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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1857.

SLAVEHOLDING INTERESTS.

We print in another column a "Declaration of Principles and Purposes" recently adopted by the "Agricultural, Anti-Abolition Club" of Queen Anne's county, in this State, and commend the document to the consideration of our readers, because both the object of the Declaration and the principles it avows, have as immediate and intimate a reference to the interests of the people of Southern Maryland as they can possibly have to those of any other portion of the people of the State. The association from which this publication emanates is composed of a large number of the most intelligent and responsible farmers of Queen Anne's county, and has been formed with a view to strengthening the hands of that opposition which the conservative force of the country is now making against the persistent enemies of Southern rights and interests. Its members have come together, not as partizans, nor to further mere party dogmas or designs, but as *farmers*, forgetful of former secondary differences and uniting in an effort to protect themselves and their fellow citizens in a matter of primary importance. Whatever may have been their former political opinions they *now* think alike upon the one great issue before the country—they think that Maryland should stand as her sister States of the South all stand, not in an attitude of hostility to her own interests, nor of a "negative," indirect support thereof, but of direct, positive and unequivocal co-operation. They think that the voice of the people of Maryland should cheer on those who have proved themselves the defenders of constitutional principles, and have successfully, for the time at least, resisted the efforts of a wild fanaticism; and that the moral weight of her position, instead of being thrown away and lost upon side issues of no moment whatever, should be cast into the scale that holds the hopes and efforts of the whole South, and of the union-loving portion of the people in every portion of the country. In a word, they are leagued together for self-protection; and they propose to protect themselves in the very obvious way of endeavoring to strengthen those who have shown both a disposition and an ability to defend them. "Leaving those things that are behind," and losing sight of the trifling prejudices of party names and measures they are resolved, like sensible men, to come straight to the point whither their *interests* lead them—they intend to hold firmly to those principles, those measures, and that party which, in present exigences, is their best hope for the future.

The particular points on which they have thought it necessary to express themselves, and their sentiments thereon, will appear in their "Declaration," and it is not necessary we should recount them in detail. In respect of the causes that have led to their organization they state the fact of the recognition of slave property by the constitution of Maryland and by the Federal constitution; they state that slave labor is a necessary social arrangement in this latitude, for the sustenance of the agricultural interest. "What," say they, "is agriculture without labor? And what is labor in Maryland, without the slaves?" Slavery being therefore an essential and indispensable institution, and guarantied to them by the selves in the engagement of it, against all foes whatever.

In the Black-Republican party they recognize the chief enemy of the slaveholding interests of Maryland, because it starts out with a denial of the very principles upon which alone they can rely, and because it is known to be opposed to the guaranties of every form by which they are protected in their slave property. But they also distrust the Know-Nothing party, as operating inimically to their interest, and they believe that its continued success in this State cannot but prove detrimental to slaveholding interests—if for no other reason, because at least it withdraws Maryland support from the men and measures that are essential to Maryland interests. In this connection our readers will be struck with one of the allegations of the "declaration," touching the designs of the *leaders* of the K. N. party in this State during the late Presidential election, representing that they aimed "to lay her as a trophy at the disposal of the Traitor, whose success they knew to be certain if the Democratic nominees were defeated. By the false pretence of running Mr. Fillmore they deceived and cheated their own partizans." We believe this to be a just conclusion, as we often contended during the campaign. In saying this we do not mean to impute to the intelligent *members* of that party, in the several districts, any affiliation with Black-Republicanism. On the contrary, we recognize them, as fully as other citizens, true to the interests of the community in which they live. But we do now and did always believe that their "leaders," the men who excited and led them forward to a pretended patriotic support of Mr. Fillmore, were simply endeavoring to influence the vote of the State against the Democrats, despite the consequences. They were against the attitude of the Democratic party, whether right or wrong, and they were prepared for the triumph of any other, so that that alone could be defeated. For what else did they work? There never was a prospect of Fillmore's election and these "leaders" knew it well. We agree with the slaveholders of Queen Anne's in thinking that the members of the K. N. party in this State, at least those of them that are good Southern men, have been grossly imposed upon by the trickery of unscrupulous politicians.

Their reasoning in this behalf strikes us as very plain and practical. What possible good can result to the Slaveholding interests of Maryland by the continued success of the Know-Nothing party? It is a thing very apparent that no other State can be carried by that party—so that, in the current State elections of this year, if Maryland shall go in that direction, she will again be found standing alone. Such an attitude pledges her in no degree to the principles and policy that all the rest of the South cling to as a final hope. Indeed, it rather represents her as holding at least a negative position, in respect of the questions that so deeply interest her own section. Equally interested in preserving the guaranties of slavery, she ought to be equally prompt and decided in a manifestation of her purposes in that relation. Yet how is she manifested by her latest action? What does last fall's work exhibit, but an apparent indifference on her part to the very interests that confessedly affect her as decidedly as any other Southern State!—Everybody knows upon what issues the slavery question now turns; everybody is aware for what principles the whole South is contending. And but little consideration will make it apparent that the Know-Nothing party is not in any degree pledged to those principles by express declaration, and that its past course and present attitude are not such as are demanded by the obvious interests of Maryland and the South. So that Maryland slaveholders are practically deserting their own cause when they allow the now unimportant and irrelevant issues of Know-Nothingism to lead them away from a co-operation with the Southern people—especially so, when it is fully proved that that party *has no power to aid them or to be of any advantage whatever*, even were it so disposed. It is such considerations as these that have led the slaveholders of Queen Anne's to the belief that the voice of Maryland should now be heard sustaining those principles upon which the present Administration came into power; and that, forgetting the dead ties of party and its prejudices, and laying aside the false issues thrust before them by designing politicians, our people should, in common with their brethren of the South and the conservative men of the North, now record their approbation of that policy which is confessedly the hope of constitutional rights as against an unscrupulous and unreasonable fanaticism.

