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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1857.

☞ The *Richmond South*, in commenting upon the Tobacco market, says that the present high prices have not been known before within the memory of the present generation—perhaps not since the war of '12. It alludes to the fact that "the commonest trash that a crone would scorn to smoke in a husk pipe," and the "very sweepings of the barn-yards," are now realizing prices much above what is brought by the best article in ordinary times. A recent sale is mentioned of nine hhds. at figures ranging from $18.25 to $11.50. The *South*, by way of accounting for the present high prices of this staple, suggests the following "causes:"

"An increased consumption and limited demand in the beginning of the year; moderate receipts and small breaks, less by half than the usual quantity at this season; a general impression that the crop now under inspection will fall short of the crop in 1856 by ten or fifteen thousand hogsheads; and, lastly, a pervading apprehension of a scarce and deteriorated supply of plants in consequence of the excessive severity of the weather for the last month."

Each one of these circumstances has doubtless more or less contributed to the realization of good prices, and, in the opinion of the *South*, they justify the belief that the figures will even yet mount higher. The *South*, in this connexion, considers the cultivation of Tobacco as in most intimate relation with the security and duration of slavery in the Middle States. It says: "it is a question if the cereal crop be not too light and occasional for the employment of slave labor."—Thus wheat, needing only to be seeded and gathered, and requiring no intermediate care, does not call for continued attention; more particularly as its chief labor, the reaping process, is now accomplished by machinery. Tobacco is far different in its demands at the hands of the grower, being the most troublesome of all crops, requiring an incessant care and unflagging hard labor from first to last. And it is well said of its culture that from the original "clearing" to the final process of "prizing," "it is one steady, unintermittent and exhausting draught upon man's strongest and stoutest energies: it is properly a product of the tropics; and, as much as cotton itself, demands for its successful culture the coarse and heavy labor of the negro; and, like cotton, tobacco can be produced only by slaves, at least in any quantity."

From which and kindred considerations the *South* draws the following inferences, that are perhaps even more applicable to the position of Maryland than to that of Virginia:

"The labor of slavery not being essential in the growth of corn and wheat, which may be raised as well, if not better, by the industry of white men, it follows that the extraordinary demand for negroes in the cultivation of cotton and sugar, would soon exhaust Virginia of her slave population, but for the necessity of employing negro labor in the production of tobacco.—The farmer whose crop consists in corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., will not be able to resist the temptation of enormous prices for his negroes, when he can replace them by a comparatively small supply of white labor, which will serve his purpose quite as well. On the other hand, the planter must either keep his negroes, or else abandon the production of tobacco; and he will be very apt to accept the first alternative while tobacco continues at profitable prices.

"Tobacco, then, is the support of slavery in Virginia. It creates in the State a demand for negro labor which checks the rapid current of Southern slave emigration. Men, pro-slavery men, will not keep slaves out of mere love for the institution. They will sell their negroes and employ free-labor when the value of slaves gets so high, as it soon may, that they find it to their interest to make the exchange. That can never be the case in the cultivation of tobacco. Like cotton, its growth is limited to a particular region and a special sort of labor; and that labor will be in demand while tobacco is in demand. So, the price of tobacco will determine the vitality, strength, and may be, the duration of slavery in Virginia."

☞ We see it stated that the Post Office Department has issued proposals for carrying the mails to and from California, overland, and bids for that service will be received until the 1st of June next. The law of the last session makes provision for this enterprise. The contract is to be continued for six years, at a cost not exceeding three thousand dollars a trip. The mails are to be conveyed in four-horse post coaches, or spring-wagons; each trip to occupy not more than twenty-five days. Semi-monthly, weekly, or semi-weekly mails are to be despatched, each way.—This is certainly an important matter, especially in a business point of view: and we have no doubt that the intention of Congress will be fully consummated.

We learn from the Annapolis *Gazette* that in the Anne Arundel Circuit Court, last week, the "final conclusion" of the celebrated Townshend Will Case was reached on Tuesday, and resulted in favor of the defendants; the negroes failing to get their freedom.

