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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1857.

☞ The municipal election came off in Washington on Monday and resulted in the success of the Union Anti-Know-Nothing Ticket. The majority for Haliday, as Collector, is 336 votes; for Morgan, as Register, 413; and for Forsyth, as Surveyor, 172. The same party has secured large majorities in both branches of the city council. It will be recollected that at the election two years ago for these offices, the Know-Nothings swept the field.

We are sorry to add that during the day the peace of the city was disturbed by the most outrageous scenes of violence and rioting, resulting in the end in a necessary resort to extreme measures, the death of several persons and the wounding of many others. We publish in another column the details of the occurrences, from the *National Intelligencer*, from which it will appear that the disturbances were instigated and set on foot by a detatchment of that portion of the "bone and sinew" of the Baltimore Know-Nothings, commonly known as the "Plug Uglies." These worthies came down to the city for the purpose of regulating the election to suit the views of their own partizans, and caused the outrages which forced upon the Mayor the expedient of calling upon the President of the United States for the aid of the military. This request was promptly complied with and two companies of U. S. Marines placed at the disposal of the Mayor, by which means peace was finally restored. This is another melancholy instance of the terrible rioting and bloodshed that have attended the march of Know-Nothingism from its beginning. The vindictive spirit in which it asserts its dogmas and designs, its proscriptive and ungenerous character, its bigoted hatred of its foes, seem to render a quiet election almost impossible in any city where it prevails to any extent. And we have here another remarkable evidence of that peculiar, high-tempered, and consummate audacity which distinguishes the Know-Nothing out-laws of the city of Baltimore—who, not content with rendering their own streets the terror of all peaceable citizens and their own elections but another term for the grossest frauds, thus assume to extend their jurisdiction into neighboring localities and regulate them by virtue of the revolver.—The muskets of the marines were the proper remedy, and the foes of these champions of anarchy and of rascality will be glad to see that it was promptly applied.

☞ The election in the State of Virginia has resulted altogether in favor of the Democracy, that party having elected the Attorney General, J. Randolph Tucker, all the Congressmen, and large majorities in the State Legislature. The city of Richmond, for the first time, has abandoned its attitude of opposition, and has elected the entire Democratic ticket. The "Distribution" issues, got up with so much labor by the opposition, availed them nothing. There is not a man left to tell the tale of "Distribution" to Congress.

The Episcopal Convention.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Maryland adjourned on Friday evening last, after a session of three days. Among the important business transacted was the adoption of a resolution to remove the College of St. James, located near Hagerstown, to a point near Cockeysville, in Baltimore County, on the line of the Northern Central railway. The removal will require an outlay of about $50,000, which is to be collected in the diocese. The next convention will be held in Christ Church, Baltimore, beginning on the last Wednesday of May, 1858.

The Hon. Andrew P. Butler, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, died at Edgefield on the evening of the 25th ultimo, in the presence of his family and sympathizing friends. The high intellectual qualities of Judge Butler were known to the nation, and his genial and frank nature had endeared him to his Congressional associates and to all with whom he had personal intercourse, Justice will no doubt be done to his memory by a pen qualified for the task.

Horses for England.—There are now in stables connected with the Fashion Course, two very fine yearlings under the care of Mr. Brown, agent for R. Ten Broeck, Esq., which, upon the arrival of three or four others belonging to Mr. T. B., will be conveyed to England to join the American stable there. One of those at the Fashion Course is a very handsome ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, dam by Imp. Trustee, out of Picayune's dam; the other is a br. f. by Financier, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee.

Henry Cook Tilgham, Esq., of Talbot county, has wheat entirely headed out. It is the Japan wheat, a beautiful white kind. The variety was first sent to Mr. Tilgham in a sealed can, by Captain Buchanan, while the Captain was with Commodore Perry's Japan Expediton in the East.

Ex-President Pierce has accepted an invitation to unite with the ancient and honorable artillery company of Boston in their anniversary celebration on Monday next. Lord Napier, it is said, will be the guest of the same company on his visit to Boston on the 17th of June.

Lt. Governor of Virginia.—Gov. Wise has tendered to Charles L. Carr, Esq., of Kanawha county, Va., the post of Lieutenant Governor of that State, made vacant by the resignation of Lt. Governor McComas.

Disease among Horses.—Col. Richard Thomas, of Easton, Md., lost a valuable mare last week from lung fever, a disease which is said to prevail among horses in that county. The Easton Gazette says Col. Thomas, last fall, refused $1,000 for the mare.

James B. Clay, son of the late Henry Clay, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ashland District in Kentucky. It is said he has accepted the nomination.

St. George Tucker, Esq., of Richmond, the justly celebrated author of "Hansford," has accepted an invitation to read a *Poem* before the Literary Societeies of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, on the 2nd July next.

The Washington *Star* understands that it is the intention of Chas. B. Calvert, late proprietor of the National Hotel, to sue the corporation of Washington City for $75,000 damages, growing out of the closing of that house.

A case of some importance to mercantile men was decided on the 27th in the Surrogate's Court, New York, to wit, that a deceased partner's separate estate must pay all his separate debts before those of joint creditors.

Hon. Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, has accepted the Governorship of Washington Territory.