☞ It is stated by a correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper* writing from Washington, that "the Republican Association of the city of Washington, at a recent meeting, nominated a city ticket, namely: For Collector, Lewis Clephane; for Register, H. J. Shriver; and for Surveyor, Daniel R. Goodloe. Of course, these candidates do not expect to be elected. A hundred votes or so may be cast for them; although the number who hold views in common with them on the slavery question is larger."

The *Clipper* adds: "Of the antecedents of the gentlemen named we know nothing save Henry J. Shriver Esq., who seeks to be Register. His advent in that city was simultaneous with the inauguration (we believe) of Gen. Taylor, during whose administration he served as a clerk, as also during that of Mr. Fillmore. He is now, however, in his proper element: for his most striking characteristic, for at least fifteen years, has been rampant abolitionism. During the flare up of anti-Masonry in Pennsylvania he was the *protege* of Thad. Stevens, Esq., and somewhat later a Hero in the celebrated buckshot war during which he distinguished himself by valorous deeds, and some tall jumping. He will have to do taller jumping than that however, if he jumps into the office of Register."

☞ The Baltimore *Republican*, of a late date, in speaking of the coming Convention of the Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings of Maryland, urges upon the counties the propriety of sending up good delegations, and of taking all steps that may tend to harmonize and consolidate the strength of the party. We think it justly estimates the Convention as one of importance and responsibility, for its action at this crisis may be productive of a wise and extensive change in the administration of our State affairs. The fact of Maryland having stood alone as a devotee to the exploded creed of the Know-Nothing party, and the fact now so apparent that Southern men *must* stand together in support of the principles on which Buchanan was elected—if they would preserve the Constitution—these circumstances have occasioned a "pause" in this State on the part, not only of Old Line Whigs, but even of the more thoughtful and patriotic members of the "order," which it behooves the approaching Convention to take advantage of by wise and timely action. Hence [illegible] The *Republican* well remarks:

"We throw to the winds all personal preferences in such a contest, and pledge ourselves to the earnest and untiring advocacy of the nominees who may be made in accordance with the above suggestions. We hope to see a united, harmonious body when the Convention shall assemble. A body looking solely to the public good, and the redemption of the State from the degrading thraldrom under which it has been placed by the triumph of Know-Nothingism.—Let every true man resolve to wash off the foul stain from the escutcheon of our once noble State. Let it be remembered that *Maryland alone*, of all the States of our extended Union, still clings to this bigot creed. The South stands as a unit, with the exception of this State, and Abolitionism has absorbed Know-Nothingism or this psuedo-Americanism throughout the North. Let the counties send up a delegation of their best men, and let the Convention present to the voters such a ticket as we have named, and we will route from our State the sworn bands of intolerance and bigotry, and once more place our gallant old State on the national platform by the side of her national allies."

Protestant Episcopal Convention.—The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Maryland will commence this morning in Christ Church, Baltimore, Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham presiding. A considerable amount of business will be brought before the body, and its labors will continue through three or four days.

The reports that have apprared in some of the public journals, purporting to have been telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that a large body of troops—stated at two thousand—have been ordered to Utah, seem to have had no foundation in fact. No order has been given to any of the Bureaus in relation to sending troops to Utah, as would have been the case were the reports above alluded to correct.

Severe Hail and Rain Storms.—Our exchanges bring us accounts of terrible storms of rain and hail in North Alabama, West Tennessee and Arkansas, and various places along the valley of the Mississippi river. In some places the hail was of immense size and very destructive to corn, cotton, vegetables and shrubbery, killing pigs and doing serious damage to the roofs and windows of houses. It is stated that hail stones, by actual measurement, nine inches in circumference, fell a week since in Hinds County, Miss. The general size was about that of a hen's egg.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Philip Turner, an old and respected citizen of St. Mary's County attempted on the 13th instant to blast a tree near his house. The *Beacon* says he placed what he supposed to be a slow match to the powder, but before he could get out of the way the tree exploded, breaking a leg, dislocating a thumb and producing other injuries which resulted in his death.

☞ It is stated as probable, in the *National Intelligencer*, that Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina, will be appointed Minister to Prussia—an event which would doubtless give great satisfaction throughout the country.

The Virginia election comes off to-morrow, for the choice of members of Congress, Attorney-General, Legislature, &c. The Democratic papers claim that their party will elect a full delegation to Congress.

Gov. Walker, of Kansas, receives a yearly salary of $1,500, out of which he has to pay his private secretary and all other expenses. The governorship of Kansas is evidently no sinecure.

A "Declaration" by the Slave-holders of Queen Anne's County.

We transfer the following from the *State Rights Advocate*, published at Centreville:

The Agricultural Anti-Abolition Club of Queen Anne's county is composed of members, who, under the late divisions of party, stood in decided antagonism—some were Whigs and some Democrats.

