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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1857.

☞ The first political demonstration of this year, within the limits of Maryland, has been made by our friends in the neighboring County of Calvert—the Democrats and Anti-Know Nothings having met at Prince Frederick on Tuesday, the 12th instant, and nominated a full county ticket. The proceedings will be found in our local column. We are pleased to learn that the nominations were made with great unanimity, and are such as are calculated to elicit the full support of the party. Mr. DUKE, the candidate for State Senator, is the present Clerk of the Circuit Court, a gentleman of intelligence, worth and popularity. Messrs. BOND and GRIFFITH are well known, in connexion with the politics of their county, and are well qualified to represent its interests; while the names of Messrs. KENT and ALLNUTT, candidates for Clerk and Register, are at once suggestive of the fact that no fitter selections could have been made. These principal nominations, being so well advised and in every way so worthy, give a character and weight to the proceedings of the convention which will be enhanced by the fact, of which we are pleased to be assured, that its other selections are equally excellent and unexceptionable. It will be seen also that the convention warmly endorsed the course of Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE. The Anti-Know Nothing party of Calvert have thus thrown down the gauntlet to their opponents, and have given evidence that the spirit they have hitherto so gallantly displayed, has not been broken nor discouraged. They deserve that full success, which, we believe, awaits them in the coming contest; for we rest assured that such a ticket as they now have, supported by the energy of the party, must overthrow that trifling majority hitherto given against them.

☞ Although, as stated elsewhere, our Calvert County friends have actually put a ticket in the field, the political agitation across the Patuxent cannot hold a candle to the flurry and excitement which appear to be vexing the righteous souls of all manner of party-leaders in St. Mary's—for our cotemporary, the Leonard Town *Beacon*, comes regularly to us loaded down to the guards with all sorts of political effusions, some warlike, some pacific, some pointing out dangerous chasms in the path of "the party," and others endeavoring to bridge them over by every sort of suggestion conceivable. The dissensions there appear to have originated as well from preferences of "measures" as of "men." Recently there were two Democratic Conventions called—one as a mass-meeting, the other to be constituted by delegates. Subsequently this conflict has been apparently avoided by the withdrawal of both calls, and the substitution of a third which invites an assemblage of the people to determine *how* the nominating convention is to be constituted. There is one section in favor of nominating only the Senator and Delegates; another opposed to all nominations whatever. Then these again appear to be sub-divided—some not seeming disposed very courteously to recognize the late accessions to the party as being upon an equal footing with themselves, and others taking open ground in favor of a full acknowledgment of the claims of all new allies. In the meantime, as if to increase the noise and confusion, some gentlemen are already announced as independent candidates. In some circumstances, this state of affairs might be of great disadvantage, as well to the party in St. Mary's as in the whole district—but the politics of that county run in such a peculiar channel that, in respect of the leading results to be attained, these apparent dissensions will not be able to produce any direct evils. For, let the differences be ever so great upon these points concerning conventions, &c., one thing is certain beyond peradventure: that no men but men of the right stripe will ever represent St. Mary's. The opposition there is too feeble and insignificant to profit by even more serious difficulties than we believe now exist.—And what is more, however differing upon these local preferences, there can be doubt whatever that every portion of the party will, to a man, sustain the Congressional and State Tickets.—Yet we could wish to see all these rivalries and dissensions healed up and forgotten, and our friends in St. Mary's organized, even in respect of their local contest, just as they will be organized in every other county of the district. And although we may be denied the privilege of a word in the premises (the subject not properly falling within our bailiwick,) still the name of St. Mary's has become such a tower of strength in our district, and her past career so cheering to all conservatives in the State, that we begin to regard her influence as our common property, and that we have a right to protest against any course of action that is calculated to impair her weight in deciding our contests, or lessen the terror which her very name spreads among an intolerant opposition. The men of St. Mary's owe it to their fellow-conservatives of Maryland that no dissension should unnerve her arm in the coming contest, but that they should again stand forth united in support of the cause they have twice so nobly defended, and thus prove themselves

"*threefold* renowned
For hardy and undoubted champions."

MAJOR EPHRAIM GAITHER, an old and proninent citizen of Montgomery county, died on the 2d instant. He was frequently elected to the Legislature, and was a member of the Electoral College of Maryland in the memorable year of '36, where he zealously labored with the twenty-one electors to organize the senatorial branch of the Legislature at the time that the "glorious 19" refused for many days to take their seats, thus leaving the former without a quorum.

THE MONUMENT TO THE AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME."—The proposition to erect a monument at Boston to the memory of John Howard Payne, the author of the touching house-hold song "Home, Sweet Home," seems to meet with much favor in that city, and several wealthy gentlemen, it is said have, promised to contribute for the purpose.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR BUTLER.—We learn with regret that, since his return to his home, the health of the Hon. A. P. Butler, Senator in Congress from South Carolina, has been very delicate, and that at the date of the most recent accounts, much solicitude was felt by his friends in relation to him.

