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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1857.

We see it stated in the papers that Governor LIGON has appointed and commissioned JAMES L. BARTOL, Esq., of Baltimore County, as Justice of the Court of Appeals of this State, to fill the vacancy lately created on the bench of that court by the resignation of Mr. Justice MASON. Mr. BARTOL ranks high in the upper portion of the state as an able lawyer, and the appointment seems to be generally regarded as a judicious one, and as conveying a fitting compliment to professional eminence. He holds under this appointment until the fall election, when we suppose his political friends will support him for a full term. We believe Mr. BARTOL was formerly a Whig, but has co-operated with the Democracy since the re-cast of parties.

Hon. JOHN THOMPSON MASON, the new collector of the port of Baltimore, having bonded according to law, entered upon the discharge of duties on Friday last. He has appointed as Deputy Collector Dr. JAMES S. OWINGS, of Anne Arundel County, who is well known to our readers as having long been a strong and consistent Democrat. The Dr. several times represented his county in the Legislature, and for two terms very faithfully fulfilled the office of State Treasurer.—The appointment has been very generally commended, and the *Maryland Republican* well says that a better selection could not have been made. It is stated that the new collector is overwhelmed with applications, for the various offices under him, but he has not as yet given any indication of which will be his "policy"—as the phrase goes. There have been no removals, we believe, as yet.

A favorable view of Maryland Finances is given in the "Bankers' Magazine," and her monetary condition said to be as strong and reliable as that of any other State. Our State suspended specie payment on the interest of her debt at the time that similar troubles prevailed in Pennsylvania and other States, but resumed payment in January, 1848, and at the same time funded the arrears of interest up to that time.—In 1833 the funded debt of the State was $1,139,000; the annual interest thereon $54,900; and the taxable property amounted to $196,000,000. In 1856 the funded debt was $15,259,000; the interest $828,000; and the taxable property $251,000,000. The latter figures also include the sinking fund, the actual debt in the hands of the public being about ten millions in round numbers. In 1833 the gross revenue was $517,000; the expenditure $537,000, and cash on hand $31,800. In 1856 the revenue was $1,230,000; the expenditure the same, and cash $592,900. The State has disbursed for interest alone, in the last twenty-four years, $26,241,000.

A correspondent of the *Sun*, writing from Washington, states that intelligence was received there on Sunday of the prompt rejection by the British Government of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as modified by the Senate of the United States at the late session. This writer states that he has "reason to know that this intelligence took the administration by surprise. They had been led to suppose that the treaty, as ratified here, would be acceptable to the British Government, particularly at a time when that government was about, as was believed, to withdraw itself, as far as it could, from affairs of this continent' and when it was seeking the co-operation of the United States in other matters"

He further alludes to the fact of this action having been predicted by the *Albion* and other papers in the British interest, and observes that the American government "stands as it was, on the Clayton-Bulwer correction, and may proceed in due time and form to abrogate that. Lord Palmerston, having been bolstered up by the late election triumph, may be desirous of a diplomatic tilt with Gen. Cass, for the purpose of trying his metal."

It always seems to afford great satisfaction to our friends of the Baltimore *Clipper* when they think they have a chance of taking a lick at what they are pleased to term the "foreign party" of Prince George's, or of the adjacent counties of Southern Maryland; and its "private sources," and faculty of "hearing" so and so, are always very active on such occasions. Thus in its issue of last Saturday, May 2d, we find the following piece of intelligence:

WHY FACES IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—We learn from private sources that the locofocos of Prince George's County are shaking in their boots, and make sorry faces at the announcement of Col. James W. Isaac of his intention to run for Congress. Col. I. is a man of fine intellect, of wealth, and an accomplished gentleman and bids fair to outstrip every competitor placed on the track. *We hope nevertheless, that he may for the sake of harmony find it expedient to refuse a tilt with the regular American nominee.*

After reading this paragraph, one would hardly suppose the *Clipper* had, on the day before, sung a very different song concerning the same matter—yet the following is from its columns of Friday May 1st:

ANOTHER SELF-SACRIFICING PATRIOT.—A gentleman named Isaac, (whether the son of Abraham, or of patriarchal descent at all we know not,) during the recent trouble of the stagnant pool of politics, has turned up, alive and kicking, in Prince George's County, and voluntarily "lays his head on the block," saying he has made up his mind to sacrifice almost anything if the people of that district will only send him to Congress. More than this, that he will work like a Turk for the construction a Military Road through that county so that the farmers might have better facilities for the importation of lime, bone dust and guano. Yes—James W. Isaac is out on his own hook, has taken the stump, and is bound to make a sensation. The "regulars" should keep an eye to the windward.

