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The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY.....8, 1857.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE.

The Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing voters in the several counties comprising the Sixth Congressional District, and all who are disposed to act with them upon the present political issues, are requested (at such time and in such manner as may be determined on in each county) to appoint delegates to represent the said counties in a Congressional Convention recommended to be held at Bladensburg, on Tuesday, the 28th day of July next, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The papers of the Sixth Congressional District requested to copy.

"HAVE WE TRAITORS AMONG US!"

To the Editor of the Planters' Advocate:

Sir,—There appeared in the last number of the *Marlboro' Gazette* a communication over the signature of "A Democrat *as is a* Democrat," in which the writer discusses the point whether or no we have a Democratic party among us? Not having the happiness to agree in its inferences, and thinking that some light may possibly be shed upon its *motives* by a discussion of the query which precedes these lines, I ask the favor of so much of your space as this communication may occupy.

From whose pen soever the letter in question may have proceeded, whether from a Know-Nothing or a *nominal* Democrat, it appears to me to be obviously a "weak invention of the enemy," designed either to produce some disaffection among the Anti-Know-Nothings of this county, by discrediting their Conventions and distrusting their organization, or else to prepare the way for some contemplated desertion, that is to be made under *pretence* that the party organization in this county is not sufficiently "Democratic" for certain individuals who cannot quite use it for their own elevation. In either view it is a fair subject for animadversion, and I shall take leave to say a few words concerning it, if only by way of conveying a little humble but sincere advice to the Anti-Know-Nothing voters of the county, and to all who feel an interest in preserving united and compact the fair, honorable and acceptable *form* in which their efforts and principles have been latterly organized and embodied.

The reasoning of the letter is but a thin covering for its design, and may be easily enough dissipated by a brief consideration. The writer complains that the call for Primary Meetings, &c., is addressed to others than Democrats, and expresses some fear lest the old line Democrats should lose their identity, and have their name "filched" from them—intimating also that their principles are now represented by *too many names*. If this taunt is from a Know-Nothing source—we mean either from a sworn disciple or an outside "sympathizer"—a sufficient answer is to refer to the many cognomens which "Sam" has sported since his introduction in this region, such as "Know-Nothing," "Sons of the Sires," "Americans," &c., until within a few weeks past his forces have been called together as the "*Native* American Party of Prince George's County!" But if it really comes from one who claims to be a Democrat, then it must be one who is either endeavoring to sow disaffection in the ranks by discrediting the Conventions to be held, or else one of those impracticable characters, like Brabantio in the play, of whom Iago says in disgust that they "won't serve God even if the Devil bid 'em"—men, who professing the greatest interest in a cause, will not act as all others do for its furtherance and success.

Now, as *principles* constitute parties, it might be observed, to start with, that it is altogether immaterial by what form of words any organization may be called together, so that the description be sufficiently accurate to be comprehensible. But if, in that particular, as this writer contends, it is so very necessary to "speak by the card," I apprehend there was not the slightest ground in *fact* for the strictures he has made. The name "Democracy" has not been omitted nor ignored in the call to which he has reference. All that has been done is to invite into co-operation *with the Democracy* all who, upon present issues, sympathize with their position and are willing to vote with them—a thing that the Democracy, and every other party, have been doing, *practically at least*, from time immemorial. Certainly he must be a new style of Democrat—a new style of any sort of partizan—who objects to inviting the co-operation of others in the success of his party principles! I have always understood that the great object of every political organization is, not to build up a Chinese exclusiveness, but to endeavor to recruit its forces as much as possible and to welcome all the aid that may come to its principles from any source. The one sole issue involved in our local contest in this county is the Know-Nothing question. *That is the only point in the canvass.* And to say that, in such a contest, it is undemocratic to invite the aid of all Anti-Know-Nothings is, in my opinion, to lose sight of the real issue, *and to set up a stricter Democratic standard than the Democratic party of Maryland has set up for itself.* In evidence of which it is necessary for me to give to this "Democrat *as is a* Democrat" a little piece or two of information touching the action of the party of late, of which he appears to be uninformed.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Maryland is recognized as the exponent of the party, within the line of its duties—one of which is to call the conventions of the party together. At its last meeting this body adopted a series of resolutions, addressed to the Democrats of the State *and to all other conservatives who are disposed to act with them upon existing issues*, in which they are clearly recommended to UNITE *in an effort against the Know-Nothing party*. They are asked to send delegates to a State Convention to nominate a State Ticket. In conformity with which recommendation a general call for such a convention has been published, in which all are expressly invited to co-operate who can act with the Democrats in present circumstances. And in the counties, all the calls for *county meetings* have been worded in the same manner. Perhaps no two of them may be identical in their phrases, but they all shadow forth the same policy; and in this respect the call that has been published here (to which this writer excepts) *is precisely in accordance with the action of the Central Committee and the Democratic practice throughout the State.* If this gentleman therefore objects to it, he objects to the action of his own party, and to its policy as disclosed through its authorized agents.

