AMERICAN EAGLE

Wednesday Morning, May 14, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Eastern Shore.—JAMES WALLACE, of Dorchester County.
Western Shore.—Hon. J. DIXON ROMAN, of Washington County.
4th Cong. Dist.—Hon. AUG. R. SOLLERS, of Calvert County.
3d. Con. Dist.—CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, of Baltimore city.
1st Cong. Dist.—Dr. ROBT. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Queen Anne's county.

Look to Your Interest!

THE "EAGLE" HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY PAPER EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED *in the* LOWER COUNTIES, *and is constantly receiving new subscribers which makes it the* BEST PAPER ON THE SHORE FOR PUBLISHING ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞G. P. R. James, Esq., the British Consul for Virginia, has determined to make Richmond his future residence.

Westminster Election.—The town election at Westminster, Md., on Monday, resulted in the success of the American ticket by an average majority of 27.

Snow in May.—On Monday morning at Concord, N. H., the ground was white with snow, about half an inch having fallen during the night. A very little fell in the vicinity of Manchester.

Thanks.—Hon. James A. Stewart, will please accept our thanks for copies of 'The President's Message and accompaning Documents,' and other Public Documents.

A Rare Chance.—By an advertisement in our columns, it will be seen that the 'Dorchester House' is for sale. This offers a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in this kind of business.

The "Somerset Union."—We have received several copies of this neat, tasty and spicy sheet, published at Princess Anne, Md., edited and published by Acworth & Daugherty. The editors say that they are determined to publish a good journal, and with the ability they possess, we doubt not they will succeed. We wish their paper prosperity but not their politics.

Farm at Private Sale.—We would call attention to our advertisement in another column, from which it will be seen that we have a beautiful farm for sale, on Taylor's Island. The farm is situated directly on the bay and an outlet of the Little Choptank river, in an excellent neighborhood and very convenient for oystering; fishing; gunning, &c. The farm will be sold low and on convenient terms as the owner has no further use for it at present.

"American Patriot," is the name of a new paper just published in Princess Ann, by a publishing association, and edited by the Rev. Vaughn Smith. The editorial displays considerable ability as the name of its editor will guarantee. Although it is a very neat looking sheet the publishers say they labor under many disadvantages, and we suppose its general appearance will improve in a short time. We wish them all possible success both politically and otherwise.

A Patriotic Warning.—Greely and Seward ridicule the idea that the Union is endangered by sectional warfare. On the other hand, Col. Benton says at the close of the second volume of his Thirty Years in the Senate: 'A sectional question now divides the Union, arraying one-half against the other, becoming more exasperated daily—which has already destroyed the benefits of the Union, and which unless checked, will also destroy its form. If what is written in these chapters shall contribute to open their eyes to these dangers, and rouse them to the resumption of their electoral privileges and the suppression of sectional contention, then this review will not have been written in vain. If not, the writer will still have one consolation—the knowledge of the fact that he has labored in his day and generation to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of that union and self-government which wise and good men gave us.'

Decline in Breadstuffs.—The fact that canal navigation is about to be resumed, gives much uneasiness to New York dealers in breadstuffs and provisions, the more so from the fact that the prospects now are that we shall have most abundant crops this season. The New York Express, referring to the downward tendency of the markets, says:

Upon a reasonable crop, prices, at the close of water navigation, stood at $9 25 for common flour and $1 06 for corn, with a foreign market promising favorably by reason of the war, which allowed us to feed armies of men, who, in time of peace, passed their lives in growing food for Great Britain. Navigation opens upon flour at $6 and corn at 62½ cents, with peace in Europe and a favorable prospect for crops here. The decline in beef and pork is not so large but it must follow, inasmuch as cheap and abundant food for stock must increase and cheapen the crop of both.

Game and Hunting.—Well farmer you told us your woods was a good place for hunting. Now we've tramped through it for three hours and found no game.' 'Just so. Well, I calculate, as a general thing, the less game there is more hunting you have.'

SENTENCES.

Judge Spence passed the following sentences on Thursday last.

Peter Kerr who was convicted last week for having committed a Rape upon the person of Margaret Hubbard was sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary until the 1st., of June 1866.