Now will the *Clipper* be kind enough to inform us through what agency it received the information, in the course of a few hours, which caused this abrupt *change of tone?* What "leader in Israel" stepped into its office and put it right in the premises? After lampooning Mr. Isaac on Friday (upon the supposition of his being of the "foreign party") how could it so soon rectify its error, repair its injustice, and proclaim him on Saturday morning to be really a very great man and a "Colonel" to boot? We respectfully suggest that the *Clipper* must have "heard something drop," and we dare say the kernel of the nut is in the concluding sentence of the first paragraph above quoted, which we have italicized. We think the inference from this sudden jerk of our cotemporary is that the matter in question has occasioned more attention in the office of the *Clipper*, than among the "locofocos" or others in Prince George's. Don't turn the corner so short next time, Mr. Clipper!

APPOINTMENT.—GOV. LIGON has appointed Col. GEORGE C. MORGAN, of St. Mary's County, as Quartermaster General, in place of Col. HUGHES, declined, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Gen. Chapman.

THE LAW OF THE MOB.

Falstaff—I will not lend thee a penny.
Pistol—Why then the World's mine oyster, which I *with sword* will open!

We print in another column a few of the particulars of the unprecedented rioting which, during the past week, has added additional leaves to the unenviable chaplet that already decks the brow of our fair city of Baltimore—illustrating in a melancholy manner the destructive influence which the Law of the Mob is potent to wield over her extensive business interests, and the terribly efficient manner in which it can bring its forces to bear against any institution that excites its odium. A reasonable, honest and praiseworthy regulation, adopted by an extensive and responsible corporation in the legal and due exercise of its powers, and designed for the just protection of the thousands to whom the corporation is responsible for the safe transmission of enormous quantities of merchandize, is made an occasion of withdrawal from its service by a few of its agents, who, if they had possessed the "*mens conscia recti*," had need to find but little objectionable in the new rule adopted. Not content with leaving a service which had thus become disagreeable, (which was their only proper resource,) they assume the right of forcing their late employers into the adoption of such regulations as will render it agreeable to them to be again taken into service. From them the disaffection spreads far and wide among that very peculiar class, indigenous to Baltimore, and thence transplanted to her immediate local connexions, who are ever ready for any movement in which Law is to be set at defiance and the will of a faction to triumph by virtue of the sword. No expostulation is made, no peaceable compromise attempted, no reasonable counsel heeded—but the resolution of armed resistance and forcible conquest at once taken and pursued. The great highway of the Company is blockaded.—Large bodies of men, armed with the usual weapons and animated by the usual frenzy of lawless mobs, take their position, and by furious and bloody assaults, partially succeed in interrupting travel and transportation day after day; planting cannon, posting musketry, and under cover of night, laying snares for the wholesale destruction of human life. There is a picturesqueness in these proceedings, a sort of romance in this fiery effort to stop the Iron Horse as he came dashing forward—but it does not detract from the serious realities of such a terrible affair, nor from the alarming apprehensions it is calculated to excite.

Such events as these do not occur except where an abundance of material lies ready to hand, nor would they have now been so suddenly evoked but for the existence of those train-bands of outlaws which Baltimore has nurtured for her own destruction, and whose operations, in other spheres of action, Baltimore men have incited and approved. With a mob lying ready to hand, emboldened by encouragement and practised in appeals to force, no institution there can long pursue quietly its own interest, or exercise its own powers, unless it is capable of self-defence at the point of the bayonet. We do not attempt to identify any particular set of partizans with these events—it is immaterial who were the actors and instigators. But we do connect them most intimately with that outrageous spirit of lawlessness and violence which, for a few years past, has been such a conspicuous feature in Baltimore politics. The plans that have been adopted, the illegal conduct that has been inaugurated for the control of political interests now begins to show itself ready to assert a mastery over all other interests; and the same spirit and the same sword that spilt the blood of innocent men for daring to attempt to vote, are now evoked to stop the wheels of trade, and to silence the mouths of corporations for daring to exercise their chartered powers.