But further. If he is such a stickler for the Democratic *name* in our local contests, to the exclusion of all alliances, let me ask him *when was there* over a local ticket run in this county *openly and avowedly Democratic?* Has it been the party practice at all, to nominate a ticket bearing its name? Is the present position of the party, of which he seems to complain, at war in any degree with its antecedent custom? And is not its present attitude in this county precisely that in which it placed itself (most rationally and patriotically as I think) two years ago, when it first organized against the Know-Nothings? And in view of the practice of the party hitherto, and of its self-chosen attitude now, I may say that this writer gives poor evidence of being what he professes—for, as I understand it, the duty of a good partizan, and particularly of a good Democrat, is to stand where his party stands, to go whither his party leads, to act with those with whom his party acts, for the accomplishment of objects that are dear to the party and demanded by its principles. That, and not sowing disaffection, would seem to be the duty of a live Democrat. And as for the suggestion that so general a "call" would admit Black Republicans, it is sufficient to reply that it was addressed to *the people of Prince George's County*, among whom there are no Black Republicans.

In a word, a scrutiny of the call itself, and a glance at the *party action* that preceded it, are the best refutation of this cavilling against it.—The Democratic name is not omitted, is not glossed over, but is emphatically pronounced, though not to the exclusion of other elements, understood to be in harmony with it. The invitation is addressed to the Democracy of the county, and to all others who can co-operate with them again in fighting the battle which they fought together two years ago—the battle they have now, owing to Plug Ugly preponderance, to fight over again with the same ardor, to wit: the battle of conservative, liberal, tolerant and *true American* principles, against those who have usurped that name for their exclusive and intolerant dogmas, that are utterly divorced from anything like true American sympathy or feeling. And the call is no more than an adhesion to the liberal and patriotic position assumed by the party in Convention here on the 8th September, 1855, which was triumphantly approved and sustained by the people; and it is in strict keeping with the faith then plighted by Democrats and Whigs, each to the other, that they would stand together to resist the Know-Nothing party and to see it through. That understanding was acceptable enough to all true Democrats in the county then—it is acceptable enough to them now—and, independent of the badly-assumed "Democratic" nervousness of the writer in question, they will be found performing in good faith the covenant that then obtained, and will obtain again, a victory before the people. These men are quite as good Democrats, I apprehend, as this gentleman who is so nervous about his party name—and I may say to him, *sub rosa*, that he need not fear having his Democratic cognomen "filched" from him by his Democratic brethren, *if he can only manage not to lose it in secretly dabbling with or encouraging Know-Nothing opposition.* Let him see to that!

And allow me to counsel Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings against tricks like the letter in question—pretended revelations of disaffection in their ranks. As old Polonius says, they are merely "springes to catch woodcocks." You will find that the old caution holds as good in politics as in other fields—*Evil communications corrupt good morals.* People that dabble outside their own party or evidence a disposition to except captiously to its policy are not apt to be the soundest or the quietest among us; and men who thus cavil unnecessarily against what the whole party has sanctioned *must have come into contact with other influences than yours.* And if there be any among us who seek a pretence to break with us, let them by all means come out flat-footed at once. They would thus certainly secure the Know-Nothing vote, which is just what they want, and might save themselves some little trouble too. For it would indeed be supremely ridiculous for men, who have perhaps already coquetted with the Know-Nothing party, to turn up now in a position to secure its whole vote, and then to give us as a reason that the present attitude of their party here is *not Democratic enough for them!* That would be rich indeed!—but they might lose their Jack by it and get laughed at in the bargain! In the meantime it may be a source of gratification to such players (if any such there be) to know that their game is well "understanded of the people." At least if it is not, it shall not be the fault of one who professes to be, *and is*,

AN UNION DEMOCRAT, UP TO THE HUB.

Prince George's County, July 4th, 1857.