☞ The principal stir in the past week's newsmarket was occasioned by the intelligence of the termination of the Nicaragua war, by the surrender of Gen. Walker, to an American officer, and his arrival at New Orleans. The final agreement between Walker and Com. Davis was signed on the first of May. Walker it appears was beseiged in Rivas by some two thousand of the enemy, and held only a small portion of the city, his force being reduced to two hundred and fifty men and officers. Desertions from his ranks were continually occurring, and his provisions were nearly consumed. The utmost misery and destitution prevailed, and the men were subsisting on dog and mule meat. In this crisis Commander Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, interposed for the rescue of the Americans. He conferred with the Costa Ricans, who at first insisted on the death of Walker, Henningsen, and a certain native partisan of the fillibusters. Finally, they withdrew their demands, and appear generally to have behaved with much humanity, giving all proper attention to the sick and wounded after the capitulation. After considerable correspondence, terms were finally arranged between Commander Davis and Gen. Walker, to which Gen. Mora assented.

These terms provided for the safe conduct to Panama of Walker and his staff, officers, soldiers &c., and for the safety of the wounded left behind, and for the protection of his adherents among the natives.

Since his arrival in New Orleans he has been made much of by the people there who sympathize in his movement, and declarations have been made of his intention to return to the seat of war after a month or so, with a larger force, to complete the subjugation of the Costa Ricans. The events that have thus, for the present, terminated his efforts have afforded an endless topic for discussion to the press in every portion of the country. Of course, upon such a theme, there is expressed the greatest possible diversity of sentiment—some journals rejoicing in his defeat and strongly condemning his whole course, and others justifying his conduct and lamenting the reverses that have interrupted his enterprize.—Among his warmest apologists is the *Richmond South*, which has uniformly approved of the ends sought to be accomplished by his expedition, and which now regrets its miscarriage upon considerations somewhat different from those which are assigned by many of its cotemporaries. Without undertaking to say how far the Nicaraguan war may be justified, or whether it can be justified at all, we make the following extract from the *South*, that our readers may perceive in what manner the "objects" of the war are excused and its conduct defended by an influential and intelligent portion of the press. The *South* remarks as follows:

"For ourselves, we are free to confess that we have ardently desired the success of Walker, in his efforts to acquire possession of Central America. While in some measure captivated by the marvellous exploits and heroic prowess of the "Great Fillibuster," there were considerations of peculiar moment to the interests of this country, which induced us to feel and to manifest deep concern in the issue of his career. We have long kept an anxious eye upon the stealthy encroachments of British power on this continent, and especially in its influence over the countries of Central America. We have already indicated the advantage which it is expected will accrue to Costa Rica by the overthrow of Walker's enterprise. The British Government exercises nominally a protectorate, really supreme dominion over the province of Costa Rica; and consequently this result must redound to the political and commercial benefit of Great Britain. No wonder that the British journals should be so unsparing in their denunciation of Walker, and so desirous of his defeat, when they recognize in him the most formidable barrier to the insidious advances of the relentless enemy of American progress. Yet it ill becomes Great Britain to characterize Walker's expedition as a marauding crusade against the persons, property and liberties of an inoffensive nation, when her own history is one continuous series of lawless rapacity and aggression.

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In view of the pending controversy between the two governments, in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the difficulties which seem to surround the amicable understanding of the meaning and effect of that convention, it is highly important to the United States to have every safeguard against the inroads of Great Britain in Central America. Now there is nothing to prevent the extension of her power, and we may safely presume that no efforts will be spared to secure her complete ascendancy over these States. Having fortified her position, she may be inspired by confidence in her commanding strength and influence to dictate the terms of adjustment to our Government and even compel us to vindicate, by appeal to arms, our settled policy in reference to the colonization of this continent by foreign powers.

Long Island Races.

The races over the Fashion Course, Long Island, commence on Friday next, the 5th instant. The first race will be a four mile and repeat affair, for which there are nine entries, as follows:

Friday, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 yr. olds, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1500 added, Four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:

1. O. P. Hare names b. c. Toler, by Childe Harold, out of Marchioness by Imp. Rowton.
2. T. & T. W. Doswell name ch. f. Sue Washington, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. Deucalion, by Revenue, out of The Queen by Imp. Priam.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. Charleston, by Imp. Sovereign, out of Millwood by Imp. Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. Nicholas I., by Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes by Wagner.
6. H. C. Caffey names br. c. Dallas, by Wagner, out of Fanny King by Imp. Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. The Czar, by Tally-ho, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. Kate Hunter, by Imp. Glencoe, dam by Imp. Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp. Trustee.

Coining New Cents at the Mint.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the demand for the new cent pieces in that city is unabated. Of the mode of making this coin at the mint it says:

There are at the present nine presses engaged in making the impressions upon this new coin; five mills are also in constant operation forming the rim on the coin previous to receiving the impression. These last named machines are capable of making rims upon three various kinds of coin at the same time; at present, however, they are engaged upon the new cent exclusively. About 100 persons in all are constantly engaged in the operation of the mint, and at the present time the whole force are employed on the "cent." Each of the presses throw off eighty-six finished coins per minute. At this rate, working from nine o'clock A. M. till three o'clock P. M., the nine presses throw off each day the sum of $2,786 40 in cents; that is, providing the presses are kept going regularly.