Holding a common opinion *now*, on great and vital questions in issue before the country, they have organized under the following declaration:

They have organized, because, in regard to those questions, with all persons who hold a loyal obligation to the Constitution of the State and of the Union, they believe that the time for reflection is past; and that a crisis has been reached in public affairs which calls for instant and constant action. Causes are now at work which will lead to the certain subversion of the government, if not promptly averted.

Individual unorganized exertion is not equal to the occasion. Measures that affect the government can be accomplished only by associated effort.

As Farmers the members of this club have associated.

Each member, for himself, has felt, that the blow, which threatens ruin to the whole, is aimed at the particular institution, that sustains the farming interest of this region, and the entire planting interest of the country. What is agriculture without labor? And what is labor, in Maryland, and in the South, without the slaves?

The Constitution of Maryland recognizes domestic slavery, and forbids the Legislature to meddle with its relations.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the same relations and guaranties the master's rights, throughout the Union. The slave population constitutes a part of the basis of representation for the States where it exists.

But there is a party of great numbers in the country, who are organized in opposition to these principles of the Constitution, who avow that their object is "to break down the slave power in the government."

There is no slave power in the government, but the *moral* power of those who hold slaves.—Through their recognized leaders they declare they will never remit their struggles, "so long as the foot of a slave treads the soil of America."

Yet these struggles are in open defiance of the express guaranties of the Constitution.

They hold in answer to the plain terms of the Constitution, that there is "a higher power than the Constitution," and that there are none of its guaranties "that may not be released and ought not to be relinquished."

Holding their rights, in this relation, under the express warrant of the Constitution and of divine authority, the farmers and citizens of Maryland have no answer to make to such vaunted treasons, but quiet, determined, opposing action.

The mode and means of action they must adopt for themselves. To accomplish concert and harmony on these points, this Club will devote the best energies and intelligence they possess.

But besides the motives which impel them, as farmers, in self-defence, to combine, to defeat the ruthless treason, which invades their homes and their firesides, as members of this great Republic, having a common fellowship with all who hold allegiance to the Union, the members of this Club organize to oppose the Black Republican party.

In this party every element of opposition to the administration of the Federal Government is now combining.

In the late election of Chief Magistrate, in every State, but Maryland, in the Union, where these elements were not combined, the banner of the Constitution was borne in triumph. In some it triumphed, despite the combination.

In that election, the leaders of the Know-Nothing party in Maryland designed to lay her as a trophy at the disposal of the Traitor, whose success they knew to be certain, if the Democratic nominees were defeated.

By the false pretence of running Mr. Fillmore, they deceived and cheated their own partisans.

By similar means they hope to lead the masses into a union with the Black-Republicans for the election of 1860, by cultivating a common opposition at the State elections, during the ensuing [illegible] will rally to the Union every patriot, who can be made to know and understand the plan of operations, and to appreciate the consequences.

It has brought the members of this Club together.

If the truth can be made manifest the country is safe.

To bring it home to the conviction of every true heart within the range of its circuit is recognized as a special duty of this Club.

From Washington.

Washington, May 24.—Dr. Charles S. Frailey, who occupied a high and responsible position in the Department of the Interior, and formerly chief clerk of the Land Office, died here this morning. He was past grand master of the masonic order in the District of Columbia, and was well known to the masonic fraternity of the whole country.

Washington, May 25.—Jonathan S. Jenkins, United States consul at Navigators' Islands, was arrested this afternoon on the steps of the State Department, immediately after his interview with Assistant Secretary Appleton, on a warrant issued by Justice Goddard, on a charge of piracy, sworn to by Dr. Van Camp, in seizing by force of arms and selling a large amount of property belonging to citizens of the United States, including the cargo of the ship Endorus, in the harbor of Apia.

It appears from the papers filed in the Department that on his arrival there he formed an admiralty court, styling himself vice commissioner, and appointed assistant judges, a marshal, &c. The property alleged to have been sacrificed amounted to about $70,000, while that of V. P. Chapin & Co. and A. Van Camp was over $100,000. Mr. Jenkins was committed to jail to await the requisition of the Governor of New York, where the case must be tried, he having first touched the soil of that State on his return to this country.

The Burdell Murder.

New York, May 24.—The Sunday Mercury reiterates the statement of last week that the Burdell murder was perpetrated by two assassins, who entered the house by a back window, and asserts that the evidence thereof will be forthcoming. The motive was revenge on the part of one of the parties—and an "honorable one."

Destitution in Michigan.

Detroit, May 22.—Additional information from the northern counties in this State fully confirm the previous accounts of destitution existing there. Contributions for the relief of sufferers from this city and interior are being freely received and forwarded by the executive committee of this city.

Massachusetts Legislative Aid for Kansas.

Boston, May 22.—By a vote of 94 yeas to 457 nays the House refused this morning to concur with the Senate in its amendment to the Kansas resolves making the appropriation for the aid of settlers of that Territory contingent upon the opinion of the Supreme Court that it is constitutional.

Gov. Walker---Governorship of Utah.

St. Louis, May 22.—Governor Walker arrived in this city yesterday, and left this morning for Kansas.

Col. Cuming, Indian agent at the West, has been tendered the Governorship of Utah, but has declined.