The case of Marshall *vs.* Harwood, which has been on hand since 1853, was decided in favor of Mr. MARSHALL—Judge BREWER deciding the "conditional mandamus" in his favor; but the question came up again on a "peremptory mandamus," and had Mr. MARSHALL gained this point, it would not have availed him any thing, as Mr. BOYLE, who has since been elected by the Legislature, would take his place "off," in the language of a correspondent of the *Clipper*, "he can get it."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn through a private letter received in town yesterday, that JOHN VAN LEAR, Esq., an esteemed citizen of Washington County, was taken suddenly ill in the streets of Williamsport on Friday last, and immediately expired. The deceased was at the time of his death and for a long series of years previous Cashier of the Washington County Bank. He was an upright and honorable man in all his dealings, and the community in which he resided has lost an useful member.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—We understand that the Governorship of Utah Territory has been tendered to Major BENJAMIN MCCULLOUGH, of Texas, and that there is every reason to believe that he will accept the office. It would be difficult to name another person who combines in himself so many qualities for the successful discharge of the duties of this important and delicate trust as are undoubtedly possessed by Major MCCULLOUGH.

BEAUTIFUL CAMEOS.—We learn from the Washington *Star*, that the Messrs. GALT, No. 324 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, have recently received various sets of cameo ornaments for the fair sex, which, as specimens of the fine arts, are most exquisite things indeed. They are more elaborately and artistically cut, we think, than any other cameos we ever saw. Those endowed with good taste will be pleased, we know, to criticise them.

We invite the attention of those interested to the advertisement of W. BLAKENEY, to be found in another column of to-day's paper.

WHO HAVE CHEATED THE WHIGS?

It has been a frequent cry, in the recent political contests in Maryland, that the Democrats were endeavoring to use the Old Line Whigs for their own purposes—by persuading them into a line of policy that, without advancing a whit the views of the Whigs, would only operate to strengthen the influence of their ancient foes.—How often this thing was said will be readily remembered by all who will recall the events of about twelve months since, when the "American" party, through its public journals, was making such a desperate effort to induce these same Whigs to sail under its banner. According to those indignant "Americans," so eager for the incurruptibility of their late "fellow-Whigs," all the trickery was of course on the side of the Democrats. It was the Democrats, they said, who wanted to cheat the old-line Whigs. It was the Democrats who had purposes to subserve. It was the Democrats who wanted to draw the pure remnants of the Whig party into their own ranks. Nobody but the Democrats meant any harm by them. Nobody seemed to think, for a moment, that the "American" party could harbor such designs; that the "American" party had also ends to accomplish, which could be materially aided by outside support. Consequently the invitations of the Democrats were denounced as trickery and corruption, and the efforts of the "Americans" lauded and approved, as though there was any natural affinity between them and the Whigs any more than between the Whigs and the Democrats. We frequently, in our humble way, took occasion to point out the utter incompatibility of the old Whig creed with the later dogmas of the Know-Nothings, and to show the absurdity of supposing that the latter party was a revival of the former. We always knew and believed (for it was a fact lying on the surface) that the Know-Nothing party was a new concern; that it was the work of political refugees of every stripe; that it was got up, not to re-erect the Whig party, but utterly to destroy it, in order to raise up a more formidable opposition; and that its leaders scorned the Whig name, repudiated the Whig principles and belied the reputation of the Whig party in its very first published platform. And, knowing these things, what interpretation could we put upon their overtures to the Whigs, other than to regard them as the veriest examples of deceit and hypocracy? Nor have we been without corroboration in our views and expectations; for, in proportion as the Know-Nothing party has culminated in this State, has it shown itself independent of Whig support, irresponsible for Whig views, and determined not to be guided by Whig influences. They courted the Whigs most faithfully while the issue was yet in doubt; and having, partially by such aid mounted into power in the State, they have long since begun to kick away the ladder on which they ascended.

Quite a notable instance hereof we find in a recent number of our Baltimore cotemporary, the *Clipper*, which we quote, not for the purpose of aspersing it, but only of using the authority of its name (it being a *peculiarly* sound K. N. journal) as to what is the attitude of that party towards the Old Line Whigs. The *Clipper* is replying to some writer in the *Patriot* who, it seems had complained of the "bad fare" which the Whigs had met with in the "American" camp, and says:

"While the American party is ready to welcome to its ranks allies of every name, rank, and profession, it acknowledges no obligation whatever to *defunct organizations* in the dictation or control of its policy. If Old Line Whigs, who are Americans by adoption, cannot hold the balance of power in our primary meetings, neither can they now, *nor have they heretofore, at our elections*. So there is nothing strange about that, nor would any one except a home-sick politician, who, like certain fickle Israelites in the wilderness, still hanker after the leeks, garlick and onions of Egypt, make such a silly ado at the discovery of—nothing."