Sixty thousand dollars of this coin, six million pieces, were paid out on Monday and Tuesday, and orders are still coming in from all quarters of the Union, even from the south and southwest, where the old cent never obtained circulation—lowest prices there being graduated to the smallest silver coin. From present indications the old cent will be buried out of use and out of sight, even sooner than were the small Spanish fractions of a dollar.

Mrs. General Scott is said to be lying dangerously ill in Paris. Her daughter, Mrs. Major Scott, will sail to-morrow to join her.

The Odd Fellows at Annapolis propose to build a new hall at a cost of $14,000.

Peruvian Guano--Expected Supply, Independent of the Baredas.

By late intelligence from Peru, says the *American Farmer*, we learn that the revolutionists are selling guano at $12 to $20 per ton, and having possession of the islands are loading some eight vessels with all dispatch. They are also chartering at $20 to $26 per ton. We learn further, that some 5 to 6000 tons were already shipped, and as fast as vessels could be obtained, they would be loaded for this country, and will be here it is expected in time for fall seeding of wheat. An old merchant in a position to know, assures us we may expect a supply by these means. Let purchasers act accordingly. By this means, together with the use of the Phosphatic Guanos mixed with the Peruvian—and by a more general introduction of the guano attachment to the wheat drill, whereby a saving of two thirds of the Peruvian Guano may probobly be secured, and an equal effect realized in the immediate crop to which it is applied to that obtained by broadcasting as heretofore, when 2 to 300 lbs. were sown, we will be able we hope, to dispense with the services af the old Agency here.

The editor of the Petersburg Virginia *Intelligencer*, speaking of the introduction of other guanos, by a New York company, says, "we want to see this grinding concern [the Peruvian Agency] well disciplined and compelled to undergo a reduction of revenue to a sufficient amount to make them feel the loss. This would be nothing more than a just retribution for the merciless and intolerable exactions which have distinguished the dealings of the Peruvian Government and its agents, with the cultivators of the soil, from the beginning down to the present time. All our agriculturists are anxious to be delivered from the oppressive and rapacious extortions of the Peruvian monopolists, and would hail with delight and patronize with enthusiasm a competition which would produce such an effect."

The "Hog Cholera."—*A new Theory.*—Dr. Dougherty, of Paris, Ky., who has lately dissected a hog that died of what is termed "hog cholera" thus writes to another physician:

"Upon examination I found the brain, spinal marrow, lungs, liver, heart, stomach, the large and a part of the small bowel, without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next the stomach was literally filled with worms to the extent of several feet, and in a high state of inflammation. The worm was from two to five inches in length, resmbling in appearance the ascaris of the human subject, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life.—So closely were they crowded in the bowels that their form could be distinctly traced through its coasts.

"The disease, then, of which the hog dies, is inflammation of a portion of the small bowel, caused by this hard, active worm, and producing the symptoms noticed in its course, viz:—drooping, indisposition to eat, diarrhea, and finally convulsions and death. The treatment it seems to me, must be altogether preventive. I do not believe the worms could be dislodged by any treatment after inflammation is set up; but before this, while the hog is apparently well, able to eat and drink, I have no doubt that they may be destroyed or removed in many instances, by judicious management."

The doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy is some medicine to dislodge the worms in their course of development.

The Crimean War.—Gen. Jesup, the Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army, and an old soldier of experience, commenting upon Marshall Vaillant's exposition of the Crimean war, says he was never able to comprehend before that exposition the operations of the allied armies in the Crimea, which were in violation of the military axiom which requires the army in the field to be driven out before an important fortress is attacked. The French were not able to do so for want of means of transportation, which prevented them going twenty-five miles from their ships. For a force of three hundred and nine thousand men they employed less than half the number of animals for all purposes during the war which we supplied for draft and packing alone for our army in Mexico, that never exceeded 45,000 men. Gen. J. says:

"I hope our country may never have occasion to go to war again, but the more closely I look into the details, as well as the strategic combinations of European armies, the less I fear war.—Those armies have a fair stock of professional intelligence, but if they have genius, I think it is genius in its decrepitude."

A Gentleman's Diary of his Wife's Temper.—Monday—A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—Gloomy and very chilly; unreasonable weather. Wednesday—Frosty; at times sharp. Thursday—bitter cold in the morning; red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning with peals of thunder; air clear afterwards. Saturday—Gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—A light southwester in the morning; calm and pleasant at dinner time; hurricane and earthquake at night.

A Patriotic Family.—Judge Butler, the distinguished U. S. Senator of South Carolina, who died a few days ago, was a son of Gen. Wm. Butler, of Virginia, who served in the revolutionary war. His mother was also taken prisoner during the revolution. Of six brothers, (all now dead,) one was an officer in the war of 1812; another was a sugreon in the U. S. navy and a member of Congress, and a third, Pierce M., was at one time Govornor of South Carolina. The latter was killed while leading on the Palmetto regiment at the battle of Cherubusco, where a relative of Judge Butler also fell, and in which his nephew, the late Preston S. Brooks, gallantly participated.