Expected Battle with Indians.

St. Louis, May 23.—The correspondent of the Democrat says that a force of dragoons and artillery left Fort Leavenworth a few days since to fight the Ceyenes, who were reported concentrated at Republican Fork, on Kansas and Blue rivers.

Heavy Failure.

New York, May 25.—The old established grocery and provision house of Beale, Melich & Dewitt failed to-day in consequence of losses by speculation in Erie stock, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Sale of a Railroad.

Albany, May 25.—The Niagara Falls and Canondaigua Railroad was sold at auction to-day, and was purchased by the New York and English bond-holders for half a million of dollars, exclusive of the rolling stock.

The Minnesota.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The United States steamer Minnesota was inspected to-day by nearly one thousand visitors. She sails on Wednesday for Norfolk.

Murder of Pratt, the Mormon Elder.

St. Louis, May 25.—Pratt, the Mormon elder, was killed on the 14th, near Van Buren, Arkansas, by Hector Man, whose wife Pratt had seduced.

Kansas.

St. Louis, May 23.—Gen. Harney and Hon. J. L. Orr, of S. C., have arrived in the Territory. The latter was tendered a complimentary dinner, but declined.

The New Cent Coins.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The new cent coins were issued by the United States mint to-day. Large amounts were drawn by citizens and for distribution by express companies to other cities.

A very destructive fire occurred in Baltimore on Tuesday night last involving a loss of about $300,000. Several lives were lost by the falling of burning timbers. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Just Sentiments.

An old citizen of Baltimore, in a communication to the *Sun* of last Saturday, in evident reference to the disgraceful rowdyism there so prevalent, concludes as follows:

Why shall your merchant thrust his hands in his empty pockets, and mourn his listless inactivity? He has but to take a short retrospect and discover that he is, in a great measure, the cause of the inactivity he deplores. He might have prevented the riot and bloodshed which, in its real horrors and exaggerated descriptions, carried terror to the distant homes of his former customers—but the wild delirium of the hour forbade it; he was excited, busy and prosperous then, willing to subscribe without caring for what; but conviction and pay day have both arrived, and now he feels the influence of the past. Have capitalists—except in the cases of helpless and too confiding women—any stronger claim to sympathy? Very little. They knew, or might have known, that when stalwart idlers and revolvers were no longer of account at an election, they would find employment in a common disturbance of the public peace, in outrages upon person and property, in acts of incendiarism, and in every other way in which dissolute habits and weapons of death may be made available. The most to be grieved for are your industrious mechanic and toiling laborer. They, almost in spite of their best efforts to the countrary, are measurably the victims of the heedless or artful acts of others. Dependent as they are for employment and profit upon men of capital, they were not to be found among those whose subscriptions in almost every instance reached the coffers of dealers in deadly weapons. It is a wretched state of affairs where the money of the wealthy is used to increase the depravity of the dissolute, and afford the facility of costly deadly weapons to desperate idlers, who feel a pleasure in using them. I may be asked, what is the remedy for these evils?

To me, gentlemen, the remedy is plain. I desire to see, and I solemnly recommend an immediate return to the principles and customs which prevailed when I was a young man. At that day we had our election fights; a knock down, a bloody nose, or a black eye was the worst of it. A man who would have dared to have gone armed to the polls would have been kicked off the ground as an unprincipled scoundrel, whose bad heart fitted him for the crime of murder. Incendiarism was scarcely known—why? Perhaps I may not be able to give the true reason, but I do know, and every Baltimorean of my age knows, that at that day no man belonged to a fire company who was not in the true sense a workingman; a man whose means of livelihood, trade and place of business was perfectly well known. I therefore suggest to the people of Baltimore, if they wish to see incendiarism diminished, and the city's former happy social relations and business prosperity restored, that with one accord they discountenance and discard all publications, from whatever source, which advocate uncharitable doctrines, calculated to estrange men from one another; that the revolver and the bowie-knife be utterly discountenanced, and the man known to carry either shunned as a leper, and that no man be permitted to act as a fireman, or harbor at the premises of any of the companies, whose means of livelihood and place of business is unknown.

From the Scientific American.

Poisonous Wall Paper.

The attention of S. N. Johnson, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in Yale College, having been directed to the above subject, by the extract from the London *Lancet*, published in our columns, and since copied into a great number of our cotemporaries, it has been the means of bringing to his knowledge a similar case which occurred at New Haven. It was that of Mr. Solomon Mead, a farmer, and at his request he has communicated the facts to the *Tribune*:

About the 1st of March last, Mr. Mead began to occupy a new house—the walls of which are built of gravel and cement—and which is heated by steam. A lower room was used by Mr. and Mrs. Mead as a sleeping apartment. After sleeping in it one night, they found themselves suffering under a strange feeling of depression, almost amounting to illness, which continued during a greater part of the day, and was renewed upon sleeping again in the room. They observed that the effects were most severe during rainy or damp weather. The room, when kept closed for some hours, acquired a disagreeable odor, which was not perceptible when the external air was allowed free access. They ceased to occupy the room, and experienced no recurrence of ill symptoms after sleeping in other parts of the same house. The cause of all this they could not divine, until the article referred to came under their observation. They saw at a glance that the symptoms there described agreed in kind with their own, and that the dangerous apartment was ornamented with a beautiful green figured paper! It only remained to discover arsenic in the green pigment to explain the cause of their suffering and indisposition. Mr. Mead brought Proffessor Johnson specimens of the paper, and it was but the work of a few moments to demonstrate the presence of large quantities of arsenic and of copper in the green color.