William Gibson negro, indicted for stealing wheat from Nicholas Wright, was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary until 1st of June 1859.

Charles Jackson free negro, convicted of committing an assault and battery with intent to murder his wife, was sentenced to the Penitentiary until the 1st of June 1862.

The Lecture.—It is to be hoped that the people generally will attend the lecture at the town Hall to-morrow evening. Mr. Traverse at the earnest solicitations of the committee has consented to deliver the lecture in aiding these gentlemen in raising a certain amount of money for educational purpose, and we think it is a duty incumbent on every lover of education to lend their aid. There is no better way of improving the morals and benefiting the rising generation than by education, and he who will use his endeavors in this matter should be looked on as a benefactor and have the assistance of every one who loves to see an enlightened people.

Library.—The Odd Fellows in this town are now endeavoring to raise a sufficient amount to commence a library. It is useless to attempt to speak of this matter for every one who can read this article will readily conceive the advantages to be derived from a library. We would state for the information of some of the brothers that E. W. Lecompte is authorised to receive contributions from the members. Any one who feels willing to give a few v's or x's can just call around at our office, where we shall be glad to see them and will make due announcement of their liberality.

The Rape Case.

We hear of a few incidents where our remarks in our last issue, has been construed into an attempt to aggravate the above case. How, we are unable to tell. It was generally remarked by every visitor to our Court House, that men of more ability and clear and sound judgment have never been summoned to appear at any court ever held in our county. Men of good judgment, sworn to bring in their verdicts according to the law and evidence in the case.—Not according to their own sympathies or public feeling. This charge is an insult to the jurors. To say that they sat there to be influenced by every simple remark or circulating rumor, is a charge of too grave a nature to be easily overlooked or shortly forgotten. That this was a black and damnable case, according to the evidence, which was not, in the minds of the jury, refuted by any countervailing proof, has been fully proven by their verdict and the sentence of the judge. If we were arraigned before this court, we would not be afraid of all the touching appeals and eloquence that could be brought to bear on the jury, much less the remarks of a public journal,—feeling perfectly sure that they would bring in their verdict according to the law in relation to the case and evidence produced. And when we hear any one say that journals and individuals should hold their peace in regard to any case before a jury, for fear of prejudicing them, we think that he is judging them by himself, and that he is a man of flimsy mind, a perfect weathercock, influenced by every breeze, and would recommend him to the sympathy and indulgence of an intelligent community.

Letter from Hon. T. Townsend.

The Snow Hill *Shield* making some remarks on Mr. Townsend not accepting the appointment to the Philadelphia National Convention, which left the impression that this gentleman designed to abandon the American party, has drawn from him a letter of considerable length; of which the following is an extract:

At the meeting of the Presidential nominating convention our court was in session, and my detention there as a witness in a case involving the character of several highly esteemed friends, prevented me from attending the Philadelphia convention of February. I had learned too that in all probability it would be postponed till the month of June. With this belief and the reason stated, I did not go, yet I felt a deep solicitude in the action of that Convention, and I was gratified to feel in the result of it, that my most sanguine wishes, and earnest hope were more than realized, and if living at the next Presidential election I shall be found battling for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention with whatever stoutness of heart or strength of hand I may possess, even if I am obliged to fight side by side with my bitterest enemies. I do this under the conviction that Millard Fillmore is everything that any union loving American voters can desire him to be, and for the life of me I cannot see how any one who ever was his friend, can at this day be found opposing him. And allow me to say my dear sir, from your former attachment, and your oft repeated proud declarations that your paper was the first in the United States to hoist the Fillmore flag for the Vice Presidency, and the most zealous in Maryland in sustaining his administration after the death of General Taylor; and from your being one of my colleagues as a delegate to the Fillmore State Convention held at Baltimore in 1851, from Worcester county, and who there acted, felt and thought as I did, in reference to this great man, I did hope I should again be with you in the great battle of 1856. In this desire, however, I regret that I am disappointed. Your course like my own I have no doubt is determined on, and no probable event can occur to alter the intention of either. In the paper in which your first paragraph in relation to myself appeared, you published an extract from the Phila. Ledger which stated that "Mr. Fillmore could not possibly get more than the electoral vote of four States." Now whether he gets four States or four votes he will certainly get mine if I am alive at the election, unless by giving it to him I become convinced I would contribute to the election of an abolitionist.