Porter's Spirit says—"The fastest time ever made by a running horse, was by *Henry Perit*, in 1.42½; and the fastest mile made by a pacer was by *Pocohontas*, in 2.17½; and the fastest mile ever made in trotting, was by *Flora Temple*, in harness, in 2.24½."

The Board of managers of the Maryland Institute has appointed Dr. W. L. Aiken lecturer on chemistry, in place of Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, resigned.

EDUCATING FREE NEGROES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If the omission on our part had not been accidental, we might charge ourselves with some negligence in not calling the attention of our readers to a scheme recently developed, by certain agitators opposed to our interests, for the establishment in the city of Washington of an extensive school or college for the education of the free negroes of the District of Columbia and the adjacent States. The matter was first brought to our knowledge by an earnest protest against it, which was recently made by WALTER LENOX, Esq., in the *National Intelligencer*. An article from the *Boston Journal*, which was the text of his communication, not long since set forth the inauguration of the project, and made a strong appeal to the Northern "philanthropy" in its behalf. It set forth the actual existence at this time of such an establishment in Washington, under the care of Miss MINER, of New York, now in operation, and established there because "it is national ground," and because "it is there calculated to reach the 11,000 free negroes of the District, and the 130,000 in Maryland and Virginia, destitute of education." The appeal now made is to place this institution on an extensive and permanet basis, in the heart of a slaveholding community, whence it may disperse the seeds of discontent and mischief through the whole Southern country; and among the trustees who are said to have the present care of it, we notice with surprise the names of JOHNS HOPKINS, of Baltimore, and SAMUEL M. JANNEY, of Loudon County, Virginia. Against the progress of this affair Mr. LENOX, fully identified with the interests of the community in which he lives and with those of the adjacent States, very warmly and energetically protests, saying that if he does not entirely mistake the opinion which the citizens of the District will entertain of the character of this enterprise, they will almost universally, emphatically protest against it and demand its abandonment.

He views the question in its aspect of justice to the people of the District, observing that it contains about 3,600 slaves to 10,000 free negroes at this time, a very large portion of the latter being already, from their necessities, a heavy tax upon the white population. The number of free negroes already far exceeds the need of their services or their measure of usefulness, and the effects of this school, inviting them thither from every section of the Union, will only tend to increase their number and their dependent condition, and will still further widen the disparity between the supply and the demand for their labor—thus enlarging at once, and by the probable multiplication of the schools, promising still further to enlarge a class of residents out of employment, capable only of bearing still more heavily on the whites as an onerous tax, and destructive in a high degree of the best interests of the community.

Mr. LENOX also considers the matter in its national aspect, as calculated ultimately to effect the general peace of the country. Alluding to the persistent efforts that have been heretofore made for the abolition of slavery in the District, he plausibly suggests that, inasmuch as that scheme can never be accomplished by National Legislation, its favorers may lay hold on this present project as a very promising ally in that behalf. Should this be the real object, as it most likely seems to be, the writer does not unreasonably forebode the coming evils to the slaveholders of the District, when, speaking of the effects of such an effort, he refers to the incendiary schemes, the restless demagogism, the false "philanthopy," and the insane fanaticisms which would soon locate in the District, as a standing point "*whence they may deal forth in every direction their treasonable blows.*" And we apprehend there is not one of our readers but will most heartily concur with him when he warmly urges upon the people of the District the propriety and necessity of prompt resistance.

That feature of this business which more particularly affects our readers is one not so fully touched upon by Mr. LENOX, although enumerated by him among the other objections to the project. It is the alarming facility which the success of such an enterprise would give to the *very worst sort of abolitionists*, to scatter disaffection, tumult and insecurity and to occasion great losses of property in *those slaveholding districts immediately adjacent to the District*. This, indeed, is one of the "objects" specially set forth in the "appeal" before noticed: and we hardly think it necessary to elaborate the point, to show how much danger such a project promises to the people of Southern Maryland. Already it is our greatest misfortune, as a slaveholding community, that we are brought into juxtaposition with the District of Columbia. The agitation of the slavery question has brought into it not a few choice spirits bent upon our injury. These, together with its superabundance of free-negroes, easily communicating with the country around, affording constant facilities for the absconding, concealment and even often for the entire escape of slaves, have sufficiently already affected *in an underhanded way*, the security of that sort of property in this region, without the establishment, in open day, of a regularly incorporated and organized institution for the almost expressed purpose of robbing of their property those people who have the misfortune to live near the District, and of sowing among them the seeds of constant jeopardy, trouble, rebellion and bloodshed.—Against such a project the people of Southern Maryland will vehemently protest, and, unless it be abandoned, they will not be behind the people of the District in devising and executing prompt, efficient and forcible measures for its suppression, with a view to the protection as well of the interests of the slaveholders of the District as of themselves.

HOW STAND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS?—Elections have been held in 21 States for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress, and these twenty-one States are represented by 161 members, of which 66 are Democrats, 92 Black Republicans—the balance are Know-Nothings, and they are all from Missouri and are not half the delegation of that State. So that out of twenty-one States that have elected members of the next Congress, the Know-Nothings have not carried one State, and out of 161 members have only elected three; and yet it claims to be a great national party, and Know-Nothing editors would have their readers believe that it is the dominant party of the country.