The pigment which produced the ill consequences in this paper is *Vienna green*—the most beautiful green pigment known, and is prepared with white arsenic and verdigris—two dangerous poisons. Such poisonous pigments should be prohibited by law.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, has been holding a correspondence witn M. Laconture, in reference to a line of steamships between France and Virginia. Gov. Wise estimates the aggregate wealth of Virginia at eight hundred millions of dollars. He says if the French company will make up a cargo of French goods for one steamer, and give thirty days' notice of her arrival at Norfolk, the Virginia and North Carolina merchants will purchase the goods, and have a return cargo of their produce. If this succeeds, the French line to and from Norfolk and Havana will be established. If it must have aid by contribution, it will almost be sure to have a mail contract under appropriation by Congress, for the Southern States will no longer vote for appropriations to any Northern line to carry European mails, unless equal amounts are voted to one or more Southern lines. He further proposes, that if European capitalists will bring their funds to complete the Kanawha Canal and Covington and Ohio Railroad, he will recommend to the General Assembly of Virginia to guarantee stipulated interest of at least six per cent., and the entire redemption of the debt in thirty-four years, and an appropriation from the State Treasury of two hundred thousand dollars per annum to aid in sustaining a line of steamers of sufficient class, or the Europeans to construct the works, and to take them for a stipulated period of time.

Disgusted with his Associates.—The New York *Evening Post* announces that its editor, Mr. Bryant, has sailed for Europe in the ship William Tell accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter. The period of his absence is not deternined upon. Mr. Bryant, it is said, leaves the country broken-spirited and in disgust.—Over persuaded by those with whom he was associated, he forsook the party with which he had been so long identified to link himself to Black Republicanism; and when it was too late, discovered himself hand in hand with those political profligates whose dishonesty he had spent a life-time in exposing and denouncing. His proud and independent spirit rebelled against concealing, as his honesty forbade his approving, the reckless schemes of plunder and usurpation into which the Black Republican leaders plunged upon their first success; and despite the blandishments or threats of his new associates, he held some of those measures up to public scorn. So says the Albany Statesman.

Kansas.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Lecompton, Kansas, says:

"It is supposed that between 9,000 and 10,000 voters have been registered in the Territory.—This will probably give the pro-slavery men a majority of say 2,000 votes, possibly more; though they will owe this to the neglect of the Black Republicans, who have in many instances refused to register or give ficticious names. We presume that they intend to vote down the State constitution when it is submitted to the people, and therefore feel indifferent to the political complexion of the Constitutional Convention to be holden in June next."

The Kent *News* says the fly is causing great destruction to the wheat in that county.

The New Painting for the State House at Annapolis.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from New York, gives the following information in reference to the new painting for the Senate Chamber, Annapolis, ordered by the last Legislature:

The committee of the Legislature of Maryland, of which Senator Hoffman, of Baltimore, is chairman, have recently contracted with Mr. Edwin White, of this city, for the painting of the great historical picture of *Washington Resigning his Commission*, for which the Legislature of 1856, on the anniversary of his birth, appropriated $3,000. Many of the leading artists of the country, who had been invited to undertake the work, were indisposed to contract for it, the limited compensation offered not being considered a sufficient inducement for them to abandon the more lucrative business which they are at present enjoying. Mr. White, who already possesses a high artistic reputation, has consented to undertake the work more from a desire to increase his renown, than from motives of pecuniary reward. He has executed an original design, which has met the approval of the committee, and has also secured photographs of the best portraits of the cotemporary historical characters whom he designs to introduce into the picture. Mr. White proposes to devote himself exclusively to the work, and will execute the painting in Paris. He is to leave New York for that purpose before the close of the present month. The writer has been permitted, while visiting New York, to glance at the outline sketch and design which Mr. White has made, of this great event, and must confess to his admiration of the grouping of the figures and the design generally. The deep emotion of the old continental soldier who is gazing with such mingled respect and devotion upon his chief, as he surrenders his trust, is a subordinate feature of the picture which is particularly striking. The few progenitors of the old Maryland families who are introduced into the picture, are fully worthy of the proud place they occupy. The sketch, however, is yet imperfectly executed, and will probably be considerably modified ere the painting is completed.

Mr White will no doubt enjoy increased facilities for the execution of his work in Paris, and will perhaps avail himself of the criticisms and suggestions of the best artists of Europe, who frequent that great capital of art. He engages in the task with his whole soul absorbed in his picture, and our State will no doubt receive a painting from his hands which will be as gratifying to its pride as to its patriotism. Mr. White has given bond for the completion of the work in two years. He receives $1,000 in advance, $1,000 at the end of a year, and $1,000 upon the completion of the picture. He is, I understand, further stimulated by the promise, that if the painting shall prove to be of eminent merit, that an effort will be made to obtain for him an additional compensation of $2,000, which will then be less than the amount usually paid for a painting of that class.

The Foreign Appointments.