THE SOUTHERN *Ægis*.—We have received the first number of the *Southern Ægis*, published at Bel Air, Harfor County, by Messrs. GEORGE YELLOTT and JOHN COX. It is printed in octavo form and makes a very neat and handsome appearance.—It is to be devoted chiefly to defending the interests, rights and social economy of the Southern people; and from the known experience and ability of the editors, we have no doubt the *Ægis* will be a very acceptable paper. The establishment of such a journal on our Northern frontier, pleged to the advocacy of the above principles, will no doubt be liberally encouraged by the people of the State, and we wish the proprietors a great deal of success!

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.—We see by a correspondence in yesterday's *Intelligencer*, that some of the leading citizens of Washington have tendered this gentleman the compliment of a public dinner. The Col. in reply says the preparations incident to re-embarking in the profession of his life in another city will prevent him accepting the distinguished honor so kindly tendered him; but he says he cannot avoid expressing his grateful sense of the manner in which the committee have been pleased to remember and refer to the period of his official residence in the Federal Metropolis. The invitation is signed by all the leading men in Washington—politicians, lawyers and merchants.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.—At Leonardtown, there was a large gathering of the planters on the fourth. Col. SOTHORON, the president of the day, opened the ceremonies with a few appropriate remarks, when followed the reading of the Declaration of Independence by G. FRED MADDOX, Esq., and an oration by Mr. PREUSS, of Washington, but at present a student at law in the office G. C. MORGAN, Esq., of St. Mary's.—After the oration a sumptuous dinner was served up for the multitude, and in the evening a brilliant ball was given, at which attended most of the elite of the county.

At Blackistone's Pavilion, Blackiston's Island, the day was also duly celebrated, and wound up likewise in a very delightful manner with a ball.

At Piney Point there were several exciting sailing matches, which attracted large numbers of persons.

THE ELECTION RIOTS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in noticing the trial, conviction and punishment of several of the election rioters of Washington by a fine of $20 and imprisonment in the county jail for the term of one year, says:

"Such punishment as this will bring election riots into discredit, even with Plug Uglies. The courts about the country should make such scamps feel that there is a higher law than mob violence, and one which can always protect the citizens in their civil and political rights."

Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

The telegraph on Saturday last, the 4th instant, announced the sudden death of Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, late Secretary of State of the United State. He was at the time a visitor of Ballston Spa, and was up to the latest intelligence from that point, until this melancholy tidings, in the enjoyment of excellent, even robust health. He retired to rest on Friday night without any apparent ailment, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of Saturday the fourth of July. Thus has passed away from earth another of the distinguished statesmen of our country, and beyond question one of the greatest men of the political world. We copy from the Baltimore *Sun*, of Monday, the following sketch of his early life and career:

By reference to a sketch, at hand, of his early life and career, we find that he was born at Sturbridge, Worcester County, Mass., December 12, 1786, consequently, he was, at the time of his death, in the 71st year of his age. As his father was in comfortable circumstances, the son was enabled to obtain a liberal education, and when he had completed his academic course, entered Brown University, where he graduated with high honor in 1808. He shortly after took up his residence in Troy, in the State of New York, and there he studied and commenced the practice of law. He also took a prominent part in the political discussions growing out of the foreign policy of Jefferson and Madison, heartily approving of their measures and defending their administration with zeal and ability.

On the declaration of war with Great Britain, Mr. Marcy volunteered his services to Governor Tompkins, and served with credit during the greater part of the war. About the year 1816 his services were rewarded with the appointment of recorder of the city of Troy; but on account of his forming a close connection with Mr. Van Buren, and his opposition to Governor Clinton, he was removed from his office in 1818. In 1821 he became Adjutant General of the State, and Comptroller in 1823, when he removed to Albany, where he has since resided, and became a member of the famous "Albany Regency," which for many years controlled the action of the democratic party in New York. In 1829 he was appointed one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court, but he resigned that office on his election to the United States Senate in 1831. He remained in the Senate about two years, and having, in the meantime, been elected Governor of the State of New York, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new office in January, 1833.

Mr. Marcy was twice re-elected Governor, but on a fourth nomination by his party, in 1838, he was defeated by a large majority, and from that time held no political office until Mr. Polk was elected to the presidency in 1845. He was then tendered the place of Secretary of war in the cabinet, which he accepted. The duties of this position during Mr. Polk's administration were no sinecure, and Mr. Marcy discharged them with energy and ability, and, beyond doubt, infused into the military efficiency of the county, in the contest with Mexico, not a little of the zeal and earnestness of his own character. He resigned his office in 1849, on the accession of Gen. Taylor. He ranks high as a writer, and has always enjoyed the reputation of being a shrewd, intelligent political tactician. He was one of the prominent candidates before the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, of 1852, which nominated Mr. Pierce to the Presidency. On the elevation of that gentleman to the presidential chair, Mr. Marcy was called to the Secretary-ship of State, which office he filled with signal ability during Mr. Pierce's administration. In the course of that period, the imprudence of Great Britain threw that government into a diplomatic contest with our own, which was conducted on the part of the United States by Mr. Marcy, with a degree of vigor, a cogency of reasoning, and a severity of argument, which not only elicited the universal admiration of his countrymen, but extorted the meed of praise from the impartial press of England.