And what a sad lesson ought it to teach the business men of Baltimore, many of whom have tarred on the very lawlessness which now so sorely bests them! And what a bitter commentary is it upon the conduct of those Baltimore politicians, men of mark and influence, who in a late heated political canvass could stand forth in open day and advise a mob to "cast the chances of a street fight," to "cast the chances of the sun's going down," and suggest the very practices and the very outrages that then brought disgrace on the city, and now give promise of adding loss and injury to disgrace! They have nurtured a monster that now heeds them not, and which even they are powerless to control—an agency that may draw the blood and crack the skulls of the Irish and Dutch to-day, but is found on the morrow tearing up railroads and firing broadsides into trains of cars; that for awhile may move whither they direct, but in the end will assail whatever may obstruct them, either on the civil or the social side of life. Presently, even it may turn its hand against its own patrons: it is as likely as not; and then they will lament in sack cloth and ashes the destruction they have brought on society by their encouragement, and, like Faustus in the play, will vainly endeavor to dismiss the Spirit which themselves have evoked as their agent and helpmeet in their wicked practices. The influential men of Baltimore have sown the wind, and they are now reaping the whirlwind; and though we sincerely regret all occurrences that are calculated to injure their business interests, we almost feel that the record of their past inaction would justify us in rejoicing at their tribulation, and in mocking at them when their fear cometh.

Great scoundrels, who get caught in the commission of a crime, (justly remarks the Baltimore *Republican*,) much too often go unwhipped of justice, through the aid and sympathy of the party or sect to which they are attached. This saved the great adulterer, Kalloch, though of his guilt there can be no doubt. Not only did a portion of the Black-Republican press make a *party* matter of it, but some of the religious presses of his own denomination are inflicting deep injury upon the sacred cause of religion, by harboring and sheltering the reverend lecher and adulterer. We look upon this, and things of like kind, as of the sore delusions that must inevitably end in the most signal and wide-spread demorilization.

The steamer *Indian* arrived at Quebec on the 4th with five days' later intelligence from Europe, but her news is of but little importance. The English journals classify the new House of Commons as follows: Palmerston's friends 265; Derbyites 227; Reformers 110; Liberal conservatives 53. The prospect for the crop was thought favorable. Wheat at an advance of 2*d*. Cotton dull.

GENERAL CASS, it is said, exhibits surprising vigor, industry and endurance in his official labors. He rises and commences work at five, and is continually engaged, with small respite, till eight or nine at night. His diet is, however, very sparing, and he sticks still to cold water.—Now and then he indulges in a cup of coffee, the only exhilirating beverage which he can use.

GUBERNATORIAL.

We perceive that the approaching Gubernatorial contest is beginning to receive the attention of many of our Maryland cotemporaries, as it well may, now that a State covention has been formally called. The general anxiety manifested in the matter by the newspapers in the conservative interest is a gratifying sign, inasmuch as it may be taken as an indication of the current of public opinion; and we are glad to see that their tone, without exception, appears to be in favor of an active canvass, and that the conservative strength of the state is likely to be thoroughly rallied and to go into the campaign with great energy and spirit. This circumstance is likely to be of service in another way, for it brings forward the views of every portion of the party as to the best man to be put at its head.—In this connexion we notice that the Eastern Shore journals, almost without exception, together with several on this shore, unite very warmly in urging the fitness of Col. JOHN C. GROOME, of Cecil, as the conservative candidate for Governor. Several other prominent citizens have also been named in the same connexion, and, although *our* candidate is he who shall be nominated, we may be permitted to state our opinion that there is no citizen in the state upon whom such a distinction could be more worthily conferred than Col. GROOME. He was originally a distinguished member of the Whig party, in which he won the warm esteem of his associates without losing the respect or confidence of those whom he opposed; but, being one of those who could not see any logical connexion between Whiggery and Know-Nothingism, he has co-operated with the Democracy since the origin of the "new party." He is a gentleman of fine mind, a very effective speaker, and endowed with many generous qualities which have made him one of the most popular men in the state. We are sure his nomination would be highly satisfactory and popular, and think the party would be fortunate if he should consent to take the leadership in the coming contest.

Affairs in Anne Arundel.