IOWA ELECTION.—The Iowa election has resulted in the choice of two of the democratic State candidates by 500 majority, and one of the republican State candidates by 300 majority. The vote was 17,000 less than it was last fall, when the republicans swept the State.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL MALADY.—Hon. Mr. Petriken, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, died at Harrisburg on Friday last from the disease contracted at the National Hotel in Washington.

The American Horses in England.

Poter's Spirit comes to us with the article respecting American horses in England "chalked around," as if to attract particular attention and infuse some of the enthusiasm of its editor into our composition. It seems (to use the language of the *Spirit*) that Lecompte, Prior, and Prioress, the three gallant coursers which were sent out from this country last fall, to confront the renowned champions of the English Turf, upon their own ground, and at their own terms, *are entered for the great Goodwood Cup!* John Bull and Brother Jonathan are, therefore, fairly pitted against each other for the third time; and if we win, the victory will redound as largely to our credit, as if we again excelled the stout old gentleman in agricultural advancement, or again distanced his vessels in speed upon the main.

The Baltimore *Republican* says it is evident that this last contest will be the most exciting of the three; and until it closes, the noble animals which have the credit of our country thus in charge, will command a more earnest and universal interest from the American people, than the dosy diplomatists who tinker at treaties, which the cabinets of the two countries sometimes toss to them for a little pleasant exercise.

Gilpatrick, the famous jockey, who has so often backed imperial Boston—who, with Lexington under him, beat Lecomte in 7:23¾, and who rode Lexington when that renowned racer made his unequalled four miles in 7:19¾ is engaged to go to England and take part in the contest.—Two or three more American jockeys are to be sent over: so that all the horses will be ridden according to the style of racing in this country, and agreeably to the manner in which they have been trained.

At the last accounts, our horses were in magnificent condition. The stringhalt had disappeared from the mare; Lecomte's legs are again "all right;" while Pryor, who was only temporarily tender in his feet, on his arrial in England, continues to remain "as fine as a star."

We have previously announced that Pryoress was entered for the Stockbridge Plate on the 25th June, and that both herself and Lecomte were entered together for the Champaigne stakes, at Brighton, to be run on the 5th of August.—Being now entered for the Goodwood, however, it is not probable that the mare will start for the June race, for Mr. Ten Broeck will most probably be unwilling to impair her chances for the great event, by risking her in advance of it; and moreover, will not care to show his hand so far before that trial, which must recompense him, if at all, for the tremendous outlay to which he and his associates have gone.

Lecomte will carry 124 lbs., Pryor 121 lbs., and Prioress 109 lbs., four pounds being allowed to Prioress as a mare. It will be seen, therefore, that Lecomte and Pryor will run at an advantage of 14 pounds less than English horses of the same age, and Prioress 18 pounds less.

There is some prospect that Mr. Pryor, the celebrated trainer—after whom the race horse Pryor is named—is likely to go to England to superintend the American stable, pending the great contest for the Goodwood Cup.

We have to state, for the information of many inquirers, that—Messrs. Barton & Campbell's mare—McDonald, *nee* Sue Washington, did not run in the four mile race at Broad Rock, she not being in proper condition. It was Kate Hunter that ran, and she was beaten by Engineer.—Upon the authority of Mr. BOWIE, of Prince George's County, we are enabled to add that both Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. GREEN contemplate efforts for a meeting here after the races upon the Fashion Course at New York. Many Southern strings will repair to New York, if in condition, after the races at home. Without these there cannot be much show, for the "stables" there are getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less, while those in the slave States are perceptibly increasing. The interest in racing has also got a first rate start. Messrs. BOWIE & HALL now occupy high rank upon the turf, and there are many other gentlemen in the State who would make entries at Baltimore races, if there were energy and generosity enough in that city to initiate steps in good earnest for the establishment of a course.

THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE.—The Boston *Journal* has a closing reference to this case in these words:

Mr. Choate for once has found a jury which was insensible to the spell of his mesmeric eloquence. With a case in which everything was in his favor—except *justice*—appealing in behalf of a young and lovely woman—with some of the evidence opposed to him of a doubtful character, and supported by a Judge in a charge, the extraordinary partiality of which is, we venture to say, without a parallel in Massachusetts Court—he has failed to get a verdict. And not only this, the great majority of the jury—ten out of twelve—were opposed to him. It is a triumph of reason and justice over a genius and eloquence which has gilded but not entirely covered levity, indiscretion, infidelity to the duties of a wife, and in the opinion of many, even crime itself.—Mr. Dalton has reason to be satisfied with the result of this trial. He has obtained a moral victory. Public opinion set strongly against him when he was tried for the assault upon Sumner. But few of the papers said a word in his favor, and many of the newspapers out of the city, who had no knowledge of the high standing of the accused, seemed to regard him as a ruffian without character or principles. But he has come out of this trial with a spotless character and an enviable reputation. Public sympathy now sets strongly in his favor, and his honorable conduct in everything connected with this unhappy affair, together with the better understanding of his real character, which has resulted from the developments of the trial, will completely counteract the stigma which might have attached to him for his conviction and sentence for an assault committed under the most gross provocation.