I abhor the idea of occupying a position upon any subject which might by any be deemed equivocal, and lest your articles with some persons might induce them to think so, I have considered it due to myself and my friends in this manner to put myself right upon the question at issue.

Respectfully yours,
TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

☞Captain Holmes, of the ship Astoria, at New Orleans, reports that on the 17th ult., when seventy miles to the southward of the Isle of Pines, he saw a suspicious looking bark steering S. W. She altered her course as she discovered the Astoria, and kept off. Capt. H. took her to be a slaver or fillibuster, as she had awnings up, and a large number of persons on deck.

An old line Whig's view of Mr. Fillmore.

The Americans of Bedford, Va., had a very large ratification meeting last week. The Hon. William L. Goggin, an Old Line Whig, who was never connected with the American party under its former organization, and who, we believe, did not support the American State ticket at the last election, was called on to preside, and made a most stirring and eloquent speech. There seems to be no doubt that all the old line Whigs will support the American Presidential ticket, not only throughout the South, but throughout the North. We make one extract from Mr. Goggin's speech:

I want, said Mr. G., no platform for Millard Fillmore—his platform is the imperishable history of his own administration, which is written in letters of living light—so that no man for a moment can doubt. Would you want a platform for George Washington, or James Madison.—Would you want a stake to tether the Father of his country, and the Father of the Constitution? If you would then, I say, make one for every man, however true and faithful he may have been.

But if Mr. Fillmore is to be compelled to stand on a platform, I can tell you if you make it out of the wreck of the Constitution, he'll not stand on it—he will not let you take here a little and there a little piece of patch-work for his pedestal. It must be of the true Live-Oak, (not live-oak George)—it must be a platform with the Union as its base—the Constitution as its pillars; yet without any platform save this, I shall support him with a right hearty good will that I am sure I have never manifested towards any candidate for the Presidency with more earnestness, or with a greater desire for his success.—*Lewisburg N. C. Eagle.*

What it Costs to Support Pierce's Administration.

In the United States Senate, on the 24th ult., in the course of his remarks upon the three million appropriation bill, Mr. Hale stated that the expenses of the government now, in a time of profound peace, were more than in any year of the Mexican War. That statement had been called in question, and he now had the documents to prove his assertion. He stated the annual expenditures of the Government for several periods, and said that while it costs only two millions to keep up Washington's administration, it costs sixty millions to keep up Pierce's. In other words, it cost the country thirty times as much to keep Pierce as it did to keep Washington. During the Mexican War, when we had an army of fifty thousand men in a foreign country, it did not cost so much to carry on the Government as it does now in a time of peace, by something like ten millions of dollars a year. Mr. Hale remarked that he was doing wrong to state these facts, as it might encourage the President to go into another war, thinking it might be more economical. But such were the facts and the figures.

When the old and respected Senators get up in the Hall's of the Senate Chamber, and make such bold and unqualified assertions as did Mr. Hale, it is high time that the eyes of the people of our nation should be opened to behold the prodigality of the present Democratic administration. Why is it that the expenses of our government have been so greatly increased? The extension of our country has not been proportionately great, and the improvements made by the governments, under the present administration do not exceed those of any previous administration, and yet the expenses of the government are ten millions of dollars a year more than under James K. Polk, at a time when we were at war with a foreign nation and kept a standing army upon foreign soil. The manner in which this great amount of money is expended may be a mystery to some, but were they 'in the ring' of Pierce's political friendship they would find themselves growing rich with the increased expenditures of the government. And yet this is the administration which the Democracy of our District, and of the whole country, so heartily endorse. A few more such administrations will bring bankruptcy and ruin to our country, and then, and only then, will the apparent object of Democracy have been accomplished. God stay its ruthless hand from destroying our beautiful Republican structure erected upon the bones of our Revolutionary fathers and cemented with their precious blood!