We have the following items from the last issue of the Annapolis *Republican*:

The Hog Cholera.—We regret to learn that this destructive disease, known as the hog epidemic, has shown itself in the 4th and 5th districts of this county, and several farmers, we are informed, have lost nearly all their hogs.—This is the same disease that last fall committed such devastations in the West, and which was known as the hog cholera. It is contagious and very sudden i nits effects.

The Baptists and a Rac.—Ministers of this denomination have of late visited this city, and it is their intention to erect a church if they meet with sufficient encouragement. On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Merrick administered the rite of baptism to three persons, one female and two males. The immersions were made in Spa Creek, in the presence of a large audience. Upon another such a solemn occasion, we hope for the credit of our city, more decorum will be observed among the spectators.

A K. N. Fight.—On Friday afternoon about two o'clock a fight occurred between the Clerk of the Commissioners and the Collector of the Tax for this district, in which a knife was freely used upon the part of the former and a cane upon the part of the latter. The cane man came off victorious, the knife doing no other injury than cutting the clothes of the Collector. The Clerk received over his crannium several severe knocks, which caused him to lose some blood.—We are not advised as to the cause of the difficulty between the two "well beloved brothers."

City Treasurer.—Mr. Absalom Ridgely has been induced to withdraw his resignation as Treasurer of this city, and given bond and entered upon the discharge of its duties.

Scarlet Fever.—This malignant fever is, we regret to say, prevailing to some extent in this county. We have not yet heard of any fatal cases.

Resigned.—Thomas J. Wilson, Esq., has resigned as State's Attorney for Anne Arundel county.

The Wheat Crop.—The reports in regard to growing crop of wheat are very unfavorable throughout the county.

Frost.—We had a heavy frost on Wednesday night last, and it is feared that it has done much injury to plants.

Charles County Affairs.

Our neighbor *The Port Tobacco Times*, we perceive, has commenced a new volume, with some typographical improvements. It is a well conducted county paper, and merits the success it seems to have attained.

Court.—The Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Charles County began on Monday, the 4th instant.

Fish.—Up to last Thursday the largest haul of fish this season on the Potomac, was said to have been made on the 22d ultimo, at Mr. James Dempsey's Fishery, below Indian Head. The haul yielded about 20,000. Since then we have heard of still larger hauls at Maryland Point—from 40,000 to 50,000 herring having been taken at one haul on Saturday. A large haul of shad was made a few days before, at Mr. Rennoe's Shore—some 1700 taken.

A Dr. CUNNINGHAM publishes a card in the *Times* denying the recent statement of the *St. Mary's Beacon* concerning a shooting affair on the steamer Columbia in which he was said to have been engaged.

The Comet and the Weather.

The *National Intelligencer* of a late date thus "pob-poohs" the idea that the comet has occasioned the late eccentric weather:

The comet, which, as being a stranger visitant from the outside regions of space, naturally attracts much of the popular attention, and forms the subject of not a few newspaper articles, not to say puffs, is also as popularly charged with being the cause of the unseasonable weather we have of late been having. This charge is, in some quarters, made with much seriousness, and occasionally with claims to scientific intelligence. But what connexion there can be between our atmosphere and the little nucleus of matter in this comet, nobody can tell how little—scores of millions of miles off, we believe—has never yet been shown by any process of reasoning, the whole affair having been left to the obscurest suggestions of the imagination. As for seizing upon the advent of a comet to account for the cold weather, is going quite too far for a a reason.—Though unusual, the weather is not unparalleled, for we have seen a meteorological chart which was prepared in this city in 1820, and throughout constructed with the greatest fidelity and care, wherein just such a season as this of the winter and spring of 1856–'7 is exhibited with the single exception that two or three of the closing days of the month of April, 1820, were very hot. But it seems that there are in reality two comets now visible in our heavens, a circumstance in no wise uncommon, or that should induce in any mind a moment's apprehension of danger to our old steady planet.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS.—Dr. Jackson, an eminent physician of Boston, contends that the sickness at the National Hotel, in Washington, did not originate from arsenic or other poison, but from gaseous emanations from the common sewer, which had a free opening into the cellar of that hotel, while the gasses were prevented from escaping into the avennes and streets by air-tight stoppers or traps.

EUROPEAN TOUR.—A party of gentlemen are announced to sail from Boston to Europe for a summer excursion of some two or three months. The time set for their departure is June, and the sum to be paid by each person for all the expenses of the trip is $375. This is a cheap excursion of a new description, and if successful will inaugurate many of the same kind.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD RIOTS.