"CATCH ME IF YOU CAN!"—This is the name of an omnibus that plies between the steamboat wharf and the railroad depot in this city. A few days ago the driver seemed in greater haste than usual, and deviated from his accustomed route to deposit a very tidy-looking lady and gentleman at the office of the Clerk of the Court, where marriage licenses are sold. The couple soon emerged from this office, and those who looked after them say they went straightway to the residence of a minister of the Gospel. If so, Cupid, keener than "the old folks at home," accepting the banter of the omnibus, has caught them both, or at least held the torch and enabled them to catch each other.—*Washington States.*

"Porte Crayon" (Strother) was around and about at the Jamestown celebration, and during the ceremonies of Wednesday was "up a tree," quietly filling his sketch-book with rich illustrations, which the public may count upon seeing in some future number of Harper's *Magazine*.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE.—Mr. Wasserman, of the firm of Wasserman & Allen, Philadelphia, we understand is suffering severely from the disease contracted at the National Hotel in March last.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—Dr. James Higgins, State Agriculturl Chemist, addressed the farmers and planters of Calvert County, at Prince Frederick, on Tuesday last.

Ex-Governor Philip Francis Thomas, late collector of the customs at the port of Baltimore, it is said, will shortly remove to St. Louis, where he will in future reside.

NEWS BY THE ASIA.

Insurrection at Sarawak--Terrible Revolt of Coolies, &c. &c.

We have our full files of foreign journals by the Asia, at New York, from which we glean the subjoined news:

By advices from Shanghai, it is stated that a band of rebles had burned Ho-how in the province of Kiang-se, and fifteen crops of tea were destroyed.

The Mandarin authorities of Whampoa had sentenced three Chinese Merchants to death for having conversed upon commercial matters with the English, contrary to commands.

Ne Lord says that the French authorites will formally demand a permanent embassy at Pekin, and in case of refusal will endeavor, in concert with the English forces, to penetrate to the Capitol by water, and there dictate terms to the Chinese.

Lady Franklin has purchased the Aberdeen Clipper for another search for her lost husband, and given the command to Captain McClintock.

It is not improbable that Lord Palmerston will attempt a little reform bill, in order to disarm rivalry in the new Parliament, embracing the extension of the right of suffrage to all the learned professions, commissioned officers of the army, navy and militia, railway servants of a certain rank, schoolmasters, and others of a certain amount of educational training.

Revolt at Sarawak.

From the Straits' Times of March 21 we have the particulars of a deadful revolt of the Chinese at Sarawak. Suddenly, however, a large body, numbering about 200 Chinese, came down the river on or before to 17th of February, and at midnight commenced a most determined attack on the government people and property. They first secured possession of the two forts, one below and the other above the town of Kuchin (the seat of Rajah Brooke's authority,) which were only garrisoned by twelve men, and, having furnished themselves with all the arms and ammunition in the forts, they proceeded to the work of destruction upon which they had ventured. This was at midnight, when all were asleep.

One party made an attack on the residence of Sir James Brooke, whilst the remainder assaulted the houses of Mr. Crookshank, the magistrate, and Mr. Middleton, also a government official.

While the Chinese attack the front of the house, Sir James Brooke succeeded in effecting an extraordinary escape; he passed down the bath room and swam across a creek near his house, by which means he succeeded in gaining the Malay village; thither also others of the European residents happily reached shortly afterwards. The assailants fired into Sir James Brooke's residence, killing a Mr. Nicolets (whose body was buried in the ruins) plundered the place of everything of value in their estimation, and set fire to the building, ruthlessly destroying Sir James Brooke's excellent library and the valuable collections of his whole life—a loss which friend or foe must equally regret. At the house of Mr. Crookshank the assailants met with a warm resistance, but that gentleman was overpowered; he defended his amiable a recently married lady with the utmost gallautry. Mrs. Crookshank was brutally wounded before his eyes, and dragged away when he was no longer abble to defend her. Mrs. Crookshank was believed to have been killed, but happily next morning she was found in the jungle. Her wounded body was covered with cocoa-nut leaves.

Mr. Crookshank, after passing the night in the jungle, by some means reached the mansion house next morning, almost insensble. The house of Mr. Middleton (also in the service of Sir James Brooke,) was attacked; his house was fired, and two of his children unhappily perished in the flames. Mr. Wellington, a metallurgist, in the service of the Borneo Company, a guest of Mr. Middleton's, was killed and his head cut off, probably under the mistaken supposition that he was also in the service of the Sarawak Government, as the head was given up on the following day. The Government treasury was plundered of everything it contained, which we regret to hear was considerable; nearly every European had placed his money there as the most secure place. About $10,000 belonging to the Borneo Company was carried off. In the course of a few hours a large amount of Government property was destroyed.