With the close of Mr. Pierce's administration Mr. Marcy retired from office, and though somewhat worn by unremitting and arduous service, was in full ordinary health. He had recently visited Ballston Spa to pass a few weeks of the summer, prior to an intended visit to Europe.—Here, however, he has been stricken by the hand of death, and in the retirement of his own chamber, was summoned to the unknown world with the dawn of the anniversary of our national independence.

Mr. Marcy enjoyed the high esteem of men of all parties for his political integrity and the elevated national sentiment which actuated him.—With all the experiences of political life he has exhibited an exalted patriotism, and this has been diffused in all the various state papers which have emanated from his hand in the several important offices he has filled. He goes down to the grave honored by his countrymen and lamented by numerous personal friends.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn from the Annapolis *Republican*, that Judge BREWER has tendered to JAMES S. FRANKLIN, Esq., the office of State's Attorney for Anne Arundel County, made vacant by the resignation of THOMAS J. WILSON, Esq. Mr. FRANKLIN was elected, when quite a young man, by the people of this county as State's Attorney at the first election under the new Constitution, and discharged the duties of the position, for four years, with signal ability. At the next election he was defeated by a few votes by Mr. WILSON, who resigned at the last October term of the Court. The appointment being tendered by Judge BREWER, who is a political opponent, but who had ample opportunities and, no doubt, the very best judge of his qualifications, we conceive to be a high compliment to our talented young friend and townsman. He has not yet, we learn, signified his acceptance of the office.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN HONOR.—The Democratic nominees for Governors in the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are all South Carolinians. Judge Brown, the candidate for Governor of Georgia, is a self-made man, owing his start in life to the assistance of a Dr. Lewis, also a Carolinian, who, taking a fancy to him as a boy, sent him to a law-school in Connecticut, from whence he commeced the practice of the law on the Cherokee circuit some 15 years ago. He is only about 35 or 36 years old.

Mr. Moore, the Alabama candidate, is a native of Spartanburg district; and the Hon. Wm. McWillie, the Mississippi candidate, was some years ago a Representative in Congress from Mississippi, and is a native of Camden, S. C.

THE FOURTH AT BALTIMORE.—The anniversary was celebrated at Baltimore with great spirit, in which the whole people united by suspending business. The military companies made a fine display. The "Old Defenders" held a convention in the morning at Masonic Hall, where two hundred veterans attended. Major GEORGE PETER presided. An oration was delivered by FRANCIS H. DAVIDGE, Esq. A resolution was adopted to hold the national convention on the 18th of June of each year, alternately at Washington and Baltimore.

THE PROSPECT IN KENTUCKY.—The Lexington (Kentucky) *Statesman*, in alluding to the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* estimate of six democratic members of Congress from Kentucky, at the August election, says that there will be seven certainly; and the editor would not be much surprised if there were *nine* out of the ten to which the State is entitled. It is confident that Clay will be elected in the eighth district over Hanson.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—It is stated that the venerable Judge TANEY has engaged rooms for himself and family at the Warrenton (Va.) White Sulphur Springs, where he derived such great benefit to his health last year.

Charles County Items.

We copy from the last number of Port Tobacco *Times* the following items:

Appointment.—We are pleased to learn that the Governor has appointed and commissioned ROBERT DIGGES, Sr., Judge of the Orphans' Court of this county, in place of F. B. F. BURGESS, resigned.

Harvest.—Throughout the county, we believe, the important operation of harvesting the Wheat crop has been commenced. We have had two heavy showers of rain since Sunday in this vicinity, which, having been followed by cool northwest winds, have done little or no injury to the grain. But as thick clouds indicate more rain, we may yet have to record some disaster from too much dampness, while the grain is in its present critical state—which, may Providence prevent.

Fair.—The ladies in Durham Parish give notice that they will hold a Fair on the 22d instant. The object is not stated, but we presume it is for the benfit of the church in that Parish. We direct attention to the fact that the ladies will have the management of the Fair, and whatever be its object, that is sufficient guarantee that it is a good one, and the gentlemen will of course assist them, by what means they can, in promoting it.