The "great excitement" of the past few days has been occasioned by a series of terrible riots at several points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, resulting in the loss of several lives, the most diabolical attempts at wholesale slaughter, and the ordering out of the military force of the State. It appears that owing to the frequent loss of packages and merchandize on the road, the directors recently, as a check upon the conductors, determined upon a plan of sealing the baggage cars so as to prevent undiscovered thefts. At this a large number of the conductors and other employees seceded from the service of the company, and hence the riots.

It becoming known on Friday that attempts would be made on the line of the road to stop the trains, Sheriff POLE, of Baltimore county, accompanied them with a convoy train containing a strong possee. At several points the rioters were stationed, counting by hundreds, armed with stones and other missiles besides fire-arms. Violent attacks were made at several points, which were met by discharges of musketry from the cars, occasioning the death of several of the assailants, and wounding others. A determination was evinced to allow no freight trains to pass peacefully, until the Company should rescind its order.

Governor LIGON arrived in Baltimore on Saturday morning, and promptly issued his proclamation ordering the rioters to disperse, and warning all citizens save the military to keep away from the scenes of conflict. He also issued his order to Gen. STEWART to detail a portion of the military force under his command to preserve the public peace. Accordingly several companies of the volunteer soldiery were ordered out under arms, and, having arrived at the Camden Station, were placed aboard a train, filling three cars. Another car attached was occupied by Sheriff POLE and his posse, while another was filled with all necessary munitions of war.—Heavy axes were distributed to prevent boarding, and a surgeon provided. The armament then moved off to Locust Point Junction, where the connexion was to be made. The *Sun* gives the following detailed account of what followed during Saturday afternoon and night:

At half past four the war train arrived, and halting at the junction the connexion with the trains was effected in the following order: First tonnage train and engine with guard of eight soldiers with loaded muskets and fix d bayonets for the protection of the engineer and fireman; first military car; second tonnage train with engine guarded like the first; second military car and third and fourth tonnage train and engine, the sheriff's and arsenal car bring up the rear.—The whole length of the trains thus connected was over half a mile in length, and was composed of 80 cars freighted with goods and merchandise valued at a million of dollars. The crowd assembled to witness the departure of the trains was not great, and the proclamation issued during the day deterred, and kept many from the localities. It was rumored, however, that armed parties to the number of several thousands were collected at Jackson's Bridge, the scene of the former attack, and at five o'clock the immense train was put under way and moved upon that spot. As the first engine approached the bridge several hundred men were seen upon and about it, and others laying off in the fields. A stone was thrown, which seemed to be the signal for an attack, and several guns were fired from the bridge and fields upon the head of the train.—The fire was returned by the guard upon the engines with deadly aim and several of the rioters fell, which causing a panic among them, they scampered, but as the train passed its length rapidly along they rallied upon the paymaster's car, in the rear, held by the sheriff and his officers, who from the side lights and platform continued to discharge their muskets and revolvers upon them, which was continued along the route at intervals until the train entered the deep cut a mile from the bridge. Here were collected five hundred men, composed of the most determined characters, armed with weapons and a brass swivel, which was posted on the bank in such a position as the rake the first engine. Here a most desperate attack was anticipated, and a hundred cocked muskets lay leveled from the windows or bristled from the side lights, awaiting the onset of the rioters, and the word to fire. Meanwhile the attack had been commenced on the guard in front, who were returning the fire with great rapidity and precision. A party on the hill in endeavoring to get off the swivel, the charge of which was dampened by the rain, were shot down by the military, although no regular command was given, and the battle now became pretty general along the train, though orders were given to waste no random shots, but select a man. It is supposed that four or five were wounded at this point. One man standing on the hill with an umbrella over his head, and apparently a spectator, was shot through the brain and fell dead. Another of the rioters received a ball in one shoulder which passed around under the flesh of the other; a third was seen to press his hand to his side and drop down. The discharges were more generally effective than on the previous occasion. As previously arranged, the order here was to stop the train at the commencement of the attack, when the troops were to disembark with fixed bayonets, pursue the rioters and either shoot down, stab, or capture them, but the engineer in front either misunderstood the order or wilfully disregarded it, and applying the more steam, kept on dragging the train away, which met with no further molestation or detention, until it arrived at Ellicott's Mills, where a repast was furnished by the company to the troops and others. A freight and stock tonnage train from Martinsburg, under the charge of Mr. Bollman, was here lying off awaiting an escort to the city, and as the services of the military would be required no further, the cars containing the military, sheriff and posse, were connected with this train, and at ten o'clock the train was approaching Baltimore, with a guard upon the engine. The clouds now broke away, and the moon shone out, which enabled the engineer to follow the rails in advance with his eye, as it was more than probable that the strikers and others, foiled in their endeavors to drive back the trains, would either tear up the track or place obstructions upon it. In this manner the track was discovered in several places to be obstructed with pieces of wood, &c. When within two miles of Mount Clare Depot the clouds suddenly closed over the moon, and the train, now moving more rapidly, ran with great violence upon a short T rail spiked down across the track. The engine was thrown off its own track upon the other, tearing up the rails and sleepers, and dashed down an embankment a crushed and broken mass. The tender and five cars followed, and dashing upon one another were broken to atoms. A moment after the concussion the troops were disembarked and marching up to the scene of the wreck, Private John D. Ellis, of the City Guards, was found lying beneath a portion of the engine.—He was born to the military car in the rear, and Dr. John A. Stevens examined his wounds. His right leg was found to be broken in two places below the knee. Splints were supplied by tenting the panels from the door of the car, and the limb was set. Thos. Hall, private, of the Independent Grays, was thrown upon his head, and may have received a concussion of the brain.—Both of the injured with others occupied the post of guard upon the engine, and they, with the engineer and fireman, were thrown violently to the ground. Several of the muskets in their hands, cocked at the moment, in expectation of an attack, were discharged, and in falling, it was only by that presence of mind which a soldier always retains, that they prevented themselves from being impaled upon their bayonets. The noise of the concussion was so great as to be heard at Mount Clare Station, nearly two miles distant, and a messenger was dispatched to ascertain the result, but before he arrived Mr. Bollman, master of road, had gone in under guard to bring out a train in which to convey the military and others to the city; some delay being occasioned, a carriage was furnished by R. H. Evans, Esq., who resides near the scene, and the wounded were placed in it and driven to the city. The military then took up the line of march, leaving the sheriff and his officers with Capt. Shutt in charge of the disabled train. The several companies arrived at their armories about three o'clock on Sunday morning.