A Funny Explosion.—A baggage-man at the Central Depot yesterday, while handling a trunk in the usual slam-bang manner of that useful class of citizens, threw it down with such force as to explode a pistol within. The pistol exploded a canister of powder, the powder exploded the trunk, and the trunk exploded the bagage-man, tumbling him neck over heels; and served him right at that. If such an accident could happen semi-occasionally, it would be a glorious thing. It might kill a few baggage-smashers, but community could endure that loss in consideration of the gentler handling which their luggage would receive.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Nineteen out of twenty-six counties of Kansas have sent in their returns of the census, showing an aggregate so far of 9,250 registered voters. Acting-Govenor Stanton has issued a proclamation for an election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to assemble on the third Monday in June. It is stated that the character of the emigration to the Territory this spring is greatly better than it has yet been. Improvements are going on rapibly.

On Wednesday of last week the citizens of Mecklenburg, and from other portions of North Carolina, celebrated the anniversary of their independence. After a grand procession, an appropriate prayer, and the reading of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of the 20th May, 1775," the orator of the day, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, was introduced, who, in an able and eloquent address of three hours and a half duration, fully sustained the reputation he had previously won for talent and oratorical powers.

Democratic Nominations in Texas.—The Democratic State Convention of Texas, which met at Waco on the 4th ult., nominated for Governor Hon. H. R. Runnels, and for Lieutenant Governor Hon. Frank Lubbock.

General Sam Houstan has declared himself an independent candidate for Governor. He addressed the citizens of Brazos on the 5th, and spoke at Galveston on the 18th ultimo. It is said he will canvass the entire State.

ELECTION RIOTS.

The Military Ordered Out---The Mob Fired on and Several Killed.

When yesterday morning we gave expression to our belief (says the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday morning) that the election of the day would be marked by general quietness and freedom from disorder, we were never more sincere. During the preceding four or five weeks which comprised the canvass nothing like intemperance or bitterness of feeling on the subject of the election was visible in any quarter amongst us, although it was evident enough that each of the parties seeking the control of the city government would do their best in a legitimate way to gain their point. And we still think, notwithstanding the unparalleled events of yesterday, that these views were in the main correct.

Of course we could not suppose that any arrangements had been made for the introduction of bands of intrusive strangers from abroad to interfere with the full and free exercise of that very moderate share of voting which falls to the lot of citizens of this District. By the earliest train yesterday morning, and, it is believed, by the subsequent train, bands of ill-looking men, mostly a year or two under age, with the generic and suggestive title of "Plug-Uglies," arrived from Baltimore, crowding our side-walks, and exhibiting, by their manner and speech, how well their employers had calculated in bringing them on to do any work that was designed to be criminal and disorderly.

The first fruits of this villainous importation were manifested between 9 and 10 o'clock at the first precint of the Fourth Ward. There can be no doubt that all was quietly proceeding, the voters being drawn up in line, each patiently waiting his turn, when a sudden attack was made upon a naturalized citizen in the rank of voters, and an effort made to drive all such from the polls. In this onslaught, and the defence which was necessitated by it, several serious wounds were delivered as well upon native as naturalized citizens. Mr. Richard Owens, Commissioner of the Ward, was badly shot in the arm as well as wounded in the head; Mr. F. A. Klopfer struck in the forehead by a spent shot; Mr. George D. Spencer severely bruised on the left cheek by a stone thrown by a man not four feet distant; Justice Goddard stricken in three places with brickbats; Justice Donn stoned; Officer H. Degges bruised on the chin; Capt. Baggott, Chief of Police, Policeman Birckhead and other policemen, were wounded and driven from the field. The result of this was that naturalized citizens were compelled to save limb and life by a general retirement from the scene; and it is matter of certainty that fear and disgust at such doings have combined materially to diminish the vote that would have been otherwise polled.

About half-past 10 o'clock the imported rowdies appeared at the lower precinct of the Second Ward, and there fired about a dozen pistol shots, one of them taking effect on the forehead of a bystander. It was matter of astonishment to not a few that these impudent disturbers of the peace were thus allowed to range up and down without molestation.

Representations having been made to the Mayor of the utter inability of the police and magistracy to keep the polls open at the first precinct of the Fourt Ward to all classes of voters, he deemed it proper to apply to the Presieent of the United States for an adequate force for that purpose, which he did in the following letter:

Mayor's Office, Washington, June 1, 1857.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: Upon the representation of credible citizens that a band of lawless persons, most of them not residents of this city, have attacked one of the polls at which the annual election is now in progress, and, after wounding some twenty good and peaceable citizens, have driven the remainder from the polls and dispersed the Commissioners of Election, and threatened further violence on any attempt to carry on the election, I respectfully request you to order out the company of United States Marines now in this city to maintain the peace thereof, the civil authorities finding themselves unable to do so with the means at their disposal, and there being no other United States soldiers in this city at your disposal. I have instituted a personal inquiry into this matter, and find that the weapons used were various kinds of fire-arms, clubs, knives, and stones, and that the facts as stated in the enclosed certificate are just and true.