A SISTER OF MERCY.—We find the following statement in regard to Miss DIX in the London *Illustrated News*, June 13th. Miss DIX, (of the United States,) who has taken so admirable a part in forcing the state of the Scotch lunatics upon public notice, appears to be a person of extraordinary devotion to her sense of duty. So feeble in body that she can scarcely walk half a mile, she has traveled over the whole of the United States, and induced nineteen of the local Legislatures to erect and endow State lunatic asylums. She has also extended her influence to the erection of light-houses and the establishment of life-boats on many dangerous parts of the American coast. When convinced of the horrible treatment of the mad in Scotland, and furnished with letters to the Duke of Argyle and one or two others of the Ministry, she started from London, drove direct from the railway station to their residences, and gained their promise of the commission of inquiry before she secured a lodging or changed her dress.

NAMES CLAIMED.—J. EDWIN COAD, Esq., of Locust Grove, St. Mary's County, claims the name of *Glencoena*, for his chesnut filly by Imp. Glencoe, out of Cordelia Reed by Wagner. She was dropped at the stable of Mr. W. F. HARPER, Midway, Ky., about the 1st of May, and has, as her owner is informed by letter from that gentleman, one white hind foot and star in the forehead.—Cordelia has been bred again the present season, to the old Nonpariel, who seems to be growing good for nothing very rapidly, "over the left," as a getter of race horses—Bonnie Lassie and Governor Wickliffe for instance.

A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRIZE.—A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of State, has addressed a circular to the citizens of the slaveholding States, in which he calls their attention to the importance to them of a direct trade with Europe, and urges them to subscribe to the stock of "the Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven Steam-Ferry Project." He enters into a brief but earnest argument to show how easily the measure can be accomplished, and gives notice that he hopes by the 1st of February to have a sufficient amount subscribed to authorize the immediate commencement of one or more of the vessels needed for the enterprise.

ANOTHER GREAT RACE.—Another great race has been agreed upon in Albany, N. Y., between ELIJAH SIMMONS and ANDREW DALTON, winner of the twenty mile race on Wednesday last. SIMMONS bets $1,000 that he can beat the time made by DALTON—72 minutes 54 seconds—a distance of twenty miles; he (SIMMONS) to name any horse he may see fit to select for the race. The forfeit money has been deposited, and the track named—Paff's new course. The race is to take place within two months. The time made on Wednesday is the best on record, with one exception, and the sport will therefore be exciting.

The Nashua (New Hampshire) *Gazette* says that DANIEL CLARK, who has been elected to fill the place of Senator BELL, "is one of the most rabid of the abolition fanatics, and sympathizes in many of the wild notions of the Garrisons, THEODORE PARKERS and FOSSES, of that faction. He has furnished money to promote the distribution of disunion documents, showing where his heart is on the subject. His election is considered a triumph of the extreme abolition wing of the sham Republican party."

CAMPBELL AND VALLANDIGHAM.—The Hamilton (Ohio) *Telegraph* says the evidence in the contested election between Campbell and Vallandigham, in that Congressional district, has been concluded, and that Vallandigham has a majority of nearly forty over Campbell. The latter has taken no evidence, and it is not yet shown that his opponent received a solitary illegal vote.

GLENCOE SOLD.—The distinguished imported stallion *Glencoe* has been sold by his owner, Mr. HARPER, to KEENE RICHARDS, Esq. of Scott County, Ky. Mr. RICHARDS paid $3,000 for him, and in the event that he lives three years he is to pay on additional thousand. Glencoe is 26 years old this spring, but is represented as being as lively as a colt.

DEATH OF GIPSEY.—The celebrated mare Gipsey, the property of Mr. R. TEN BROECK, died lately at the farm of Captain ABRAM BUFORD, in Woodford County, Ky. Gipsey was own sister of the celebrated Medoc, and was the dam of Pryor. She died of old age, being thirty years old this spring.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.—Col. John W. Forney will very shortly commence the publication of a new Democratic journal (daily) in Philadelphia, to be called *The Press*. His well-earned reputation as a conductor of newspapers renders it certain that its career must be a successful one.

We learn from the Washington *Star* that the resignation of Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, of Maryland, as U. S. Minister to Turkey, has reached Washington, and that among those suggested to the President as his successor, are the Hon. HENRY MAY and JAMES M. BUCHANAN, Esq., of Baltimore.