From the manner in which the rail that threw off the engine was arranged, it is clearly shown that none but persons conversant with the road and its workings could have perpetrated so diabolical an outrage.

A portion of the track at White oak Grove, on the Washington road, was taken up on Saturday night with the intention of throwing off the down passenger train, but the track was replaced, and the train passed over the route in safety.

Since the above transactions the various mobs have subsided, having made formal propositions to the company to rescind the rule. There appears but little doubt, however, that the board will adhere to their regulations. The proceedings of the rioters have met with no favor from the press, while the prompt action of the Governor and other officials cannot be too highly commended.

Kansas and Utah.

A writer in the Washington "*States*," under date of the 2nd inst., says:

Accounts from Kansas, received here from authentic sources, show that the Territory is quiet and prosperous, and affords every sign of becoming a *fast* State. There will be little occasion for the employment there of the 3,000 troops ordered for Fort Leavenworth, under the command of General Harney. A few companies, as garrisons for the forts, will meet all the demands for this service. That Kansas will come into the Union as a Democratic State before the expiration of the next session of Congress there is now little doubt, though it may not be a slave-holding State—at least for any length of time.

Mr. R. J. Walker is to return from New York to this city previous to his departure for Kansas on the 11th.

The government will soon give their attention to affairs in Utah. The sense of the American public will not longer tolerate the abuses which exist there, under the dominion of Brigham Young. To appoint a Governor and other Territorial officers, and give them the aid of an adequate military force, is the first step to be taken. It is not yet known whether Major Ben McCulloch will accept the office of Governor.

If no other means can be devised for reforming abuses in Utah, there is an efficient remedy in the hands of Congress. The law organizing the Territory of Utah may be repealed, and the Territory may be divided and included under the jurisdiction of California, Kansas, and New Mexico.

We regret to learn that Mr. Boker, through whose public spirit and love of art we have for ready years enjoyed the pleasure of studying the Dusseldorf pictures, in consequence of his recent domestic infelicities, purposes to close the Dusseldorf gallery, and will probably send the pictures back to Europe. This collection, the finest in America, has cost Mr. Broker over two hundred thousand dollars.—*New York Mirror.*

THE NEW CENT COIN.—The director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has arranged with the Adams Express Company for the transportation of the new cent coin, *at the cost of the mint to all points of the Atlantic States* accessible by railroad and steamboat, and all other places which can be reached by means of conveyance not incurring unreasonable expense.