This is *ex cathedra* surely! And the English of it is, that the Know-Nothing party won't be guided by the defunct Whig party—that *Whig* Know-Nothings oughtn't to complain of being overruled, because the Whigs were always unlucky!—and that "Americanism" is under no obligation whatever to them. The *Clipper* then goes on to deny that the co-operation of "Whigs" aided its party to an ascendancy in the last legislature; in which, by the way, we think it is wrong, for that party could not have controlled the Senate had it not been for some of the Senators holding over who, having been elected heretofore as Whigs, unscrupulously deserted their principles and their constituents. It further, in answer to the same writer, observes that "the American party does not, as this writer supposes, battle simply against Democracy. There are higher interests at issue. *He mistakes altogether our creed of faith.* Contrarily many of the most prominent members of our organization were originally Democrats, but to their credit, have acted discreetly, &c. &c." Now if these sentiments be held of the Know-Nothing party in Maryland, then we humbly take leave to say that those Whigs who acted with it have been considerably "sold," and we hope they may, from the doctrine *now* avowed by the *Clipper*, reap all the consolation they may need under the circumstances. If the present tone of that paper doesn't savor pleasantly in their nostrils, they must remember that "they have mistaken altogether our creed of faith!" and doubtless our amiable cotemporary will furnish all inquiring spirits with copies of the horn-book from which they may derive sounder notions of the K. N. theology.—When they shall have become better versed in the faith they will probably see, what the *Clipper* now avows, that *they* were never intended to be the rulers in Egypt, but only the hewers of wood and drawers of water!

The cloven foot is beginning to show itself.—Perhaps after a little the true attitude of our "American" order will become disclosed; and then perhaps the Old Line Whigs who have favored it will learn what many of their former associates have all along insisted on, viz: that there was no eathly connexion whatever between Whiggery and Know-Nothingism, and that the pretence of the former being identified with, or revived by, the latter, was the veriest piece of fraud and humbuggery that was ever made use of to hoodwink honest men. It is, and always will remain, a mystery to us how any man, calling himself a Whig, could feel himself necessitated to co-operate with that party. It did not profess to be a Whig organization. On the contrary, it said it had risen upon the corruption of the old defunct Whig party. It had no doctrine or principle but such as had been repeatedly denounced and repudiated by the Whig party of this State. And yet in the face of these facts, whenever any Whig chose to co-operate with the Democrats, it had the impudeuce to call him traitor—as if *it* had any peculiar claim on Whig support! And its pretensions actually secured for it the co-operation of many of the Old Line Whigs who really seemed to believe it friendly o their party, notwithstanding it was expressly arrayed independent of it, and had emphatically declared itself irresponsible for its acts and doctrines! We wish all such disciples a great deal of pleasure in their present position, and hope they may derive great comfort from the assurances of the *Clipper* that the "American" party owes them no thanks for their aid, and doesn't want their advice or control, and from the imminent peril they now appear to be in of being kicked out of doors after all their "usefulness" has been squeezed out, to the last drop! Were the Democrats the *only* people who tried to cheat the Old Line Whigs?

Mail Lettings.

The mail contracts, advertised some time since by us, were made known at the Department in Washington on Saturday last, the 25th instant. We have only room for the routes in our vicinity. We append those of Maryland, in which our people are more immediately interested:

Route 3,911. Washington, by Georgetown and Tenallytown, to Rockville, service six times a week in two-horse coaches—let to Thomas Rouse, at $525.

3,912. Rockville, by Forest Oak, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown and Urbana, to Frederick—service three times a week in two horse coaches Thomas Rouse $675.

4,003. Upper Marlboro', by Hill's Bridge, Bristol and Dunkirk, to Friendship—Robert H. McCleave—for three times a week service.

4,004. Piscataway to Pomonkey—R. H. McCleave—three times a week service.

4,005. Upper Marlboro', by Croom, Nottingham and Horse Head, to Aquasco—service six times a week in two-horse buggy—let to George N. Ormo, $850.

4,006. Horse Head to Brandywine—three times a week service—William F. Garner, $99.

RACING IN OLD VIRGINA.—The Broad Rock races are near at hand, and according to all appearances a most brilliant meeting may be expected. Nearly all of the superb cracks which have been lately distinguishing themselves upon the southern turf will be there; while from the home stables of Old Virginia and Maryland something may be expected to come forth that will challenge the utmost pride and power of the best of the recent victors. We understand that Messrs. BOWIE and HALL, of this county, will be on hand with their stable, and among them two or three very promising three year olds. The Broad Rock races commence on the first *Tuesday in May*.—Those over the Fairfield Course commence on the *second Tuesday*. Lovers of sport should be on hand.