The following remarks touching the diplomatic appointments are from Ion's letter in the *Sun* of Monday last:

It is supposed that the administration have decided to make a sweeping change of the diplomatic corps, leaving none who have served longer than four years. That most of the new appointments have been determined upon there is little doubt. They have not yet been announced, and many of the appointments will be made to take effect at a distant day.

Among the appointments already agreed upon are those for St. Petersburg and Berlin. It is probable that Mr. Clernand, of Illinois, formerly a member of the House, and chairman of the committee of foreign affairs, has been designated for one of these missions. There is nothing improbable in the suggestion that a full mission has been tendered to D. S. Dickinson, of New York, particularly as that State is not represented in the Cabinet. There are also a number of prominent applications for the second-class missions from that State.

The present week will finish up the whole sub[illegible]matic, and, of course, there are to be several hundred disappointments. It is said that the President has ceased to promise offices to any one, and that hereafter no one is to be advised of his appointment except through the reception of his commission.

Col. Benton on Slavery Agitation.—Col. Benton continues to frown upon the emancipation movement of his old friends in Missouri.—In a letter (May 7) he says:

"I look upon a slavery agitation as one of the greatest calamities which befall the country, and (besides its other evils,) as having a dangerous effect upon the slaves themselves; for it is incident to these agitations for one of the parties to charge the other with abolitionism, and a design to abolish slavery, and to represent the free States the same way; all of which is heard by the slaves, or comes to their knowledge; and they being ignorant and credulous, and not knowing that all this abolition talk is mere political lying, for the election, very naturally believe what they hear, and just as naturally conclude that they ought to be doing something for themselves when they have so many powerful friends at work for them. They believe it, and become restless and discontented, and go to plotting, either to escape or revolt. Those who make such charges do not do it to excite the slaves, but they do it so that the slaves hear and know it, and the effect is just the same as if their design was to excite insurrection."

High Prices for Slaves.—The Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle* says that the following high prices were paid at Yanceyville last Saturday for slaves:

Milly, 49 years old and bed-ridden, $1,200: Maria and two small children, $2,505; Mary and two small children, $2,402. Sold on a credit of six months.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 29th ultimo, I observed a communication in which the writer expressed the hope that a spontaneous call would have been made upon our late representative in Congress to announce himself as a candidate for re-election without the intervention of a district convention. I cordially concur in the views presented in that communication, and the reasons assigned for such a course at this time, as it would, in my opinion, give the Black-Republicans and their allies, the Know-Nothings, more fully to understand that there was a unity, not only of sentiment, but of action, in the Southern States upon the issues presented in the last Presidential Campaign, and that a representative who had so nobly sustained himself and battled against their proscriptive, sectional and disunion principles upon the floor of Congress, would be sustained in his course and returned by acclamation. But as it has been the practice in this district to hold a Convention for the purpose of consultation and reconciling any conflicting claims, I feel satisfied that Gen. Bowie would be entirely willing to submit his name to a Convention fairly organized in conformity to the usages of the party. Unquestionably we have in our district many able, true and zealous men, who would do honor to their constituents and gather laurels in the service, but events have proven that the selection of Gen. Bowie in the last contest was peculiarly fortunate, judicious and wise, and I think your correspondent will agree with me, that the same reasons assigned by him for a general call upon Mr. Bowie, would doubtless secure his unanimous nomination by a Convention. With the endorsement of the people of the district assembled in Convention we may look forward with certainty to his re-election by an increased and triumphant majority.

May 16, 1857. St. Mary's.

MARRIED,

In Leonardtown, on the 13th instant, by Rev. R. D. Woodley, of Charles county, L. Clements, of Montgomery county, and Miss Jane Abell, of that village.

In Baltimore, on Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Andrew Sterrett Ridgely, Esq., a member of the bar of that city, to Camilla, daughter of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

DIED,

In St. Mary's conty, on the 12th inst., Bennet Gough, aged about 72 years.

Local and Personal.

Fatal Accident.—We regret to learn that a fatal accident occurred last Saturday afternoon on the Washington branch railroad, about two miles north of Bladensburg, on the farm of Chas. B. Calvert, Esq., by which a negro man of Mr. Calvert's was killed and a free-colored woman seriously, if not fatally injured. The three o'clock train for Baltimore was going at the usual rate of speed, and at the point where the accident occurred the carriage road crossing the track is through a cut about six feet deep. The man and woman were in a carriage, and attempted to cross the track. The horse and vehicle were on the track when the train came up, and the colision occurred. The horse was instantly killed and the vehicle was broken to fragments and thrown in different directions. The man and woman were thrown to the same side with the vehicle. The man received a severe blow on the side of the head, near the temple, causing injuries of which he has since died. The woman had a leg broken and was otherwise injured, rendering her recovery doubtful.

Accounts Against the County.—By a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that the Commissioners of Tax will meet on the 16th and 17th of June, for the purpose of examining all accounts, of every description, against the county, with a view to providing for the same thereafter in the annual county levy. The holders of such accounts will do well to take notice. It is also notified that on the same day the board will consider all applications for such bridges as the supervisors are not authorized to build.

Appointment.—Among the appointees to positions in the Baltimore Custom House, recently made by Collector Mason, we notice the name of Dr. DeWilton Snowden, of this county, as one of the Inspectors. No man deserves better at the hands of his party, and his appointment is very gratifying to his numerous friends in the county.

THE MARKETS.