A DISGUSTED PASTOR.—Rev. John N. Shultz, a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Ithaca, New York, after struggling to build up a new church, leaves the field for somebody else, with $1,000 to make up, and fires a parting gun with this sharp echo:

I pray they may soon hail a successor whom they can cordially and fully sustain amid malignant fanaticism and impudent and Pharasaic demagogism.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *May 2.*—*Wheat.*—A fair demand, and receipts very light. About 1,800 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of fair to good white at $1.55@1.63. We quote prime and choice white at $1.70@1.75; good to prime red at $1.50@1.55 ₽ bushel. *Corn.*—Demand fair and the market firm. About 6,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of white at 70@71 cents, good to prime yellow at 70@73 cents, and choice do. at 75 cents ₽ bushel.—*Rye.*—About 2,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and no sales reported. An offer of 95 cents ₽ bushel was refused for a lot of 1,700 bushels Pennsylvania. We quote Maryland Rye nominally at 80@85 cents ₽ bushel. *Oats.*—About 4500 bushels offered to-day, and sales of Virginiat 44@48 cents. We quote Maryland nominally at 50@53 cents, and Pennsylvania Oats at 55@58 cents ₽ bushel.

MONDAY, *May 4.*—*Wheat.*—A fair demand, and receipts very light. About 1,260 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of good to prime white at $1.60@1.70, and choice white at $1.75. We quote nominally, good to prime red at $1.50@1.55 per bushel. *Corn.*—Market firmer, and white fully 2 cts. ₽ bushel higher than on Saturday. About 8500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of fair to prime white at 72@75 cents, and prime yellow at 75 cents ₽ bushel. *Rye.*—About 900 bushels offered on 'change to-day, no sales reported. We quote Maryland Rye nominally at 80@85 cents and Pennsylvania at 95 cents ₽ bushel. *Oats.*—A fair demand. About 1100 bushels offered to-day, and sales of Virginia at 46@48 cents. We quote Maryland nominally at 48@52 cents, and Pennsylvania Oats at 53@55 cents ₽ bushel.

TOBACCO.—We have again to notice a continuance of the active demand of Maryland Tobacco, heretofore prevailing, at prices fully supporting former rates, and indeed in many cases at a trifling advance. The sales of the week comprise the entire receipts, and we continue former quotations as exhibiting the range of the market, though as we before remarked, a trifle higher is often realized. We quote 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. Notwithstanding the demand for Tobacco continues unabated, and sales are made with a promptness quite remarkable, we would observe that there is a want of congdence in the permanency of present rates.—It is certain that prices on the Continent do not justify the rates at which orders are filled by the agents here, and the manufactured article has not advanced here in the proportion of Leaf Tobacco. The planters are hurrying their crops to market, and the commission agents refuse to retain a single hogshead on hand, preferring to take advantage of the current high rates and active demand, rather than run any risk of a decline. In the course of a few weeks some slight opinion can be formed as to the prospects of the growing crop, which may probably affect operations to some extent. The sales of Ohio this week reach about 200 hhs., and comprise all that have been inspected. Prices are the same as last week, the tendency being rather upward. We quote as before, 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. Kentucky Tobacco continues in good demand, but are not advised of any sales of moment, this week. 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 1,409 hhds. Maryland 329 hhds. Ohio, 122 hhds. Kentucky, and 12 hhds. Virginia. Total 1,872 hhds.

Local and Personal.

The Weather.—The extraordinary spell of weather that had so long retarded the Spring was broken, a few days since, to the great relief of the farming community, and we have now a fair prospect of a seasonable and growing spell. The copious showers of the past few days have been exceedingly grateful to vegetation of every kind, and the country already begins to put on a fresh appearance natural to the season. A fine opportunity for stripping and packing Tobacco has also been afforded, which has doubtless been generally availed of. We regret to learn from several sources that the appearance of the wheat fields does not justify very large expectations in portions of this and the adjoining counties, which is doubtless attributable to the severity of the long-continued winter.