A letter in the *National Intelligencer* presents some very startling views of the power and designs of the Mormons. It is written by a gentleman who is said to have lately spent twelve months in the Salt Lake Valley, engaged in business connected with the transit of the mails through the territory to and from the Pacific, and who confirms fully the statements and apprehensions of Judge Drummond, and insists upon the necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures to protect the country from the dangers which threaten it from this quarter. He says the Mormons are 100,000 strong in Utah, besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the the country, and being in close alliance with 300,000 Indians upon our western border.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION.—It was only two or three weeks since that it was announced that the magnificent gift of *twenty-five thousand dollars* had been made to the American Colonization Society by David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi. The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday records another splendid donation from the same noble-hearted philanthropist of *twenty thousand dollars*, a check for which amount was received from him by the treasurer of the society last week. This sum makes a grand total of more than *fifty thousand dollars* which has been contributed by Mr. Hunt to the philanthropic cause of colonization.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. JOHN G. MONTGOMERY, Democratic member of the thirty-fifth Congress from the district composed of the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Wyoming, Pa., died on Friday, at his residence in Danville. He is another victim of the dreadful and insidious malady contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, where he lodged at the time of the inauguration. Mr. MONTGOMERY was a lawyer of standing, and had served with credit in the State Legislature.

JUDGE LORING.—We are gratified to learn that the Committee on Federal Relations, in the Massachusetts Legislature, will report adversely on the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring from his office. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

Two of the committee (which numbers seven members) will probably unite in a minority report in favor of removal; one member agrees to neither report. The reports will probably be made in the Senate at an early day. The majority report will doubtless be accepted, and thus will be put at rest the useless agitation of a subject altogether foreign to the legitimate business of legislation.

MR. BUCHANAN IN ENGLAND.—The London *Globe* of March 21st says:

The moderation of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural address is its first characteristic; but under the calmness is exhibited a sufficiently positive policy, and a force of will which is understood to distinguish the man. It is the less easy to read Mr. Buchanan's address at a superficial glance, since he belongs to a shool which has no apposite parallel in this country; and he is a different stamp of man from any that has been at the head of American affairs for a long time.

The Boston *Post* speaks of the oration delivered by the Hon. Caleb Cushing upon his reception by his friends and neighbors at Newburyport on Thursday last, as at once elegant and statesmanlike, and adds "Were not Massachusettt preoccupied by sectionalism, and her vision narrowed and distorted, her attention might be arrested by the broad and striking views, and measured and musical sentences with which her distinguished son greets her upon returning to the repose of private life within her borders."

TO POSTMASTERS—*Important Notice.*—It should be remembered by Postmasters that for the protection of newspaper publishers, a law was passed, not long since, requiring them to notify editors of any papers uncalled for, within five weeks thereafter, or be held themselves responsible.

SHOCKING.—The Easton *Star* says a coroner's inquest was held in that county, on Saturday last, over the body of a child named Margaret Jane McGinn, only six years of age, and that the verdict was "that it came to its death by drinking whiskey."

COL. FORNEY.—It is stated that Col. Forney has purchased one-fourth of the Pennsylvanian, published in Philadelphia, and will assume the editorial control of its columns on or about the first of May.

It is stated in a New York paper that the merchants of that city are about to present to ex-Secretary Marcy a service of plate valued at $10,000.

The Old Line Whigs and the Administration.

The *Maysville Express* very sensibly responds to the groundless and ungenerous charge of certain Know-Nothing papers that the Old Line Whigs recently co-operating with the Democracy, are the most rapacious and importunate office-beggars with whom the Federal capital is infested, and that a disposition has been evinced by the administration to distrust the fidelity of their allies. "The Old Line Whigs," says the *Express*, "so far from being rapacious or importunate seekers after official patronage, are not applicants for office at all. We have not heard of one single Old Line Whig making application for office, nor do we believe one single such application has been made. On the othe hand, the administration and the Democratic party of the country has, we know, entire confidence in the honesty, fidelity and integrity of the Old Line Whigs, and that confidence has been expressed in the tender of the *only* foreign mission yet vacant, to a distinguished and worthy Old Line Whig, JAMES B. CLAY, Esq., while another, PHILIP CLAYTON, Esq., one of Mr. Fillmore's appointees, has been advanced to the honorable and important post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. So also has Hon. WM. B. REED been appointed to the Chinese mission.