W. B. Magruder, Mayor.

This letter was referred by the President to the Secretary of the Navy, who promptly placed 110 Marines, under the command of Major Tyler and Capt. Maddox, at the disposal of the city. They were accordingly marched to the aforesaid precinct, Gen. Henderson, of the same corps, accompanying the party, in citizen's dress. Before the Marines left their barracks Gen. Henderson addressed them as follows: "Soldiers, you have always done your duty in the face of the enemies of your country; I expect you now to do your duty in upholding the laws of your country, quietly but firmly." No sooner had the intelligence of a call upon the United States military become known than a number of young men, constantly increasing as they went along, got possession of a six-pounder brass swivel, and, hitching a long cord to it, dragged it along Pennsylvania avenue and up Seventh street, with the object, as avowed by their adherents, of resisting the Marines. On arriving near the polling place of the first precinct of the Fourth Ward, the Marines with whom had gone from the City Hall the Mayor, the Corporation Attorney, Marshal Hoover, ex-Marshal Wallach, Capt. Baggott, and several policemen and members of the Auxiliary Guard, found the swivel party on the ground, with their piece posted on the sidewalk, under the shed of the Northern Liberties Market.

The Mayor walked up to the closed window of the polling place and gave the order to open the polls (which had been suddenly closed, as we presume when the marines appeared) and resume voting, to which the only reply received was from persons outside, who declared, using much personal abuse, that the polls should *not* be opened. The Mayor then took a commanding position and proceeded to address the crowd, amounting to about twelve or fifteen hundred persons in a state of maddened excitement. The substance of the Mayor's remarks was that of admonition to good order and quietness and the resumptiou of voting, calling upon those present as good citizens to restrain themselves within proper limits. In answer to complaints that the marines were brought, the Mayor assured the assemblage that they were brought for no hostile purpose, but to protect citizens in the exercise of their rights and elective privileges. Instead of quelling the passion and tumult of the crowd, the Mayor's presence and remarks seemed to have the effect only of exasperation, which was exhited in every form of menacing violence short of actual personal assault.

The party on the opposite side of the street, and about seventy or eighty yards above, were at this time in a state of excessive agitation, bustling about in the most violent way, and making demonstrations as to their purpose with their piece of artillery. At this time the order was given to disarm the party of their piece, and a section of the marines, under Major Tyler, advanced with fixed bayonets for the purpose. This movement induced the abandonment of the cannon and the retirement of the party from it.—They dealt, however, upon the soldiers in return volleys of stones and revolver-shots. The marines on taking the cannon secured it in their hollow square, themselves the while being fired upon, and one of their party shot through the jaw. He was immediataly taken up by Dr. Boyle, placed in his carriage, and conducted away. His wound is quite severe. The order was then given the marines to fire, which they did. Two persons immediately fell on Massachusetts avenue, and in other directions many were shot, several mortally.

The crowd was now in full flight in all directions, leaving the field to the soldiery, who did not, however, long remain at the spot, but were marched back to the City Hall. Later in the day they were taken to the railroad depot to receive and if necessary to take charge of an expected reinforcement of "Plug Uglies" from Baltimore, but who wisely kept at home.

Of killed we are able to pronounce, we believe with certainty as to Mr. Allison, aged 55 years; Mr. F. M. Deems, a clerk in the General Land Office and formerly of Cumberland, Md.; Mr. Dowling, a baggage-master on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; a colored man named Neale, of the Northern Liberties, and another colored man from Georgetown named Redding. Mr. Ebenezer Hughes was very severely injured and may have died. We learn also that an infant child was killed on English Hill earlier in the day by one James Slatford, who himself was afterwards shot in the shoulder and neck. A young man, Charles Spencer, was wounded with a revolver bullet; and another named Biddleman, said to have been active in the disturbance, was struck with a ball. Others, more or less severely wounded, were a young man named McGlue, and a youth named Adams, who was carried to the Infirmary. Col. Wilson, of Texas, was shot in the shoulder, but not dangerously. We have heard of other cases, but forbear from extending the list till we have had an opportunity of fully authenticating our statements.

About three o'clock the polls at the disturbed precinct were reopened and continued till the legal hour of closing. The "Plug Uglies," finding themselves less pleasantly received than they had anticipated, slily stole away from the city, some by way of a walk to Bladensburg, and othhers by jumping on to the railroad train at the last moment before starting. Their presence here and their abettors are openly and generally denounced, and it is well for them that they escaped.

In consequence of the violent threats uttered by many to avenge their discomfiture on the persons of the Mayor, the military officers, the magistrates, the marines, and even on the public property, it was deemed a proper precaution to bring hither an additional force of United States troops. This, therefore, was done last evening, and a strong body of Major French's Flying Artillery from Fort McHenry arrived at 9 o'clock by railroad from Baltimore.

Last evening and night were unusually quiet; not a shout did we hear, and but for an accasional explosion of fire-arms none of the usual tokens of a just concluded election were to be seen or heard.

Later.

The rioters have obtained another cannon, and threaten to destroy the houses of the Mayor and Capt. Tyler, of the marines. Their families and valuables have accordingly been removed to places of safety. There is great apathy on the part of good citizens, and no steps are being taken by them to stay further troubles.

Washington, June 1, midnight.—The city is now nearly quiet. So far eight lives have been lost and some sixteen persons are wounded—some seriously. An effort was made to renew the riot in the second ward to-night, but it was checked by the appearance of the artillery from Baltimore.

The Democrats have carried four out of seven wards, and have elected most of their candidates.

Washington, June 2—1 A. M.—All is now quiet. No further outbreak is apprehended.—The Democrats have elected their collector, register, surveyor and a majority of the city council.

A strong guard of artillerymen are posted in the vicinity of the mayor's residence and that of Capt. Tyler.

Excitement in Ohio.