New Landing.—We learn that WILLIAM B. HILL, Esq., the proprietor of "Hill's Landing," designs establishing a free public landing on the Patuxent, in the neighborhood of the present wharf, which will be another instance of his liberal public spirit. In connexion with which matter it has been suggested to us by several citizens to call the attention of the County Commissioners to the state of the road between this village and the bridge. It is a great thoroughfare for a large portion of the county, and ought to be kept in first rate order.

May-Day was untoward and gloomy, far from coming up to public expectation or maintaining the character awarded by the poets. It was observed however by our juvenile fellow-citizens of both sexes who, having closed the doors of the schools, passed the day in pic-nic fashion and closed it with a dance, for which pleasureable incidents they were indebted to the kindness of their teachers.

Pedigree Wanted.—We find the following call for information in the *Spirit of the Times* (the *old* "Spirit,") and insert it in the belief that some of our readers may probably be able to throw some light upon it:

Information wanted of the name and pedigree of a mare sent by Major Ludwell Yates, of Virginia, to Chance, imported by Col. John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Va. Chance made a season at Mr. Benjamin Ogle's, in Prince George's County, Md., in or about 1814, at which time she was served; returned to Virginia, proved in foal, and taken. It is not yet known whether Major Ben McCulloch will accept the office of Governor.

If no other means can be devised for reforming abuses in Utah, there is an efficient remedy in the hands of Congress. The law organizing the Territory of Utah may be repealed, and the Territory may be divided and included under the jurisdiction of California, Kansas, and New Mexico.

We regret to learn that Mr. Boker, through whose public spirit and love of art we have for ready years enjoyed the pleasure of studying the Dusseldorf pictures, in consequence of his recent domestic infelicities, purposes to close the Dusseldorf gallery, and will probably send the pictures back to Europe. This collection, the finest in America, has cost Mr. Broker over two hundred thousand dollars.—*New York Mirror.*

Bridge Wanted.—We learn that our Nottingham district neighbors are anxious to have a bridge built over the Mattaponi, and will memorialize the Commissioners on the subject. It is an improvement that is very desirable and necessary, and it will no doubt be favorably considered.

May Ball.—We learn that the late though welcome advent of the Spring will be celebrated by a ball at W. A. QUYNN's hotel in Nottingham on the evening of Thursday, 14th instant. The enterprise of the landlord and the activity of the managers give promise of a most agreeable entertainment.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Beckwith, WM. SPRAGG HALL, of Minnesota, and SEMMA, second daughter of Thomas Welsh, Esq., of Anne Arundel county.

DIED,

At his residence in this county on Friday morning last, of pneumonia, WILLIAM P. BRINHAM, Esq.

Modern Inventions.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepcy, or Falling Fits; Spasms, Cramps, and all the various modifications of Nervous Disease. Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., the inventor, is certainly entitled to the best wishes of all the benevolent portion of mankind, who experience a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering.—When Dr. HANCE first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely for Fits, Cramps and Spasms; but subsequent experience satisfactorily proved to him, that in addition to their remarkable sanative properties in this class of diseases, they exerted a perfect control over the entire nervous system. He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Incipient Paralysis, Hysteria, Muscular Debility, and a host of minor diseases, springing from a lack of nervous energy, in which his anticipations were crowned with the most sanguine success. Persons at a distance, by writing and sending a remittance to Dr. HANCE, can have the medicine forwarded by mail to their post office address, he paying the postage. The prices are for a single box, $3, two boxes, $5, or $24 per dozen. We have given his address above.

THE LARGEST CHAIR and Furniture Eestablishment in the City.

MATHIOT'S GAY ST. WAREROOMS,

No. 25 North Gay Street, near Fayette,

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WHERE is kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

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SOFAS; half French Spring Mahogany and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $35 up.

CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.

A. MATHIOT,
No. 25 North Gay Street.
near Fayette Street.

Baltimore, May 6, 1857—1y

Wanted.

A SERVANT woman to do house and kitchen work in a family in the Forest of Prince George's. A liberal price will be given for her services to the end of the year. Reference J. Contee Mullikin, Esq., Upper Marlborough.

May 6, 1857—tf S.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce THOMAS BEAN as a candidate for Supervisor General for Spaldings District, and oblidge

MANY VOTERS.

May 6, 1857—te

20 BUSHELS Corn Meal for sale by
HALL & GREENWELL.
April 15, 1857.

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