The immediate cause of this frightful attempt to destroy the whole of the government European authorities at Sarawak is stated to be the stringent measures which Sir James Brooke has found it expedient to adopt to prevent opium smuggling. Some heavy fines had been levied on the smugglers, the amount being paid by the English; and latterly some of the offenders had been imprisoned. But these seem scarcely sufficient to account for such ruthless slaughter and destruction, not sparing age nor sex.

Revolt of the Chinese Coolies—the Horrors of the Coolie Trade.

The Singapore *Times* gives the particulars of the revolt of the coolies on board the Peruvian ship Carmen, and the Friend of China, an account of another revolt on the British ship Gulnare, attended with a terrible loss of life. These accounts show the nature and character of the coolie trade to be as bad as any trade in African slaves.

On board the Carmen were two hundred coolies, who endeavored to take the ship. They threw a quantity of burning straw into the hold, which fell among the contents of their beds, (straw,) paper, and fragments of wooden boxes, which it appears they had previously broken up. The crew speedily armed, and the coolies were forcibly driven down below. The captain first desired the powder in the ship to be thrown overboard and then tried to extinguish the fire by closing the hatchways, but in vain; the flames soon seized on every part of the ship, affording time only to get out two boats. The captain, officers and crew, numbering in all fourteen, with seven passengers, having been able to secure a few arms, but without water or provisions, quitted the burning ship in the boats.

At this time some of the coolies had forced the hatchways, and were observed passing up the rigging, but the masts shortly afterwards fell ever into the sea. Just as the boat (in which was the captain) had reached the vessel, the latter went down, and the boat must have been taken down with the sinking ship, as nothing was seen of the captain or the people in the boat, although the mate remained close by for nearly four hours. *The greater part of the coolies must have been suffocated by the smoke—the whole perished except an interpreter.*

On board the Gulnare, the coolies made a similar assault upon its officers. The captain, officers and crew immediately rushed out and rescued the third mate and sentry, who were seriously wounded. The coolies fought with fearful desperation, and in some instances were fairly cut to pieces before they were driven below; in fact, they returned the fire for some ten minutes, with basins, firewood, &c., and by an oversight of the officers, had smuggled from the deck all the chain hooks and axes, and concealed them below. After the coolies had been driven below they again began throwing up at the crew basins and firewood.

One pistol was fired up the hatchway in the direction of the poop. Finding they could not regain the deck, the coolies broke up their berths and set the ship on fire in the main, mizzen, and poop and hatchways, but when the leaders in the incendiarism were shot down, they immediately extinguished the fires. The third mate and sentry were the only two of the crew who were seriously wounded. Twenty-seven coolies were killed and wounded—ten killed, three drowned, and fourteen wounded. Some have since jumped overboard.

LAND SPECULATIONS.—The Chicago *Journal* predicts bankruptcy for speculators in Western lands. It says:

Such a result is enevitable, sooner or later. It cannot be otherwise. In the newer States and Territories lands are held and sold at almost fabulous prices, and all classses of people are wild with the land mania. In Kansas, disturbed and agitated as that Territory is, town lots are sold at hundreds of dollars per foot, and wild lands, scarcely trod by the foot of civlization, are held at prices very far above their real value for any practical use. At some promising business points, in the more recently organized States, thirty, forty, fifty and even one hundred per cent. is offered for money to invest in real estate. It is impossible that such a state of things should long exist. Lands cannot continue to go up and up, *ad infinitum*. There must be a stopping place somewhere, and when that is reached, they will drop to their real value for practical purposes.

Charles County Affairs.

We copy the following items from the Port Tobacco *Times*, of Thursday, the 14th instant:

The Circuit Court closed its sittings on Tuesday last. During the term quite a number of unimportant cases was cleared from the docket. Among the more important actions brought were the following:

Wm. H. Guynn and Jane his wife *vs.* Sarah Q. Edelen and others. Record from the Orphans' Court—Caveat to the Will of the late George Edelen. After the examination of several witnesses, the Caveators abandoned the case. Verdict for the Caveatees. Bowie, Brent and Causin, for Caveators. F. Stone, Harris and Edelen, for Caveatees.

Wm. N. Bean *vs.* John Wilkerson—Ejectment cases—*non prossed.*

F. R. Wills *vs.* Mark L. Simmes—Suit for trespass—Verdict, awarding Plaintiff $23.32 for damages.

F. R. Wills *vs.* J. F. S. Higdon—Suit for trespass—Verdict for Plaintiff, awarding $38.16 for damages.

Charles C. Lancaster, Ex'r. of E. Farr, *vs.* F. Tennison, Adm'r. of A. Tennison. Repleven—*non prossed.*

Osmond Tiffany and others *vs.* Richard Thomas—Damages. Verdict for the Defendant.

There were two cases for murder tried at this term. The first was that of negro Alonzo, slave of Mr. Wm. Price, indicted for the murder of a negro man owned by Mr. Peter Williams. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The second case was that of negro slave Nace Butler, indicted for an assault with intent to kill another slave. Verdict, not guilty.