COL. PETER FORCE has been appointed by the President to be an Inspector of the District of Columbia Penitentiary, vice JOHN C. RIVES, declined.

The Texas papers announce the death of the Hon. F. W. BOWDON, of that State, and formerly a member of Congress from Alabama.

The frigate "Minnesota, with the Hon. WM. B. REED, our Minister to China, on board, set sail from Hampton Roads on Thursday last.

A popular writer speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through salt water would be fresh.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

England derives an annual revenue from duties on tobacco, £4,500,000, or $22,500,000, and France 92,000,000 francs, or $19,000,000, total $41,500,000, being more than half the duties levied by the United States upon the whole importation from both countries. From recent official reports to the State Department, we copy the following particulars:

Up to 1817 purchases of tobacco by France were made upon the offers of merchants submitted to the Director General, and communicated by him to the Council of Administration. The number of competitors created embarrassment, and the present system was, after some years, adopted. The system is this: Proposals are published by the *regie* to make contracts for the supply of certain qualities and certain quantities of specified kinds of tobacco. Samples of the kinds and qualities are submitted to the inspection of those who desire to contract, and they thereupon submit their offers to supply at certain prices within a time specified. The samples submitted to the contractors are carefully preserved and when the cargoes arrive at the various ports, samples of them are forwarded to Paris and compared with the model samples, and the acceptance or refusal depends upon this comparison.

It requires but little reflection to perceive that this system is seriously injurious to our trade.—It is a moderate estimate to make, to suppose that, if tobacco were admitted into France as other products are admitted, we should export ten times as much as as we do at the present time. The abolition of the system would, therefore, seem to be an object constantly to be kept in view by our government. It has stood so many years, however, and under so many forms of government, and is so productive to the revenues, and so important to the government itself, in the number of persons thus brought under its direct influence, that we cannot hope to see it soon materially changed.

Tobacco is only permitted to be cultivated in six departments as a staple, and this cultivation is under the most rigid *surveillance* of the government. In the other departments agriculturists are allowed to grow *four* plants for each tenement for medical uses. On tobacco disposed of by the *regie*, whether imported or produced, the profit realized amounts to 447 per cent. The retail dealers in the article numbering about 30,000, are under the control of the *regie* inspection, and are allowed a commission on their sales of from 10 to 12 per cent. There are only ten manufactories. They are located at Paris, Havre, Lille, Strasbourg, Morlaix, Tanneins, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse and Bordeaux. Each has its circle of departments to supply, and is restricted to transactions therein. The manufactured article is depicted in magazines, of which there are 257.—In the departments adjoining Switzerland, Germany and Belgium, the price established is vastly below that which rules in the interior. The object of this is to prevent smuggling. Where frontier facilities are afforded for illicit importations, the rate is comparatively moderate. Where none exist, it is enormous. Thus, at Strasbourg a pound is worth only 15 sous (cents,) while at Orleans it is worth eight francs ($1.06.) Last year (1848) the receipts from the customs only amounted to about 146,000,000 francs, 86,000,000 of which were derived from tobacco, nearly all grown in the United States, under the workings of the *regie*. Were this *regie* abolished, and a moderate import duty substituted, instead of a market of 16,000 or 18,000 hhds. of tobacco per annum, France would take from us double that quantity immediately thereafter.

At the present time we export about two-fifths of all the tobacco consumed in Europe. Strict attention to its proper culture will enable us to furnish a much greater proportion. From 1827 to 1836, our exports to France, amounted annually, on an average, to 5,727,900 pounds. For many years we have exported from three-fourths to four-fifths of the tobacco consumed in France. From officials reports of the French authorities, we gather the following statistics of our exports and sales to the *regie* in the years specified:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1837	10,622,108	1840	17,788,000
1838	11,643,710	1847	15,665,967
1839	12,809,320	1848	13,046,205
1840	17,316,613	1849	16,859,120
1841	21,046,924	1850	18,612,638
1842	19,148,380	1851	19,088,856
1843	27,571,788	1852	23,205,240
1844	20,891,000	1853*	9,741,600
1845	24,218,800		

No values are attached to these quantities, but they may be estimated by the aid other data.—The cost of American tobaccoes, on delivery at the factories of the *regie*, all expenses included, is given by a French legislative report as follows, on an average for several years: Maryland tobacco, 9.5 cents per lb.; Virginia, 8.2 cents; Kentucky, 7.7 cents; Missouri, 7.5 cents. The following statement, also derived from French authorities, shows the net profits of the *regie*, which, after paying all expenses of purchase, transportation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco, it has paid over to the State Treasury, annually, from the 1st of July, 1811, (commencement of the monopoly with the *regie*,) to the 1st of January, 1853:

Years.	Francs.	Years.	Francs.
1811	6,000,000	1833	40,320,280
1812	25,000,000	1834	50,843,734
1813	30,355,849	1835	51,700,182
1814	22,000,000	1836	55,625,540
1815	36,132,207	1837	59,036,912
1816	39,255,221	1838	61,682,825
1817	39,182,984	1839	66,001,841
1818	41,705,381	1840	70,111,157
1819	41,412,203	1841	71,989,095
1820	42,319,651	1842	73,894,142
1821	42,279,004	1843	77,368,725
1822	41,950,097	1844	79,499,279
1823	41,584,689	1845	82,534,494
1824	42,129,723	1845	85,961,080
1825	44,030,453	1847	88,291,188
1826	44,963,257	1848	85,371,053
1827	55,738,982	1849	85,136,106
1828	45,385,633	1850	88,915,000
1829	45,532,090	1851	92,325,739
1830	46,782,408	1852	95,344,082
1831	45,920,939		
1832	47,751,597	Total	2,238,201,735

French official documents furnish the following facts relative to our cotton trade with that empire. By the custom house returns for 1855, it appears that there were received, from all countries, 167,200,000 lbs.: against, for 1854, 157,520,000 lbs.; 1853, 165,000,000 lbs.; 1852, 158,400,000 lbs.

The following table shows the quantities of cotton imported into Havre, from all countries for a period of four years ending with 1855:

Years.	From the United States.	From Brazil.	From elsewhere.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1855	405,600	2,500	9,600	418,100
1854	411,000	2,000	12,000	425,000
1853	374,500	2,800	12,200	389,500
1852	374,905	6,000	14,400	395,300

*United States Treasury reports give the quantities of tobacco exported to France for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1854 and 1855, respectively, as follows:—1854, 15,162,000 lbs.; 1855, 40,866,000 lbs., besides 2,905 cases and 879 bales. The excess of the latter year was probably for the army in the Crimea. The French fiscal year ends with that of the calendar.

The Know-Nothing papers all over the State are beginning to charge that Gen. Harris is a "demagogue." Was there ever a Democratic candidate for Governor in Tennessee who was not a demagogue? James K. Polk was a demagogue, Aaron V. Brown was a demagogue, Gen. Trousdale was a demagogue, Andrew Johnson was a demagogue, and they now say Gen. Harris is a demagogue. Know-Nothingism is a good deal in the condition of the fellow who, being crazy himself, imagined that all the inhabitants of the world were crazy. Organized upon the principle of deception themselves, they profess to believe that all the world is moved and governed by the same intrigue. How unsafe must any government be in the hands of such a party!—*Nashville Union.*

DEATH OF A LARGE MAN.—The Jackson (Tennessee) *Whig* of the 19th ult. chronicles the death, in Henderson County, in that State, of Mr. Miles Darden. The *Whig* says the deceased was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world. His height was SEVEN FEET SIX INCHES—two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! It required seventeen men to put him into his coffin. Over one hundred feet of lumber was requisite for his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and nine inches.

GEN. CASS' HABITS.—It is stated that Gen. Cass is strict in his personal habits, will not dine out if he can help it, and goes to bed at 10 o'clock P. M. When at Paris, at balls at his own house, he would quietly slip off to bed at the above hour, leaving his wife and three daughters to entertain the company present. This regime accounts for his unwonted vigor at the advanced age of 75 years.

From the Washington Union.

Posting the Books.

The House of Representatives stands thus—

	Dem.	Bk. Rep.	K. N.	Vacancies.
Maine	6	..	..	..
New Hampshire	3	..	..	..
Vermont	3	..	..	..
Massachusetts	11	..	..	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	..
Connecticut	2	..	..	..
New York	12	21	..	..
New Jersey	3	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	14	10	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..	..
Virginia	13	..	..	..
South Carolina	6	..	..	..
Florida	1	..	..	..
Arkansas	2	..	..	..
Missouri	3	1	2	1
Illinois	5	4	..	..
Iowa	..	2	..	..
Wisconsin	..	3	..	..
Indiana	6	4	..	1
Ohio	8	13	..	..
Michigan	..	4	..	..
California	2	..	..	..
	78	91	2	3

Of the Democrats 52 are from the free states, and twenty-six from the southern states, a proportion of two to one. But the remaining elections are to take place at the south, and the Detroit *Free Press* makes the following estimate thereof:

	Dem.	K. N.
Maryland	3	3
North Carolina	6	2
Georgia	6	2
Alabama	7	..
Texas	2	..
Louisiana	2	2
Tennessee	6	4
Kentucky	6	4
Mississippi	5	..
	43	17

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	121
Black Republicans	91
Know Nothings	19
Vacancies	3

This shows a handsome gain. Democratic members of the next house, 121; Democratic members of the last house, 76—gain 45.