Saturday, *May* 23.—*Wheat.*—A fair demand, and the market for it remains steady. Receipts were fair. About 5,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of good to prime white at $1.80@1.86. We quote choice white at $1.90. Sales of prime red at $1.73 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—An active demand, and the market buoyant.—About 20,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and nearly all sold, good to prime white at 87@70 cents, and fair to good and prime yellow at 88 to 90@92 cents ℔ bushel. *Rye.*—Demand good, and the market buoyant. About 1,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sold, Pennsylvania at $1.12. We quote Maryland Rye nominally at 80 cents ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—Market buoyant. About 3,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of Maryland at 62 cents, and Pennsylvania Oats at 65 cents ℔ bushel.

Monday, *May* 25.—*Wheat.*—A good demand, and the market for it remains steady. Receipts were fair. About 4,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of fair white at $1.77@1.78, good to prime do. at $1.87@1.89. Choice white would readily bring $1.90. Sales of good prime red at $1.70@1.75 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—An active demand, and the receipts larger to-day than for some weeks past. Prices declined 2 to 4 cts. ℔ bushel. About 40,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and the greater part sold, good to prime white at 83@87 cents, and good to prime yellow at 87@88 cents. A lot of 1,400 bushels damp white sold at 80 cents ℔ bushel.—*Rye.*—Market quiet, but steady. About 500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of [illegible] Maryland Rye nominally at 80 cents ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—Market buoyant. About 5,500 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of Virginia at 55½ cents, Maryland at 59@62 cents, and Pennsylvania Oats at 65 cents ℔ bushel.

Tobacco.—Receipts of Maryland Tobacco this week continues to be large, and rather ahead of the ability of the inspectors to open it. The demand, however, is very active, and sales are made as fast as the samples are drawn. Prices remain about as last week, occasional lots being sold at 25 to 50 cents below 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 receipts of Bay Tobacco are limited as yet, but sales are making at the high rates at which the market opened, viz: Tips or tails $9@11; seconds $12@15; yellow spangled $30@35, and fine yellow $35@40. A crop of seven hhds. of this favorite description, raised in Frederick County, was sold a few days ago as follows: $9, $11, $14.50; $26.50; $34, $40, and $45 ℔ 100 lb. Ohio Tobacco continues in good demand, and all the receipts are taken as soon as inspected. The sales of the week are about 200 hhds. We quote as before, 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 yellow $18@30. Kentucky Tobacco continues in good demand for shipping and manufacturing. 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 2,035 hhds. Maryland, 269 hhds. Ohio 59 hhds. Kentucky, and 2 hhds. Virginia. Total 2,365 hhds.

Wool.—Wool continues dull. Some of the new clip has come forward, but as yet the receipts have been light. We have no change to note in prices and we quote as before. Unwashed Wool at 22@24 cents, pulled do. at 28@31 cts., quarter blood fleece do. at 30@34 cts., half blood do. 34@38 cents, three quarter blood do at 38@43 cts., full blood do. at 43@48 cts., and Extra Saxony do. at 50@55 cts. Wool it is thought will be considerably effected by the reduction of duties which is to take place on the 1st of July.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 19th instant, at the residence of her husband in Prince George's County, Mrs. H. E. Chesley, consort of Mr. J. F. Chesley, in the 31st year of her age.

The sudden and rapid dissolution of this lady, like the summons in the watches of the night, fell with a stunning effect upon the ears of her family and friends. They believed her in the fullness of life when she was in the embrace of death. They had no warning. Their minds were not conducted, as in the slow gradations of a wasting disease, from apprehension to anxiety, from anxiety to alarm, from alarm to despair and resignation. "In the midst of life she was in death." The transition was so instantaneous from the presence and love of the devoted wife, the fond mother, and the dutiful and affectionate daughter, to the dread and irreparable void, that all were stricken with the awful reality of the inexorable decree. Death came "like a thief in the night," and cut off, in the meridian of life, in the midst of her usefulness, and in the fruition of domestic happiness and social endearment, one whose virtues were the pride of her household and the admiration of her friends. All who knew her loved her with an unalloyed affection. Her hospitality was without stint, her friendship without dissimulation, and her charity without parade. Patient, sincere and benignant, the charms of forbearance, forgiveness and gentleness, the generous attributes of a noble temperament, allustrated the guilelessness of her heart and the frankness of her demeanor. She died as she lived, "with a conscience void of offence," and a conscious rectitude of conduct; parting sadly and lovingly from her family and friends, and humbly and confidently trusting in the boundless mercy of the All Wise and most merciful God, who will have mercy upon His afflicted. M.

Alexandria Gazette please copy.

Mr. Richard Crandell died on West River, Anne Arundel County, on the 14th instant, in the 90th year of his age.

Southern Lottery on the Havana Plan.

ANDERSON & SON,
MANAGERS,
SUCCESSORS TO J. F. WINTER, MANAGER.

PRIZES PAYABLE Without Deduction.

CAPITAL PRIZE $60,000.
30,000 TICKETS.

Jasper County Academy Lottery,
[*By Authority of the State of Georgia.*]

CLASS Y.