Infamous Outrage by a Roman Catholic Priest.

We take the following from the York (Pa.) Republican, of Wednesday. It represents in strong colors one of those outrages which the despotic powers assumed by the Romish priests so often led to:

Our citizens were treated to an exhibition of Roman Catholicism on Sunday last, such as we never hope to hear of again. Our borough is remarkable for the quiet and holy calm that pervades it on the Sabbath day. The first time that it has been necessary for us to notice an *outrage* at a church on the Sabbath day occurs this week. The *American* Priest officiated at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, (German,) in the south ward, took occasion, in accordance with the brutal principles instilled into him in the woman-whipping country he comes from, to kick a lady, the mother of grown up men, all of them members of his congregation. The sons, indignant at such conduct to their aged parent, called at the residence of this Austrian hyena, and resented the scandalous outrage, as men living under our free laws have a right to do. The sons appeared at their accustomed place in St. Mary's Chapel, in the pew they had paid for, at the afternoon service on Sunday last.

No sooner had they made their appearance, however, than the Priest attempted to eject them from the sanctuary by violence, which was resisted by them, when a general *melee* and 'free fight' ensued, in which the congregation joined, whilst battered head and bloody noses resulted therefrom. The citizens in that section of the town were called to the spot by the tumult, and were shocked at such a disgraceful riot on the Sabbath day. Officer Waring and others had a busy time on Monday morning in arresting the participants, (Priest and all,) in this beautiful riot, and they are now all bound over to appear at the next term of our Court of Quarter Sessions. Such is Roman Catholicism in the quiet Borough we reside in.

The priest who thinks he can *kick* and abuse females with impunity in Republican America, should remember that he does not now reside among the *Haynaus* of Austria, by whom whipping women is patronized and applauded. This is the same scoundrel that *burnt the Bible* two years since.

Advice to Boys.—You are made to be kind and generous, If there is a boy who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one help him to get his lessons. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

Worthy of Imitation.—The bakers in Boston, the Post says, have agreed to increase the size of their loaves owing to the lower cost of flour. The bakers in other cities can now well afford to follow this example.

☞An old woman lately arrived in Chicago, on her way to Urbano, Ill., with a basket containing five kittens, and a pup with its eyes not open.

Loss of a Maryland.—The fine mansion of George W. Carroll, Esq., near Louisburg, Ark., with all the household and kitchen furniture and wardrobe of himself and family, and $6,000 in bank notes, were consumed by fire a few weeks since. Mr. Carroll is from Prince George's county, Md.

Attempt to Seize a Steamer Frustrated.—On the 1st of April the Transit Company's steamer Cortes, on her arrival at San Juan del Sur, with $120,000 in gold on board, was boarded by four men with authority from Walker to seize her in his name. The captain, with great politeness invited them into the cabin, and while treating them to champagne slipped his anchor and quietly put to sea, towing three ships loaded with coal, which Walker also intended to seize, and likewise carrying off a passenger who had $4,000 in gold for the General.

Trouble in a Church.—Quite a scene is said to have taken place in the German Catholic church at York, Pa., on Sunday last. It is alleged that the pastor had previously, for some cause, struck an old lady, the mother of several young men who were members of his congregation. The young men indignant at such treatment of their mother, proceeded to the pastor's house and, as is stated, resented the scandalous outrage. On Sunday they appeared in church as usual, when the pastor attempted to eject them by violence, which was resisted, and a serious row ensued, in which many of the congregation joined. The participants, including the pastor, were subsequently arrested and held to answer at court.