"In the eyes of the administration there is no difference between the Old Line Whigs who voted for Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party proper; and there should be none. Both rallied around the Constitution in the moment of its greatest peril; both defended it firmly, faithfully and patriotically, and to both is due the credit of its preservation unimpaired by the fanatical assaults made upon it. Hereafter their interests are identical, and their feelings and wishes harmonious; and the only effect of these unworthy charges and insinuations will be to bind closer together those now united by the strongest ties of patriotism. They should be one in name, as they are in principle."

The Rich New York Widow.

We some days ago copied a paragraph from the New York *Mirror*, stating that a widow in that city, with an annual income of $15,000, wanted to marry a man who had no objection to the union, but the dead husband's will gave the $15,000 a year to a relative in case the widow ventured to take to herself a husband. The St. Louis *Republicn*, commenting upon the subject, says:

Let her marry without the cancellation, and trust to the Courts. The Judges—God bless them! are peculiarly susceptible upon the point of matrimony and posterity, and ride roughshod over all conditions imposing restraints upon either. Who ever heard of a Court sustaining a will restraining a "handsome widow" with "$15,000 a year," from marrying whom and when she pleases? Marrage is the real "higher law" of this beautiful, though sinful world, and restrictions upon it are of course void, a crime against the foundation of society. Let the "healthy, handsome widow" come here with her "$15,000 a year." It is supposed that there are ten thousand more males than females in this city—all marriageable, with no scruples about "filthy lucre," especially when offered in packages of $15,000 per annum, and all ready to board the collateral relative, or defy the ghost of the dead husband before our Judges—always facile when matrimony makes the plea.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—A few days ago we published an article relating to the difficulties the officials of the post office had often to encounter. One of the clerks of the office in this city has called upon us with the following directions, copied from letters which recently passed through that office:

Weidughoten, Prinz John county, Meryland, intended for "White Oak Bottom," Prince George's Co., Md.

Sweider. Baldimor Co., Md., intended for "Sweet Air," Baltimore Co., Md.

Mecanicks Mills, Md., intended for "Ellicotts Mills," Md.

Maussawatch, Md., intended for "Mount Savage," Md.

Puzzling, brain-tearing letters to decypher, are constantly passing through the office, and how the clerks perform the duties so free from errors is our special wonder. In the rapidity which necessarily attends post office business, errors will sometimes occur, but we believe the office in this city to be as free from them as any post office in country of similar magnitude.—*Balt. Republican.*

SIGNIFICANT.—Mr. *Andrew Hunter*, of Jefferson, Virginia, was last week (says the Richmond Enquirer) nominated by a motley crew of professing Whigs and Know-Nothings of that county a candidate for the Legislature, which honor he declines. In his letter of declination, Mr. Hunter, while he goes in for a distribution of the public lands heart and soul, and declares that he will oppose the Democracy on *that* issue, very significantly adds:

"A due regard to candor requires me to add further, that in view of recent political events, and the existing state of parties as between the North and the South, *I would be very unwilling to unite in any movements of general opposition to the Democratic party of Virginia.*"

CATTLE STARVING TO DEATH.—We learn from a gentleman who came in from Concord yesterday, that many cattle are dying from starvation in that town. The hay is entirely consumed, and none can be purchased in the vicinity at any price. Some of the farmers have come into the city for corn to keep their stock alive. In several towns in Cattaragus county, cows are said to be dying for want of food. The snow still lies upon the ground, the roads are almost impassable, and, as the hay, straw and grain, are exhausted, there is no alternative for the farmers but to suffer their cattle to die. This is a sad state of things for this season of the year.—*Buffalo Courier, April 23.*

LIBERALITY.—Our readers will remember that Harry Turner died some time ago, leaving $100,000 to Levi North, his partner in a great circus establishment, and did not leave any to his own sisters and brother. They attempted to contest the will, but gave it up. Since then, says the N. Y. Evening Register, Levi North, with a degree of liberality that was never heard of before, has given to each of the sisters a check of $5,000; to the brother, Aaron Turner, $10,000; and has given him the half interest in his circus which Harry Turner formerly held. He has also given to Gen. Sanford, the counsel of the brother and sisters, $3,000.

A NEW WORD—Successful attempts are being made in England to shorten the roundabout phrase (now constantly needed:) "A telegraphic message," or "despatch," by substituting in its place the word "Telegram," viz: "At 5 p. m. I received a telegram from Boston," &c. Unless some one can suggest a better word we hope to see this adopted, as it seems to have appropriateness and convenience to recommend it.—*Harpers' Weekly.*

While the salary attached to the Attorney-Generalship of Virginia is only $2,000 per annum, yet Selden & Withers' indebtedness to that State, reaching over $200,000, is about to be paid, and upon that sum the Attorney General is allowed a commission of five per cent. for collecting, making in the aggregate over $30,000 for two years, salary. An office worth having, that.