Cincinnati, May 29.—Much excitement has occurred to-day in Green County by the U. S. Mar-hal conveying four persons through the county on the charge of harboring fugitive slaves.—He was resisted in his object and a writ of habeas corpus was issued to test his right. Finally he was overpowered by a crowd in Springfield, and the prisoners liberated.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday has since brought us the following particulars:

There has been great excitement during the last two days in Greene county, in this State, in consequence of the arrest of four individuals charged with aiding a slave to escape. On Tuesday, U. States Deputy Marshal Churchill, accompanied by eleven assistants, left this city for Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, eleven miles from Urbana, having with him a warrant issued by Commissioner Newhall for the arrest of Charles and Edward Taylor, brothers, Russell Hyde and Hiram Guttridge, who, says the warrant, did, about the 21st day of August., 1856, harbor and conceal one Add White, a person owing service and labor to Daniel G. White, of Flemingsburg, Ky., who had, previous to said date, escaped into the State of Ohio, and was then a fugitive from such service and labor, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of the said Add White. The offence charged, it will be observed, is not that the slave was aided in his escape from his master in Kentucky by the four accused persons, but that they sheltered and protected him in Ohio; or, in other words, they "put him through" on the underground railroad. The penalty for the offence is a fine of a thousand dollars and imprisonment.

On Wednesday morning the deputy marshal left Urbana with his posse, in hired carriages, and in Mechanicsburg, and the neighborhood, succeeded in arresting the four accused individuals. While the arrests were in progress the most intense excitement was created in the vicinity.—The news spread rapidly, and a determination was expressed to use every means the law provides to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the "border ruffians," as the officers were called, whose sole object it was confidently, though erroneously, asserted, was to take them over to Kentucky and lynch them.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was procured from a judge in Champaign county, and the sheriff attempted to serve it; but before he could do so the officers had conducted the prisoners beyond the bounds of the county. A second warrant was then procured in Clark county. The sheriff in this instance pursued and came up with the party; but they refused to obey the writ. The sheriff not having force to compel obedience, they proceeded on their journey to this city. A third writ was then obtained in Greene county, and the sheriff of that county, with his *posse*, served it upon the United States officers at six o'clock yesterday morning, in Jamestown.

The United States officers resented the act of the county officers in seizing their horses' reins before making known their business. A warm altercation ensued. The sheriff and his men were assisted by an excited crowd of two or three hundred persons. Rifles and pistols were displayed. The marshal and his men drew their weapons, and several shots were fired. Mr. Churchill discharged his revolver at the crowd, but no one was injured.

The conflict was sharp and stubborn, but superior numbers prevailed, and the deputy marshal, with all his posse, were made prisoners, and a dispatch received yesterday afternoon stated that they were to be sent last night to Springfield for trial.

At Springfield at one o'clock yesterday Deputy Marshall Kiefer arrested Isaac Sargent on a similar charge to that made against the others, and brought him to this city, where he was held by Commissioner Newhall in $1,500 bail for examination next week.

A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, May 29, adds:

The United States marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of the U. S. officers, but the nature of the instruction received in reply has not yet transpired.

Judge Leavitt, United States District Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the U. S. troops will be called out.

From Washington.

Washington, June 1.—The government has received as yet no official account of the Ohio fugitive slave case. The Secretary of the Interior has replied to the United States' marshal's telegraphic dispatch as follows: "Consult the district attorney and execute the law. The president expects you to do your duty and he will do his."

Major McCullough, who is here, has been again tendered the Governorship of Utah.

Capt. Isaac R. Dillen, of Illnois, has been appointed consul to Bremen.

Judge Loring.

Boston, June 1.—Gov. Gardner declines to remove Judge Loring.

Gubernatorial Nomination.

Boston, June 1.—The Daily Bee (American paper) nominates Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor of Massachusetts.

Local and Personal.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools for this county met on Monday to settle with the teachers and to transact the business usually before them. Among the matters brought to their attention were several cases of disputed elections of local boards of trustees—growing out of the contests so often excited between the friends and the opponents of this or that teacher. The entrusting the election of these local boards to the patrons of the several schools was undoubtedly designed for the purpose of giving the people of each district such a control over its school as would enable them, in its management, to satisfy themselves: but this provision, so well intended, has been perhaps the cause of more disputes, and of preventing, to a greater degree, the beneficial operation of the system, than all other causes combined. And for the plain reason that personal likes and dislikes are at the bottom of these contests much oftener than any real public grievance—and, what is still worse, that patrons and tax-payers even sometimes so far forget their self-respect and their duty as citizens as to be influenced in these little elections by *political* considerations! These disputes about the local boards are among the most unfortunate results of the present tangled and disjointed system—they produce often lasting contentions and ill-feeling among neighbors and engender a spirit that is calculated to neutralize even that amount of good the schools are able to accomplish. We were glad to see a disposition on the part of the General Board to discourage these conflicts, and, as far as possible, to wash its hands of the unpleasant consequences.