Gen. Jos. Warren.—It seems that a few weeks since the late Dr. John C. Warren disinterred from the family tomb underneath St. Paul's church the remains of his uncle, General Joseph Warren, whose participation in the memorable fight upon Bunker's Hill has rendered his name immortal in the annals of our country. They were placed in a stone urn, upon which an appropriate epitaph had been engravad, and with those of other members of the family were taken to Forest Hill Cemetry. The skull was quite perfect, the chin still remaining. Behind one of the ears was seen an aperture, which indicated the place where the fatal ball entered which ended his brief but glorious career.—*Bost. Post.*

Bloody Duel.—We learn that on Saturday last, a duel was fought on the line of North and South Carolina, between Dr. Wilkins and Mr. Flanner, a commission merchant, both of Wilmington, North Carolina. On the first fire, the ball of the latter cut off a part of the Doctor's ear; the second fire put his ball through the Doctor's hat. Nothing daunted, the latter coolly remarked that his hat was a new one—and desired that it should not be aimed at. The seconds here interposed, and used their best endeavors to reconcile the difficulty, but without success. The combatants then resumed, when the ill-fated Doctor was killed at the first fire.—The quarrel originated on political grounds.

American Tract Society.—The annual business meeting of this society, which was held, on Wednesday morning, in New York, was perhaps the most exciting ever held by that association. It appears that some statements, says the New York Herald; was made by certain papers to the effect that an attempt would be tried secretly to abolitionize the society—and to accomplish this it was intended to have the old officers and executive committee removed. Insinuations had also been thrown out as to the manner in which the affairs of the society had been conducted by the executive committee. To show how unfounded these charges were, a committee of fifteen was appointed to investigate its condition. It was the question of the appointment of this committee that caused the excitement, and, at times the meeting was much agitated and confused.

Tragical Affair at Willard's Hotel, Washington.

One of the Waiters shot Dead by the Hon. Mr. Herbert, of California.

Wasuington, May 8.—Hon. Philip T. Herbert, member of Congress from California, shot the head waiter of Willard's Hotel this forenoon, causing his death instantly.

The affair caused much excitement in the House before the hour of meeting.

The case was brought before Justice Smith and Birch, who conducted the investigation.

There was an immense crowd in and about the jail, and much excitement was manifested. Many members of Congress were present.

A number of the servants belonging to the hotel were first examined. Their testimony was somewhat contradictory, but their evidence was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half-past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakst, but being past the usual hour, he was informed by the servant that he could not have his meal without an order from the office. Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject, to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased picked up a plate or tray, making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returning the assault with the plate. During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it progressed, crockery and chairs were broken profusely by the parties to the contest. The Austrian minister was present as a spectator, quietly beholding what was occurring, and did not move until he went up to the man whom Herbert shot, to ascertain whether he was dead.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining-room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but he beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair. He saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and holding him by the wrists. One of them struck him with a chair, when witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them promiscuously. After Herbert fired his pistol, the other two servants still clenched him. Mr. Smith rushed forward with a cane, saying, 'If you don't release him, I'll kill you.' Mr. Herbert was injured, and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel.

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKays statement, saying, a crowd of servants had Mr. Herbert in their power striking him on the head with plates, &c.

Mr. Bishop, a member of Congress, testified that he was positively certain the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding him and he appeared to be much exhausted.

Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact that several servants were pressing a man down (whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Herbert) previous to and at the time of the firing of the pistol.

Capt. Deponte's testimony was also confirmatory of the above.

The examination was continued for five hours, when it was adjourned until to-morrow. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The case was sent to the Criminal Court and Herbert was placed in the hands of the Chief Marshall.

Arrival of Steamer America.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Articles of the Peace Treaty—England Gives Way on the Central American Question—Cotton and Breadstuffs Better.

Halifax, May 8.—The Cunard steamer America arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 26th ult.

It is reported that Great Britain gives way on the Central American question, but will not recall Mr. Crampton.

THE TREATY OF PEACE

The London News has a copy of one of the peace documents, which is considered to be authentic. It contains thirty-four articles

The *first* restores perpetual friendship between the contending powers.

Second.—All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Third.—Russia restores Kars and all other Ottoman territory.

Fourth.—The allies restore Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesche, Eupatoria and Kertch.

(Fifth to eighth articles inclusive missing.)

Ninth.—The Sultan grants equality to the Christians in his dominions, and the other contracting parties divest themselves of all right to interfere in the internal government of the Ottoman Empire.

Tenth.—The convention of 1841 closing the Bosnhorus and the Dardanells is re-affirmed.