A farmer near Binghampton, N. Y., last year, in order to convince a neighbor of the usefulness of birds, shot a yellow bird in his wheat field, opened its craw, and found in it two hundred weevils, and but four grains of wheat, and in these four grains the weevils had burrowed!

VOTERS IN WASHINGTON.—A corrected enumeration of the registered voters in Washington city shows the whole number to be 8,510. As each voter has to pay a poll-tax of one dollar for the benefit of public schools, the amout to be collected and applied for that purpose this year will be $8,510.

From the New Orleans Crescent of April 12.

Panic at a Race Course.

The density of the crowd in the public stand of the race course caused an accident of a most ludicrous character, which it was our good luck to see. Just before the second heat of the race, and whilst the crowds in the managerie, or "tiger" room, were crowding up stairs to the open stand overhead, the stairway gave a startling crack, and caused a stampede in the crowd. In a few moments, however, the excitement was over, and the stairway again crowded with men pushing their slow way up to get a peep at Tom McGuffin and his gallant competitors in the last tug for the honors of the day.

Whilst we were standing a little distance from the stairway, watching it in anticipation of its fall, and thinking what a fine item it held in prospect, it did fall. Crash! it came on the end of the drinking counter, smashing bottles and tumblers, and creating an excitement in the crowd as wild as if a charge of canister had been fired into it. Nobody, luckily, was caught under the stairway, and those on it suffered no more than a good stumble and a good scare.

This, however, was only the beginning of the scene. The crash that the stairs made in falling threw the crowd below into a panic, their supposition being that the platform with its multitude was coming down upon their heads; and the surge that was made, in the effort to get out of danger, choked the room so densely that the floor gave way. Pop! pop! went the timbers, and down went the floor, with a most appaling crash. The timbers all breaking in the middle, and the floor not being more than three feet from the ground, a cradle or trough was formed, of about fifty yards in length, the sloping sides of which precipitated roulette tables, faro tables, and other kinds of "tiger" tables, with their cards, checks, bank-notes, rouleaus of specie, bank boxes, bankers, betters, and all, in one promiscuous mix into the middle.

For a few minutes the scene defied description. The betters never stopped to see whether the tiger's tail wagged in their favor or not. They scrambled in every direction, clutching at and collaring those in front for security, many of them scratching like cats out through the apperture at the top of the room, and dropping down on the race track outside, whilst the different tiger keepers performed all sorts of ground and lofty tumbling in securing their scattered "tools" and "shiners" from the general wreck. Some of their friends, we heard, went to their aid manfully, and saved a good deal of money for them, but did not restore it, being unable to find them afterwards. Altogether, the scene was supremely rich, and we are rejoiced in being able to state what we could hardly have expected—that nobody was seriously hurt. In a very short time after the crash and stampede the "tiger" was resurrected in a more solidly floored part of the menagerie, and was cracking its tail with its wonted energy when we left to take a peep at Tom McGuffin in his trial for glory.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Commercial Affairs---Large Imports of Cotton into Liverpool--Breadstuff and Provision Market.

BOSTON, April 25.—Our regrlar private correspondence from Liverpool has come to hand.

The letters quote only a moderate business doing in cotton in Liverpool, while prices rule in favor of the buyer. The last American advices had had no effect upon the market, for cotton was freely offered on the spot and to arrive at rates previously current. The stock was also accumulating, and buyers therefore manifested no disposition to come to the market freely. The only alteration made in the figures is in Orleans descriptions, fair qualities being reduced ½d. and middling 1-16 during the week. Inferior grades continued difficult to move—in fact, quite unsaleable. The imports of cotton into Liverpool between the departure of the Arabia and the sailing of the America were very large—reaching 111,000 bales—the greater portion of which were from American ports. The total imports of the fortnight preceding the departure of the America were two hundred and four thousand bales.—These had swelled the stock on hand to 502,000 bales—an increase of 73,000 over the preceeding week. The market closed steady.

Flour and wheat are both quoted in the letters as dull, but no change is made in the quotations from the previous week, Indian corn, however, had experienced a fresh decline of 6d per qr.

Beef without change; bacon, on the contrary, was wanted at an advace of 1a2s from rates current at the sailing of the Arabia. Lard in good demand at previous prices.

The money market at Liverpool and London was somewhat less stringent, though the demand continued active. No further immediate restrictions by the bank were looked for, though the drain upon its bullion was still severe.

