ABOLITIONISTS HOAXED.—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* learns that a letter has been received by Gov. King, at Albany, giving information respecting Chas. Granby, the colored man from that city who has been supposed to be in slavery somewhere in the southern States. According to the account received by the Union the whole story of Granby's kidnapping and subsequent sale into slavery is a hoax. The man is in Peoria, Ill., where he went of his own accord, is married, and at work in a distillery.

PAYING INVESTMENT.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* says a gentleman of that city, at the North Carolina State Fair, bought a half-breed Devon cow, four years old, for which he paid $40 to a Lynchburg, Va., dealer. The purchase was made on the 17th of October, since which time a strict account of the milk obtained from the cow has been kept, which foots up the enormous quantity of three hundred and eight gallons. Valuable investment.

THE HOG CHOLERA—A SIMPLE REMEDY.—The disease known by the above name, and which is almost annihilating the porkers in some parts of the country, it is said, can be effectually and speedily cured by a very simple remedy. It is no more than by a teaspoonful of copperas, dissolved in water and mixed with the animals' food.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A LADY THAT "KNOWS THE ROPES."—One of the young ladies that visited the U. S. ship Portsmouth the other day, who was not supposed to have the slightest knowledge of nautical parlance, asked Captain Doran why the aftermost sail was like a tyrannical mother? The gallant captain scratched his head over it awhile and then "guv it up." "Because it's a spanker," modestly lisped the important young miss.

One of the stories in print is that the celebrated Lorenzo Dow prophesied, when Franklin Pierce was first in the House of Representatives, that he, Pierce, would be sent to the Senate, and afterwards to Washington once more, and would afterwards become a minister of the Gospel!

REV. CALVIN COLTON, a political writer of celebrity, author of a "Life of Henry Clay," &c., died, on Friday week, at Savannah, Georgia.

Dreadful State of Affairs in Utah---Brigham Young to be Suspended, and a Military Force to be sent into the Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A letter was received here to-day from W. W. Drummond, United States Supreme Judge in Utah Territory, by the administration. It gives a sad and deplorable picture of matters in that Territory. The following is taken from the letter:

"The leading men of the church are more traitorous than ever. Only a few days since all the papers, records, dockets, and nine hundred volumes of the laws, were taken out of the Supreme Court Clerk's office and burned. And this is not the only instance of the kind. I say to you again, and through you to the President, that it is impossible for us to enforce the laws in this Territory. Every man here holds his life at the will of Brigham Young, and here we are without protection.

"I am firmly of opinion that Babbitt was murdered by Mormons under direction of Brigham Young, and not by the Indians. Murder is a common thing here; and Mormons cannot be punished with a Mormon jury, witnesses, officers and Governor to pardon. It is too cruel and must not be endured. A man, not a member of the church, is murdered, robbed, castrated, and imprisoned, solely for questioning the authority of the church. Persons are now in the penitentiary, convicted before the Probate Judge, who are wholly innocent of any crime. Is there any other country where this abuse is or would be endured? Let all, then, take hold and crush out one of the most treasonable organizations in America."

The administration have had the matter under serious consideration, and will soon appoint a Governor, I understand, who will take a sufficient military force into the Territory to carry out the laws to the fullest extent.

Appointments of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, 1857.

POTOMAC DISTRICT—John Lanahan, P. E.
Alexandria—L. F. Morgan, Theodore Carson, Alfred Griffith, Sup.
Princess Street—J. L. Gardiner.
Georgetown—B. N. Brown, W. R. White, Sup.
West Georgetown and Tenally Town—John N. Coombs.
Washington.—Foundry—Samuel Regester.
Wesley Chapel—William Krebs.
Capitol Hill—R. R. S. Hough, M. A. Turner, Sup.
McKendree and Fletcher Chapel—Dabney Ball.
Ebenezer—William H. Chapman.
Ebenezer Mission—to be supplied.
Ryland Chapel—John S. Deal.
Gorsuch Chapel—Henry N. Sipes.
Union Chapel—Samuel Rogers, W. O. Lumsden, Sup.
Asbury and Mount Zion—John W. Hoover.
Fairfax—J. W. Tongue, Sam'l Dickson.
Stafford Mission—W. Gwynn Coe, R. R. Murphy.
Fredericksburg—Ezra F. Busey.
St. Mary's—J. W. Lambeth, J. H. Wolff, J. Bunting, Sup.
Bladensburg—C. G. Linthicum—one to be supplied.
Woodville—John W. Ryland.
Charles—Bennett H. Smith, F. A. Mercer.
Rockville—Wm. G. Eggleston, P. B. Smith, B. Barry, Sup.
Montgomery—Charles A. Reid, George R. Jefferson.