A New Map.—We have been shown by the agent, Mr. N. Burnham, who is now canvassing in this county, a specimen copy of a new map of the United States and the adjoining portions of the continent, recently published by Jacob Monk, Baltimore. We have no hesitation in saying it is, in point of appearance, the handsomest map we have ever seen, and as it comprises all the latest corrections, it is probably the most accurate. It comprises the United States, the Territories, Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., with a small map of the world on Mercator's Projection, and tables of distances, capitals, &c. Each one of the States is divided into counties, and each county represented by a distinct color—a new feature in maps of such a large size—and the territories are drawn according to the latest general surveys, &c. A good map is almost as necessary in a family as an almanac; and the present publication, besides its utility, is a very handsome household ornament, as our readers in the county will see from the copies displayed by the agent.

Accident.—Mr. Benjamin Lynch, of Bladensburg, who was at work upon the repairs of Rev. Mr. Stanley's Church, near Buena Vista, met with a painful accident at the latter place on Saturday evening last. He was standing in a buggy loading a gun, the butt of which rested on the step, when it slipped off and was discharged. The gun being nearly in a vertical position, the contents were scattered over the stomach and breast, wounding him in a very severe manner. Dr. Wm. W. Duvall was soon procured and promptly rendered him all possible assistance.

Henry Jones, Esq., a prominent citizen of Queen Anne District, died at his residence near that village on Wednesday evening last. He was a member of the House of Delegates in the session of 1854. He was a gentleman of intelligence and of great personal worth, unassuming in his demeanor, but prompt and reliable in the performance of every duty that devolved upon him.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Captain James Baden, in Nottingham District, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last. All the furniture and other contents of the house were consumed, with the exception of a few articles. There was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen.

Equity Court.—On Monday next the Circuit Court will meet at this place for the dispatch of chancery business—being the regular June term.

DIED,

On Friday morning last, the 29th ultimo, at "Melwood," the residence of her father, near this place, Miss Mary Pumphrey, eldest daughter of Wm. P. Pumphrey, Esq., in the 15th year of her age.

On Monday evening last, at the residence of Charles Clagett, Esq., near this village, Mrs. Ellen O., wife of Washington C. Calvert, Esq.

At his residence in Spaldings District, on Tuesday last, the 26th ultimo, William Tolson, Esq., in the 57th year of his age, a gentleman universally esteemed, and whose death will be regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At his residence in this county, in the full assurance of a Christian's immortality, Henry E. Jones, aged 47 years, an exemplary member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On the 30th of April last, at the residence of her daughter, in Calvert County, Mrs. Mary Williams, relict of the late Dr. Wm. B. Willams, in the 78th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

Saturday, *May* 30.—*Wheat.*—Supply very light; only about 200 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of one lot prime white at $1.88. We quote choice white at $1.90; good to prime red at $1.75@1.80; and choice do. at $1.85 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—A good demand, and prices advanced from 2 to 4 cents ℔ bushel. About 7,000 bushels white offered on 'change to-day, and all sold, fair at 92@95 cents, and prime white at 98@99 cents. Also, 14,000 bushels yellow offered, and half sold, good to prime yellow at 95 @96 cents ℔ bushel. *Rye.*—A fair demand, but none offered on 'change to-day. Maryland at 80 cents, and Pennsylvania at $1.12 ℔ bushel. *Oats.*—Market quiet. Only about 700 bushels offered on 'change to-day, all of which sold, Virginia at 59@63 cents; Maryland at 59@63 cents. We quote Pennsylvania Oats nominally at 63@65 cents ℔ bushel.

Monday, *June* 1.—*Wheat.*—A fair demand and market buoyant. Receipts very light. About 2000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, mostly sold, fair to good white at $1.80@1.85, prime and choice white at $1.90@1.95; good to prime red at $1.80@1.85 ℔ bushel. *Corn.*—A good demand, but the heavy receipts tended to depress the prices. About 52,000 bushels offered on 'change to-day, and sales of 5000 bushels good to prime white at 95@97 cents. Also, 20,000 bushels yellow sold, good to prime yellow at 92 @94 cents ℔ bushel. The greater part of the offerings were held over, holders not being willing to submit to the prices offered.

Tobacco.—The receipts of Maryland Tobacco this week were very heavy. The demand, however, continues active and sales were made of common at a slight advance on our quotations. Holders generally are not disposed to press sales. Ohio and Kentucky Tobacco have also been in good request for shipping and manufacturing purposes, and all the receipts are taken as fast as inspected. We note sales of 150 hhds. Ohio at full rates. We now quote Maryland sound common $7.70@9; good common to middling $9@10.50; good to fine $10.50@15. Ohio Tobacco is in good demand, and we advance our quotations as follows:—Inferior to good common brown $8.50@9.50; middling to good reds $10 @12; good to fine reds and spangled $11@16; good to fine yellow $17@30; and some sold as high as $35; fine red segar wrappers may be quoted at $14@18. We quote Kentucky Tobacco at $9@9.50 for common Lugs; good Lugs at $11@13; medium Leaf at $13@15; Fair $15@16; Fine $17@18; and select do. at $18@20.—The inspections for the week were 2,088 hhds. Maryland, and of other kinds 344 hhds. Total 2,432 hhds.

Wool.—The market for Wool throughout the past week has ruled dull, and the unfavorable weather has prevented, in some measure, the new clip from coming to market. The receipts were only about 3,000 lb. Prices have also given way. We therefore quote as follows, viz:—Unwashed 20@22 cents, tub-washed 31@35 cents; pulled 27@30 cents; half blood Fleece 33@36 cents; three quarter do. 37½@40 cents; full do. 40@45 cents, and Extra Saxon 45@50 cents ℔ lb.—The market for the week closed with rather a drooping tendency.