Two Weeks Later from California---The Latest from Gen. Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The steamer Empire City is now coming up, with dates from California to the 6th instant. The steamer Illinois takes forward nearly a million and a half of gold for New York.

The Empire City brings 100 of Lockridge's men, and 70 others, including Generals Wheat and Hornsby, who go to New York on the steamer Illinois. The rest of the officers remain at Aspinwall.

The accounts of the Lockridge retreat are confirmed. The Costa Ricans had taken possession of Punta Arenas, and the steamer Rescue, with great amount of ammunition, and six pieces of artillery.

Lockridge's men had been taken to Aspinwall by the British vessels.

Walker's private dispatches received at Aspinwall state his position at Rivas to be impregnable. He had plenty of provisions and was likely to hold out until the north transit was open to the Pacific. The same dispatches confirm the report of the battle, and another attack was expected on the 20th.

General Walker's brother died on board of the Empire City yesterday.

Senator Foote has returned to the democratic party.

The Pacific express had failed—business was dull, and Chinese products at San Francisco were advancing.

Pennsylvania Gubernatorial Question.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—A new political combination has just been developed. The disappointed democracy and straight out Americans are uniting on Governor Geary. A committee has called upon Geary and he has agreed to accept their nomination. Great excitement prevails among the politicians.

Effects of the Cold in Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 27.—The Abingdon Democrat says that during the week preceeding Tuesday last snow fell daily in Washington county. The fruit is generally killed and vegetation is very backward through the southwest portion of the State. Many cattle are dying.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch.

BOSTON, April 27.—The Rev. Mr. Kalloch has received a check for $2,000, purporting to be signed by Dr. Jane, of Philadelphia, but it proves to be a forgery or rather a mere hoax.

Battle with the Indians.

CHICAGO, April 27.—We have accounts of a battle between the Indians and volunteers under Gen. Dodd at Wallena river. Twelve Indians were killed.

"ABOUT AS DESTRUCTIVE."—A good thing occurred the other evening during the festivites of the dinner to Mr. Lake. "The army and our citizen soldiery" had just been toasted, and a response made by a distinguished officer present, when a gentleman at the south end of the table, rose and said, he saw no reason for neglecting another honorable profession represented there, and by way of supplying the omission, he gave—"The medical profession—*about as destructive as the army or navy!*"

This brought the house *down*, and a distinguished member of the profession *up*, who made a very amusing and humorous response to this telling hit.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Senator Hale is said to have become a "thin, lean man" under the ravages of the National Hotel disorder. It is to be hoped that he has also lost some of his fanatical and sectional prejudice.

A fashionable duchess in Paris recently issued invitations for an evening party, with the words *sans crinoline* written on her cards.

Letters from the People.

For the Planters' Advocate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MR. EDITOR: The people of the Southern States have an old-fashioned notion that tried experience and fidelity are of great value in the discharge of the public duties devolving upon a representative in the Congress of the United States, as well as in the State Legislatures. Hence the principle of "rotation in office," so prevalent in the Northern and some of the Western States, merely for the sake of change, has never found favor in the South. It is certainly to the interest of the constituency to have a representative in the national councils of ability, integrity and experience. A service of at least one session in Congress is required by a member, of whatever ability possessed, to become acquainted with the intricate parlimentary rules of the House, without which no motion can be made, or resolution proposed with any hope of success. Entertaining these views, I have seen with regret that the names of several gentlemen have been presented as suitable candidates to represent this district in the next Congress. This may produce disaffection in our ranks; at a time, too, when there should be the greatest union and harmony. A new administration has just come into power, after a hard contest, upon an issue in which the people of this district felt, and now feel, a deep interest. We have yet to gain several members to give us a House of Representatives that will sustain the President in carrying out the principles avowed in his inaugural address. The importance of electing tried men and sustaining them in there course is apparent; for there is no reward so grateful to the true representative as the approval of his constituents. I had hoped that under the circumstances in which we are now placed, there would have been a spontaneous call throughout the district upon our late representative to announce himself as a candidate without the intervention of a District Convention, and still hope that this may yet be done. Although not personally acquainted with Gen. BOWIE, yet as one of his constituents, I closely observed his course in the last Congress, and, as a simple act of justice, bear willing testimony to the ability and chivalrous bearing he displayed in sustaining the principles of the party that placed him in position, and to his zealous and successful labors in promoting the interests and transacting the business of his constituents.