There was no indictment found against the negro slave who was held in custody by the Sheriff for killing his brother at Rose Hill, near this place, the Grand Jury being satisfied, we understand, that the killing was accidental.

St. Mary's Affairs.

We copy the following items from the Leonard Town *Beacon*:

The steamer Kent arrived at our village wharf on Tuesday last, and created quite a sensation among our people. She is a fine large boat, and realized the expectations of those who visited her. Success to the enterprize!

We learn that a free colored boy, aged about 18, living near the head of St. Clement's Bay, came near losing his life on Sunday last. It appears that he was endeavoring to strike a light by the aid of powder and flint, when the powder canister which he had thoughtlessly placed near him, caught fire and exploded, breaking window lights, doors, flooring, &c., and dreadfully lacerating the boy's leg. There was only 1¼ lb. of powder in the canister at the time.

Some misapprehension existing in regard to the time when our May Court meets, we have been requested to state, that it will meet on the *fourth Monday of the month* (25th inst.)

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Utah dates to the 2d ult. have reached here. The territory was quiet.—Preparations were making to send a large number of missionaries to all parts of the world.—The accounts of the movements of Brigham Young don't accord with those via California.—He seemed to posses the entire confidence of the people and was planning an exploration and pleasure excursion to the Mormon settlement at Salmon river. Barnerdines and the surrounding settlements had been incorporated with Salt Lake City.

The Cheyenne Indians manifested a bold and defiant air. A trader arrived at Fort Laramie reported that they acknowledged a loss of sixty warriors sent to commit depredations on the California road, in consequence of which they made prisoners of sixteen traders and dispatched one hundred warriors to the road to avenge the loss of their tribe.

The grass was poor on the plains and a month later than usual.

The Sonora Fillibusters all Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Mexican advices state that the Sonora fillibusters were all shot on the 6th inst., and that the country was now quiet.

The Kansas Treason Cases.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A Kansas letter states that the U. S. District Attorney has entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Governor Robinson, indicted for treason.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *May* 16.—*Wheat.*—A fair demand. About 2500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of 500 bushels good white at $1.82@1.83. We quote prime and choice white at $1.85@1.90; and good to prime red at $1.65@1.70 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—Market steady. About 9,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of good to prime white 82@83 cents, and good to prime yellow at 82@84 cents ℔ bushel. *Rye.*—About 200 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of 100 bushels Pennsylvania at 98 cents. We quote Maryland Rye nominally at 80 cents ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—Demand fair and market steady. About 4000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of Virginia at 49 cents, and 1500 bushels Maryland at 52 cents. We quote Pennsylvania Oats at 55@57 cents ℔ bushel.

MONDAY, *May* 18.—*Wheat.*—A better demand, and the receipts were rather larger than for some days past. No material change in prices. About 7000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of mixed at $1.50@1.60; good to prime white at $1.70@1.83. We quote choice white at $1.90. Sales of good to prime red at $1.70@1.72 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—A brisk demand, and market buoyant. About 33,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of mixed at 78@80 cents, good to prime white 83@85 cents, and good to prime yellow at 85@87 cents ℔ bushel.

TOBACCO.—The damp and rainy weather for the last three or four weeks has enabled planters in Maryland to pack and send their crops to market. In consequence of the receipts for past the fortnight have been very heavy, and the market well supplied. The large offerings kept prices rather in favor of the buyers, but the demand from shippers is sufficient to take off all descriptions as fast as inspected. Prices remain much as last week. The bulk of sales being fully 50 cts. lower than our quotations, viz: Maryland Brown Leaf, as in quality, $9@10: Maryland crop, inferior short seconds, $7.50@8.50; brown leafy, $10@11; and extra, at $11@15. The favorite description of Tobacco grown only in the upper counties of Maryland, known as Bay Tobacco, first appeared this week, and promises to realize very high prices. One crop of four hhds. sold at the following rates, to wit: $40, $37, $25 and $11, being an average of $28.25 round, the highest price realized from Bay Tobacco for perhaps forty years past. Ohio Tobacco continues in active request, and the receipts find ready sale as soon as inspected. About 150 hhds. common to fine qualities were sold this week within the range of quotations, viz: 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, partly for shipping, but mostly for manufacturing purposes. We quote good sound 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 1,864 hhds. Maryland, 310 hhds. Ohio, and 82 hhds. Kentucky. Total 2,256 hhds.

WOOL.—Wool is dull and the market has decidedly a downward tendency. There is but little doing, most buyers being disposed to wait and see what effect the reduction of the duty on foreign Wools may have upon the market. We quote to-day unwashed Wool at 22@24 cts., pulled do. at 28@31 cts., quarter blood fleece do. at 30@34 cts., half blood do. 34@38 cts., three quarter blood do. at 38@43 cents, full blood do. at 43@48 cents, and Extra Saxony do. at 50@55 cents.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Knight, DIONYSIUS SHERIFF and MARY A., daughter of Philip Hill, Esq., all of Bladensburg District.