A Voice from Virginia.

Cabin Point, *Surry County, Va.*

Dr. Seth S. Hance:—I was in Baltimore in April, 1854, and from a paper I received of yours was induced to buy a box of yours Pills, recommended as a sovereign cure for the Epileptic Fits. At that time one of my servants had been afflicted with fits about twelve years. When reaching home, I commenced with the pills according to directions. I do not think she has had one since. My wife, though, is somewhat induced to believe she may have had one only. Enclosed you will find five dollars, for which you will please forward me two boxes. I suppose you can forward them by mail. Your compliance will oblige me. Yours respectfully, M. P. Sledge.

Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills are also a sovereign remedy for every modification of nervous diseases. The nervous sufferer, whether tormented by the acute, physical agony of neuralgia, ticdoloreux, or ordinary headache, afflicted with vague terrors, weakened by periodical fits, threatened paralysis, borne down and dispirted by that terrible lassitude which proceeds from a lack of nervous energy, or experiencing any other pain of disability arising from the unnatural condition of the wonderful machinery which connects every member with the source of sensation, motion and thought—derives immediate benefit from the use of those pills, which at once calms, invigorates, and regulates the shattered nervous organization.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

Consecration.

Akkekeek Church, below Piscataway, will be consecrated by the Bishop of Maryland, on SUNDAY, June 18th. All who feel an interest are respectfully invited to be present.—Service to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., also service in the afternoon.

June 3, 1857—2w

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th of June, 1857,

for the purpose of taking up the Free School Fund for the renewal of such portions of the notes due said fund as may be agreed upon—of which debtors are requested to take particular notice. It has been ordered by the Court that borrowers of the School Fund shall be prepared to give additional security on such notes as the Court may deem necessary for the further and better protection of the Fund.

It is important that every note should be renewed on that day, as the whole interest money is required to pay Teachers. The Court will also meet

ON TUESDAY, the 16th of June,

to transact the ordinary business of the Court.

Test: WM. A. JARBOE, Register.

June 3, 1857—tm

FOR SUPERVISOR.

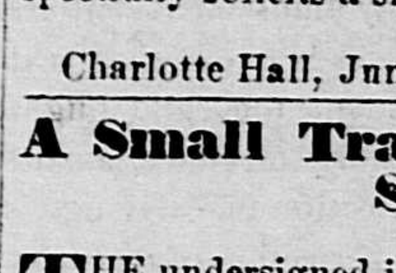
MR. EDITOR:—As the time is approaching when the people will be called on to chose their agents for carrying on the machinery of our county government, I would suggest the name of that well-tried and faithful Democrat NATHANIEL M. SOPER as a suitable candidate for Supervisor General of Nottingham District, feeling assured that he will receive the hearty support of the Whole District.

June 3, 1857—tf

WE are authorized to announce RICHARD T. KNOTT as a candidate for Supervisor General of Piscataway District, and solicit for him the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

June 3, 1857—tf Public Good.

To the Traveling Public.



The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened the house recently occupied by Dr. H. H. Bean, in Charlotte Hall, for the purpose of accommodating his friends and the public with private entertainment. He will also receive permanent or transient borders. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS MARTIN.

Charlotte Hall, June 3, 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

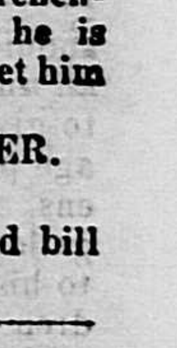
About Thirty Acres.

It is well located as a site for a country store or tavern-stand, and will be sold at private sale on accommodating terms, made known on application to the undersigned.

EDWARD W. BELT, Attorney.

June 3, 1857—ts

$50 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Fair Haven, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on Sunday evening last, the 31st of May, 1857, negro man JACK, who calls himself

JACK THOMAS.

He is about five feet, seven and a half inches in height; has a down look when spoken to; has red eyes; has an impediment in his speech—so much so that he has great difficulty in articulating; is about 20 years of age.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension, no matter where taken, provided he is brought home or secured in jail so that I get him again.

ROBERT GARNER.

June 3, 1857—tf

Baltimore daily Sun please copy and send bill to J. W. & E. Reynolds & Co.

Road Notice.

IN PURSUANCE of the Act of Assembly, passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, chapter two hundred and twenty, the undersigned, and other citizens of Prince George's County, hereby give notice that they intend petitioning the Commissioners of Prince George's County, for the appointment of Examiners with a view of opening a public road from a point at Havener's Blacksmith Shop on the New Cut Road to intersect a road running from Ridgeway's Tavern to the Long Old Fields, passing through the lands of Messrs. Charles V. Gorden and Warren Waugh. And we hereby give notice to all persons interested to make their objections, and shew cause, if any they have, why the object of said petition should not be granted, as prayed.

NICHOLAS BROOKE,
JESSE RIDGEWAY, Sr.,
NATHAN MASTERS.

June 3, 1857—5w

Herring! Herring!!

JUST RECEIVED 200 Barrels prime No. 1 Herrings. For sale by

GEO. & THOS. PARKER

Washington, June 3, 1857—6w