If the Democrats shall fill the vacancies in Pennsylvania and Missouri, and the Black Republicans the vacancies in Indiana, the Democratic strength in a full house will be 123, and the combined Black Republican and Know Nothing strength 111. Clear Democratic majority 12.

Fourth of July in New York--Bloody Riots--Ten Persons Killed and Many Wounded, &c.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Several riots occured here yesterday, the most serious of which originated in the Bowery, between a mob from the Five Points and a party of Bowery boys. The fight continued with great ferocity for an hour, clubs, stones, bottles and fire-arms being freely used, and the Five Pointers being in the end gradually driven back. Eight persons were killed in this riot, and about thirty, including several of the policemen, were wounded. At one time the rioters had the streets barricaded; thus defying the policemen, of whom upwards of one hundred were present. Three regiments of State troops were ordered out and kept in reserve, but their services were not required, as the riot was finally suppressed by the exertions of the police.

In the minor riots of the day two persons were killed and some twenty or thirty badly wounded. In nearly all these disturbances the ex-policemen were conspicuous actors.

With the exception of these riots among the rowdies, the day passed off finely. The weather was propitious, and the military and civic displays were brilliant and imposing. The fireworks in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and other suburbs were of the most gorgeous description. The pyrotechnic display of the city proper was postponed on account of partial damage done to some picies by the damp weather of the week.

After the close of the military review, General Sanford gave a grand collation at his house—Gov. King, Mayor Wood and others were present and made speeches in response to complimentary toasts.

The rioting between the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Five-Pointers" was renewed on Sunday night, when about a dozen of the rioters were shot before peace was restored. This riot was also so threatening as to induce the calling out of large numbers of the military, though fortunately they were not under the necessity of using their arms before the disturbance was suppressed.

Conviction and Sentence of Rioters.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—William Wilson, John Webster, Isaac Stoddard and Wm. Williams were to day convicted in the Criminal Court of rioting and preventing persons from voting in the seventh ward on the 1st of June last. The two first named having left the city their recognizance were forfeited. The others were severely lectured by Judge Crawford, and fined $20 each and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

A CONTENTED MAN.—Editorial life has many burdens and cares, but the following incident shows that it is not wanting either in dignity or comfort: Black was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion the peer said: "Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister. Everybody else takes special care to remember it; I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places or favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never asked for anything, and I wish you would, for seriously I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything. I am editor of the Morning Chronicle. I like my business, and I live happy on my income." "Then," said the peer; "I envy you, and you are the only man I ever did."

ANOTHER ABOLITION BOOK.—We are informed that the Rev. John D. Long, a superanuated minister of the M. E. Church, at one time senior pastor on Denton circuit, and for a great number of years past the recipient of Southern hospitality and charity, has recently published a *rabid abolition* book, entitled "Pictures of Slavery in Church and State." The book was mainly written, no doubt, whilst the author was residing at St. Michaels, Talbot County, Md. upon the bounty and charity of slaveholding members of his church. Prior to its publication, however, he removed to Philadelphia, where it is hoped he has found spirits more congenial with his own, and where he can with a greater degree of impunity express and promulgate his abolition sentiments.—*Denton Journal.*

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—Some interesting information concerning Mr. Ten Broeck's horses is given in Porter's Spirit:

The first race of any of the American horses in England is the contest for the Stockbridge plate, for which Pryoress is entered. The time set for this race was the 26th of last month—consequently, it was run on Friday week. Lecompte, the oldest of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses now in England, is not entered for the Goodwood cup. He made three nominations, but has concluded to withhold Lecompte for other work. He is entered, however, for the champagne stakes, at Brighton, to come off August 5th, immediately after the Goodwood. Pryoress is also entered with him in the same race.

DEATH OF THE HON. ELIAS BROWN.—Hon. ELIAS BROWN died at his residence, in Carroll county, on the 2d inst. The deceased was well known throughout the State, having filled many offices of distinction and responsibility. He was many years ago a representative in Congress, a member of the State Legislature and