At St. Matthew's Church, Washington city, on Wednesday 13th instant, by Rev. Mr. Donelan, B. FRANK GALLAGHER, Purser U. S. Navy, and Miss ELIZA A. BUCKNER, daughter of the late Richard Bernard Buckner, of Fauquier county, Virginia.

Local and Personal.

St. Paul's Church.—An esteemed correspondent, "Observer," sends us the following:

You I know will be glad, in common with your numerous readers, to learn that the Vestry of Old St. Paul's Church, in this county, in charge of Rev. JOHN H. CHEW, have entered into a contract with Messrs. HOLTZCHAN & BRUFF, who have been repairing Akakeek Church, now under the Rectorial charge of Rev. JAMES CHIPCHASE, to effect an entire remodelling and restoration of this venerable structure. We are credibly informed that the contract is for a new roof, new windows of proper length, with diamond panes of frosted glass, gallery and vestibule, and a new and church-like arrangement of chancel. The cost will be $1500—and what is still more cheering—two individuals of the parish have contributed two large stained glass windows, one in the east and the other in the west end of the transept. One of these is a memorial of good old Bishop CLAGETT, once Rector of the Church.

These are signs of life, and we love to have the privilege of recording them for the benefit of your readers, for surely there is no surer sign that those high intellectual qualities which mark a community, and more especially the laity of Prince George's County, are consecrated to high, holy and exalted purposes, than these which, from time to time, are thus brought to our notice, and in no spirit of boasting we take pleasure in recording them.

And whilst we furnish to your readers this evidence of a growing interest in the church, it is also a pleasure to point to a similar movement in Holy Trinity Parish, in the "Forest," under the charge of Rev. HARVEY STANLEY—and a movement for the better *might well be set on foot in this place*. We hope, and may we not be disappointed in the hope, that our friends will be moved to go to work here, and that *all who have been blessed with the means of aiding these good and earnest minded brethren*, will cheer them by remitting to them means to forward their several undertakings—so may they look for GOD's blessing upon their various callings in life. Surely in Prince George's County there are many who can afford to do so. With every assurance of regard, I remain very truly yours, OBSERVER.

Upper Marlboro' May 14, 1857.

Calvert County Politics.—At a meeting of the Democrats (and those acting with them) held at Prince Frederick, on Tuesday, the 12th of May, 1857, the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For State Senator—NATHANIEL DUKE.
For the House of Delegates—JOHN BOND and F. LOUIS GRIFFITH.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—DANIEL KENT.
For Register of Wills—JAMES G. ALLNUTT.
For County Commissioners—BENJAMIN PARRAN, ABRAHAM G. BOWEN and WM. P. CHILDS.
For Sheriff—O. C. BOWEN.
For County Surveyor—THOMAS R. GROVER.

After the nominations were made, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the national, conservative and manly course pursued by the Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE in the last Congress, meets with the unqualified approbation of the Democratic party (and those acting with them) in this county.

Wheat.—We mentioned recently that fears were entertained in this and the adjoining counties concerning the prospect for a wheat crop.—The additional information received up to this time, with our own observation, we regret to say, warrant us in believing that those fears are justified to the fullest extent. We hear from all quarters very poor accounts of the standing crop, the fields being almost barren compared with ordinarily favorable seasons. We have heard of some few localities which present a good appearance, but of a great many others which hardly promise a full return of seed; and the general state of the crop is beyond doubt of a very discouraging character.

State of the Crops.—As it is a matter of importance and interest to all to know the state of the crops and their present prospects, we desire to obtain information on the subject from every neighborhood into which our paper goes, which shall be published as received. We will feel obliged to our agricultural rearders if each one of them will consider this invitation addressed to himself personally, and act accordingly. If each one will write, stating accurately from what neighborhood, and the prospects and appearance of the crops, there will be thrown together a mass of information interesting to all.

The Weather is still very unsettled and unseasonable. For the past few days we have had it very cool, with an unceasing cold, drizzling rain—the almost wintry state of the atmosphere neutralizing the advantages that, at this season, vegetation would reap from the copious showers. These sudden and violent changes are calculated to back up the "comet theory!"

Storm.—On Friday last, portions of the neighboring county of Charles were visited by a furious hurricane, which is said to have torn up large numbers of trees by the roots, and to have greatly injured the orchards, without however materially damaging the grain crop. At Matthias point, two fish pungies were driven high and dry by the violence of the wind.

The Orphans' Court will hold adjourned meetings on THURSDAY, the 21st and TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

Epilepsy, or Falling Fits.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of Baltimore, Maryland, which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. HANCE, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. HANCE pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do. $5: twelve do. $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY C. HANCE, wife of Dr. Thomas Hance, of Calvert county, and daughter of the late Captain Garner. U. S. Army.

At her residence in Anne Arundel county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. SARAH WHEELER, in the 80th year of her age.

By J. C. McGuire, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE
Of Superior Cabinet Furniture, Splendid French Plate Mirrors, Chandaliers, Carpets, Blankets, Silver-Plated, China, and Glassware, Superior Curled-hair Mattresses, Large and Valuable Assortment Wines, Liquors and Cigars, &c.,
Being the Effects of the "National Hotel," Washington, D. C.