VANSVILLE, *April* 27, 1857. H.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Marks, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. MCKENNEY, of Washington city, D. C., and Miss MARION C. KERBY, of this county.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, by the Rev. Lemuel Wilmer, Mr. RICHARD M. SMOOT and Miss MARY E. BRAWNER, all of Charles county.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Vicinanza, Mr. JOHN E. ROBEY, of Baltimore, and Miss MELVINA OLIVER, of Charles county.

DIED,

At Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22nd inst., EDWARD GRIFFITH BOWIE, infant son of Thomas F. and Virginia Bowie, aged eleven months and eight days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day:
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

He died ere his expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desire,
Had ever spurned at heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

In Washington, on April 10th, at 10½ a. m., Mrs. JANE EDWARDS, at the advanced age of 93 years, an humble and devout christian. She was a native of St. Mary's County, but for forty years past a resident of that city.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *April* 25.—*Wheat.*—A fair inquiry to-day but receipts very limited. About 1500 bushels offered on 'change, and sales of good to prime white at $1.53@1.61, and choice do. at $1.62@1.68. Good to prime reds at $1.40@1.45 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—A good inquiry. About 13,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of good to prime white at 63@66 cents; and good to prime yellow at 63@.67 cents ℔ bushel. *Rye.*—About 200 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of Pennsylvania at 93@95 cents. We quote Maryland Rye at 80 cents ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—About 5,000 bushels offered, and sales of Maryland at 46@51 cents, Virginia 46@48 cents, and Pennsylvania at 52@54 cents ℔ bushel.

MONDAY, *April* 27.—*Wheat.*—A fair inquiry to-day and market rather firmer. About 6500 bushels offered on 'change, and sales of good to prime white at $1.56@1.65, and choice do. at $1.67@1.70. Good to prime reds at $1.45@1.50 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—A brisk demand and receipts larger than for some days past. Prices advanced fully 2 cents ℔ burshel. About 30,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of good to prime white at 64@68 cents; and good to prime yellow at 68@70 cents ℔ bushel. *Rye.* None offered on 'change to-day. We quote Maryland at 80 cents, and Pennsylvania Rye at 93 cents ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—A fair demand. About 5,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of Maryland at 46@50 cents, Virginia at 46 cts., and Pennsylvania at 52@54 cts. ℔ bushel.

TOBACCO.—We have to notice a further improvement in the market for Tobacco this week, the demand having been greatly stimulated by very unfavorable reports of the injurious effects of the late cold weather on the plants from which the crop is expected to be made. This applies particularly to Kentucky and portions of Ohio, though we have not heard of much injury as yet in Maryland. The fear of short crops has caused great anxiety on the part of shippers to fill their orders promptly, rather than wait until later in the season. The animation in the market has not been equalled for the last thirty-five years, and at no previous time has the range of prices been as high as at present. The sales of Maryland Tobacco this week have been brisk, and all the receipts have been taken promptly at prices corresponding with our quotations, occasional choice hogsheads bringing an advance.—We quote as last week, though prices are evidently on the rise, viz:—Maryland Brown Leaf, as in quality, $9@10; Maryland crop, inferior short seconds, $7.50@10; brown leafy, $10@11; and extra, at $11@15. The demand for Ohio Tobacco was also extremely active, and we advance our quotations to correspond with the prices now paid. All that reaches the market is promptly taken by shippers, and judging from the avidity manifested to purchase, the rates will in all probability range still higher. A lot of 21 hhds. of remarkably fine quality, Ohio Tobacco, was sold this week, bringing an average of $20.33, and 6 hhds. of very superior fine yellow an average of $32.33. This, we believe, is the highest price paid for many years. We quote Inferior to good common Ohio $9@10; middling brown to good reds $10@12; good and fine reds $12@14; fine red cigar wrappers $15@18; common to middling good spangled $12.50@18; good to fine spangled $13@18, and good and fine yellow $18@30. The market for Kentucky Tobacco has been very active. Sales of about 60 hhds. Mason county leaf have been made at full rates. There are no low grades of frosted and common lugs on the market, and quotations for that class are nominal at $9@9.50; good lugs, old and new crop, $11@13; medium leaf $13@15; fair $15@16; fine $17@18, and select $18@20.—The inspections of the week are 1,633 hhds. Maryland, 564 hhds. Ohio; 58 hhds. Kentucky, and 9 hhds. Virginia. Total 2,264 hhds.

WALTER BOWIE,
County Surveyor.

LETTERS addressed to him at Governor's Bridge P. O., Anne Arundel County, Maryland, will receive prompt attention.

April 29, 1857—tf

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