Court of Appeals.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 17.—No. 143. Louisa Bell et al. vs. Luther D. Jones; appeal from the Circuit Court of Prince George's County—was further argued and concluded by Bagner for the appellants.

March 18.—No. 44. Zadock Sasscer vs. Benjamin Whitely et al—appeal from the Circuit Court for Prince George's County. Chief Justice Le Grand delivered the opinion of the court. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Zimmerman, who was killed by the Great Western Railroad accident, was a native of Huntington county, Pa., but for some time resided at Niagara Falls, owned the Clifton House, and, at the time of his death, was estimated to be worth at least a million of dollars. Mr. Zimmerman, less than twenty years ago, worked at his trade as a blacksmith.

PERUVIAN GUANO TRADE.—Advices from Peru state that in 1856 the total amount received for guano was $8,352,445. Of this amount 170,400 tons went to England, 58,798 to the United States, and 13,480 to France. The amount received in 1855 was $8,301,997.

DETERMINED TO HAVE THE NEWS FIRST.—The New York *Times* recalls the story of a country editor, who, finding the body of a man hanging to a lamp post one night after his own paper had gone to press, cut it down and carried it home, to prevent his rival from publishing the news, and was himself indicted for the murder.

MAKING GOOD TIME.—On the 9th instant, a gentleman skated into St. John's, N. B., from a place distant 55 miles, in five hours, with the wind against him.

Ex-President Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, is mentioned for the position of governor of Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *March* 21.—*Wheat.*—Market dull; choice whites are in good demand at full prices, but low grades are dull and drooping. About 2,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of good to prime white at $1.55@1.60, choice family flour do. at $1.62@1.65. Sales of good to prime red at $1.33@1.37 ℔ bushel—a decline. *Corn.*—A fair demand, but prices delined fully 2 cents ℔ bushel. About 8,500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of good to prime white at 62@63 cents, and good to prime yellow at 62@64 cents. Fair to good samples of both white and yellow may be quoted at 58@60 cents ℔ bushel. *Rye.*—About 2000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 78 cents. We quote Maryland Rye at 72 cents ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—About 1500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of Maryland at 43 cents, Pennsylvania Oats at 41@43 cents ℔ bushel. *Seeds.*—A fair demand for Cloverseed, and the market firm. Sales to-day, of 25 bushels prime at $8.37½, 100 bushels very prime do. at $8.62½, and 50 bushels choice. Cloverseed at $8.75 ℔ bushel. These figures show an advance of fully 25 cents ℔ bushel on previous sales.

MONDAY, *March* 23.—*Wheat.*—Only a fair demand but no material change. About 6,500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of ordinary to fair white at $1.46@1.50, good to prime do. at $1.53@1.58, no choice white offered. Sales of good to prime red at $1.35@1.38 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—A fair demand, and prices steady. About 32,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of fair white bushels 60 cents, good to prime new and old do. at 62@63 cents, and fair to prime yellow at 60@64 cents ℔ bushel. *Rye.*—About 1800 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 78 cents. We quote Maryland Rye nominally at 72 cents ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—But little demand, and prices firm. About 4500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of 300 bushels choice Maryland at 45 cents. We quote Pennsylvania Oats nominally at 45@47 cents ℔ bushel. *Seeds.* Market quiet for Cloverseed, buoyant.

TOBACCO.—The inspections of Tobacco during the past week were larger than for some time past, and sales have been effected as fast as inspected. There is quite an active demand for shipment and manufacturing purposes. The quality of the new crop Maryland is above the average, and it is thought there will be no probability of prices declining during the present year. We note sales during the week of 200 hhds. Ohio at full rates. 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 $9@10; good to fine reds and spangled $10@13; good to fine yellow $15@20; fine red segar wrappers $12@15. The inspections for the week were 308 hhds. Maryland, 267 hhds. Ohio, and 48 hhds. Kentucky. Total 623 hhds.

MARRIED,

At West River, on Thursday, 19th instant, by Rev. R. G. Chaney, RICHARD HENRY WARD, formerly of Calvert county, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH TUTT, of Anne Arundel county, Md.

In Washington, on Tuesday, 10th instant, by Rev. Mr. Morsell, WARREN O. WILLET and Miss ELLEN F. MONTGOMERY, both of Charles county.

REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. SETH S. HAYES, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, in doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz: the alleviation of human suffering. From circumstances which have lately come to our knowledge