ON MONDAY MORNING, May 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing each day at that hour until the whole is disposed of, I shall sell the entire

Furniture and Effects of the National Hotel,

in the City of Washington, comprising the largest and most valuable collection of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS ever offered at public auction in this country, a large portion of which has been purchased within the last eighteen months, without regard to cost. We name in part—

The furniture of thirty parlors, comprising elegant carved rosewood Sofas, Arm, and Side Chairs, Fancy Chairs, finished in the best quality brocatelle, splendid brocatelle Curtains to match, marble-top Tables, Velvet Carpets, Rugs, &c.
The furniture of three hundred and sixty chambers, consisting of superior rosewood, walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, marble-top Bureaus, Washstands Wardrobes, marble-top Tables, &c. &c.
About 400 superior curled hair Mattresses, the same number of sets of Bolsters and Pillows.
1500 pairs fine wool Blankets, costing from $5 to $7.50 per pair, by the bale, together with an immense quantity of Comforts, Marseilles Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
More than 100 costly French-plate gilt-frame Mirrors.
Large number of splendid bronze and gilt Gas Chandeliers, put up new a few months since and in perfect order, some of them very costly.
Superior silver-plated Covered Dishes, Side Dishes, Waiters, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Spoons and Forks.
Very large assortment of French China and Glassware.
Superior Dining Room Furniture.
Large quantity of Copper Cooking Utensils, Bar Fixtures, &c. &c.

ON SATURDAY, May the 30th, at 12 o'clock, M.,
we shall sell the large and choice collection of **Wines, Liquors, Cigars,** and other Stores, comprising Superior Otard, Dupuy & Co. and Hennessey Brandies and Whiskeys, by the cask.
Lot of very choice Brandy in demijohns.
Four casks superior Sherry Wine.
Together with a large assortment of Topaz and other Sherries, Port, Sauterne, Champagne, Longworth's Sparkling Catawba, fine Clarets, &c.
Lot of superior Havana Cigars.

☞ The attention of hotel keepers and the trades is called to this sale, which will be made without reserve, and to whom every facility will be offered.

TERMS:—$100 and under cash: over that sum a credit of 60 and 90 days, for satisfactrily endorsed notes, bearing interest.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
Washington, May 20, 1857—ts

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

MRS. E. A. M. BURNELL respectfully informs her frineds and the public generally, that she has just returned from Baltimore with her stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

embracing a larger and more general assortment than has ever before been offered in this part of the country.

For the Ladies,
she has very handsome French Lawns, Bereges, Mouslins, Silks, Riding Hats, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Parasolls, Handsome Embroidered Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, and a large and elegant assortment of Lady's GAITERS and SHOES. Also, a full assortment of

Harrison's Celebrated Columbian Perfumery,
consisting of articles for the toilet, all kinds of extracts for the handkerchief, flavoring extracts, &c. &c.

For the Gentlemen,
she has a great variety of goods suitable for their wear, together with HATS, GAITERS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

For Servants' Wear,
she has a large assortment of COARSE GOODS, suitable for servants' wear, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Groceries, Fruits, Confectionery, &c.
She has a large assortment of all kinds of *GROCERIES*, (except liquors,) which she can sell as cheap as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or Washington—together with **China, Glass and Tin Ware.** Also, a large assortment of CANDIES, ORANGES, LEMONS—and, in short, all articles usually found in a retail store, which she will cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on time. She invites a call from her friends and the public. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her, she respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

E. A. M. BURNELL.
Horse Head, May 20, 1857—tf

A Small Tract of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell a small tract of land in the lower part of the county, adjoining the lands of Henry S. Mitchell, Mrs. Grace H. Clagett and Samuel Tayman, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Sweeney, containing

About Thirty Acres.

It is well located as a site for a country store or tavern-stand, and will be sold at private sale on accommodating terms. If not so disposed of before the

THURSDAY, the 28th day of May next,
it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, at Tayman's store. Terms made known on application to the undersigned, or on the day of sale.

EDWARD W. BELT, Attorney.
May 20, 1857—ts

NOTICE.

THE Nottingham Division, No. 100, Sons of Temperance, having re-organized, will hereafter meet at the Temperance Hall, in the village of Nottingham, ON EVERY SATURDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock.

The old members of the Division are solicited to attend at our regular meetings.

By order of the Division:
J. E. S. HOLLYDAY, W. P.
WM. E. HART, R. S.
May 20, 1857—1m

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Upper Marlboro' Academy will meet TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) May 20th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the President:
GEORGE W. WILSON, Sec'y.
May 20, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Prince George's County will meet
ON THURSDAY, the 28th instant,
to settle with the Supersors.

By order:
T. E. WILLIAMS, Clk.
May 20, 1857—td.

LUMBER.—I am now receiving supplies of superior WHITE PINE CULLINGS and HEMLOCK RAILS. E. G. W. HALL.
W. W. BEARD, Agent.
Hill's Landing, May 20, 1857.