DRAWS June 15th, 1857, at St. Andrews' Hall, Savanah, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of W. R. Symons, Esq. and J. M. Prentiss, Esq.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

One Prize of		$60,000
1 "		20,000
1 "		10,000
1 "		5,000
1 "		4,000
1 "		2,000
3 "	$1,000 are	3,000
5 "	500 are	2,500
100 "	100 are	10,000
100 "	50 are	5,000
72 Approximation Prizes		3,760
3000 prizes of $30 are		90,000

3286 Prizes Amounting to $215,260
Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.

☞ Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Checks on New York remitted for Prizes.

☞ Address Orders for Tickets or Certificate of Packages of Tickets to
ANDERSON & SON, Managers,
Macon or Savanah, Ga.

☞ Persons holding Prize Tickets of J. F. Winter, Manager, will send them to us for payment.

May 27, 1857—tf

THOMAS N. GOULD. JOHN W. GLANVILLE

GOULD & GLANVILLE,
Manufactures of all Kinds of Cabinet Furniture and Chairs,
South East Corner of Sharp and Pratt streets, BALTIMORE.



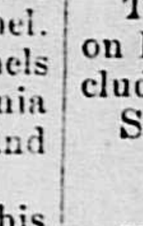
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Prince George's County to their large stock of CABINET FURNITURE, all of their own manufacture. Our establishment now being the largest in Baltimore, we are prepared to furnish at all times any quantity of Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Tables, Looking Glasses, Mattresses, &c., in fact every variety of Household Furniture at low prices. We keep no Yankee machine-made work, consequently those purchasing from us can rely upon getting a good article. Our endeavors shall be to please all those entrusting their orders to us to fill.

GOULD & GLANVILLE,
South East Corner of Sharp and Pratt sts.
Baltimore, May 27, 1857—1y

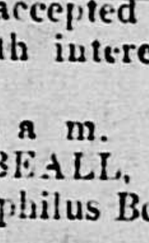
PUBLIC SALE
Of Two Valuable Negro Men.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, passed on the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the undersigned, as Administrator of Theophilus Beall, late of Prince George's County, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the Court House Door, in the Town of Upper Marlborough,

ON SATURDAY, the 6th day of June next,



TWO VALUABLE NEGRO MEN. One of them is a good carpenter, and also accustomed to farm work, and a good cradler. The other is a number one plantation hand, a good gardener, carriage-driver, and an excellent hand with horses.



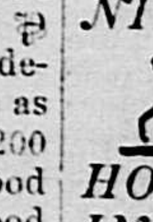
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, or accepted draf's on Baltimore at four months, with interest included.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.
RICHARD H. BEALL,
Adm'r Theophilus Beall.
May 27, 1857—ts

EXECUTORS' SALE.

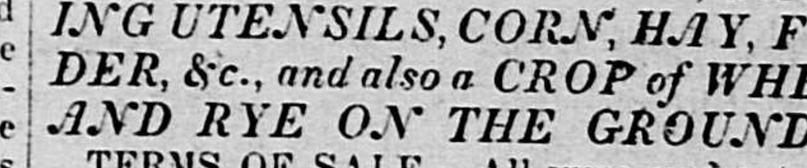
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Col. Samuel Hamilton, near Vansville,

ON THURSDAY, the 18th day of June next,



at 10 o'clock, A. M., *the PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE DECEASED consisting of NEGROES, FURNITURE,*





HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN, HAY, FODDER, &c., and also a CROP of WHEAT AND RYE ON THE GROUND.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under twenty dollars, cash on the day of sale. For all sums of and over that amount, bonds with satisfactory security will be required.

WM. H. TUCK,
B. K. MORSELL,
Executors' of Samuel Hamilton.
May 27, 1857—ts

NOTICE.

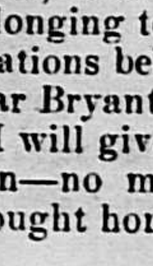
THE Commissioners of Tax for Prince George's County, will meet at the Court House in Upper Marlborough,

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th of June next,

for the purpose of receiving, examining, and adjudicating all accounts against the County of every description whatever, with a view to providing for the same in the annual levy. All persons having such accounts are hereby notified to present them on one of the above appointed days. On the same days the Commissioners will hear and determine all applications for the building or repairs of such bridges as are above the authority of the Supervisors of roads.

By order:
T. E. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
May 27, 1857—tm

$200 Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1857, negro man

SANDY.

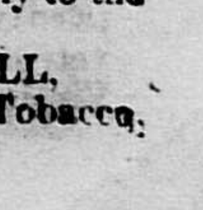
He has a very dark complexion; stout built; about five feet ten inches high; he has a scar over one of his eyes; he has one also on one of his hands. He is about thirty-five years of age.

I purchased him recently from Dr. B. J. Gardiner, where he has relations. He has a wife belonging to William B. Hill, Esq. He has also relations belonging to Alfred W. Gardiner, Esq. near Bryantown, Charles County.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension—no matter where taken—provided he is brought home to me.

ROBERT A. CLAGETT.
May 27, 1857—tf

A Valuable Blooded Brood Mare and Colt for Sale.



THE subscriber has for sale a VALUABLE BLOODED BROOD MARE, with a mare colt, one year old this spring, at her side. The mare is twelve years old, out of Rowena, by Prince George.—The colt is by Childe Harold. There is no doubt about the pedigree of the mare, as there are a number of gentlemen in Charles County who can certify to it. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Planters' Advocate, or to

JOHN W. MITCHELL,
May 27, 1857—tf Port Tobacco.