Eleventh.—The Black Sea is neutralized and forever closed to all ships of war of any power with the exceptions specified in the fourteenth and nineteenth articles.

Twelfth.—Trade is made free in the Black Sea and counsels are admitted to all its ports.

Thirteenth.—Neither Turkey or Russia are to hold arsenals in the Black Sea.

Fourteenth.—A convention egulating the force for the coast service concluded individually between Russia and Turkey. But it is appended to the treaty and is unalterable except with the general consent.

Fifteenth.—The free navigation of the Danube to be made a law of Empire.

Sixteenth and Seventeeth—Appoints delegates from the various contracting powers to put the Danube in navigable order, and makes provision for keeping it so.

The eighteenth provides for a permanent commission to superintend its police, whilst the nineteenth allows each of the contracting powers to station two small ships at the mouth of said river.

The twentieth defines the new frontier of Bessarabia, and the twenty-first cedes and annexes the added territory to Moldavia.

The twenty-second article continues Moldavia and Wallachia under the sovereignty of Turkey. The twenty-third guarantee to said provinces freedom of religion and commerce. The twenty-fourth makes provision toward their definite organization, and the twenty-fifth provides that the constitution for the government of the Principalities shall be framed in Paris. The twenty-sixth says the Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct defences approved by the Porte. The twenty-seventh provides that in case of internal disturbances in the Principalities the Porte cannot interfere without consulting the contracting powers.

The twenty-eight article continues Servia a despendency of the Porte, and the twenty-ninth gives to the Porte the right to garrison it.

The thirtieth gives to Russia and Turkey their former possessions in Asia, with new frontiers marked out under the treaty.

The thirty-first provides for the immediate evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces.

The thirty-second allows trade to go on as before the war, until the new arrangements are made.

The thirty-third relates to the Aland Island, and the thirty-fourth designates the time when the treaty shall be ratified.

The London Sun publishes the treaty with a *mourning border* round it.

ENGLAND.

In Parliament the governmet sustained another defeat, being out-voted by 28 majority in favor of open competition for civil appointments.

Lord Malmesbury gave notice of a vote of censure of the fall of Kars.

The London Star states that the British Cabinet decided on the 22d on the American questions, and will make concessions in Central American affairs, but determine not to recall Mr. Crampton.

The papers relating to the Central American question have been laid before Parliament, but no action has yet been taken with regard to the matter.

The enlistment documents would be ready in a few days. There was no excitement in the public mind in regard to the matter.

FRANCE.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering a further reduction of the army.

By a decree lately passed, iron knees and pieces of bent iron for ship-building are admitted duty free.

RUSSIA.

The government of Russia has authorised the exportation from Russia and Poland of sheepskins, meat, oxen, horses, hogs, brandy, spirits, ropes and hay.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Vienna states that the commission for the organization of the Principalities will commence its labors in the course of this month.

TURKEY.

The French have evacuated Kinburn.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs—The Brokers' Circular quotes:—Flour—Prices are stiffer, but not quotably higher. Western Canal 32s; good Ohio 35s a 35s. 6d. Wheat is a trifle higher. Corn has advanced 1s. a 1s. 6d., sales at 29s. a 30s.

Philadelphia Election.

The Election in Philadelphia on Tuesday resulted in the triumph of Richard Vaux for Mayor, and the whole Locofoco ticket, by about four thousand majority. This is not claimed as a party triumph, but was purely the result of local causes The Locofocos were pledged to reduce the taxes, abolish certain offices, and accomplish divers wonderful city reforms. To accomplish this, the Whigs (and we presume Republicans, for that party polled no notes,) voted with the Locofocos. The North American, which supported Vaux, says 'Presidential platforms and Presidential preferences had nothing to do with their voting.' The Locofocos of course, like drowning men grasping at straws, boast immoderately over this as a democratic victory, but such it was not, and is not so considered in Philadelphia.

The result of the Philadelphia election has disappointed nobody. When the Board of Health of that city visited Baltimore, some two weeks ago, one of the members gave it as his opinion that 'half of the American party would vote for the nominees of the Democracy.' It had been the misfortune of the municipal authorities of Philadelphia to indulge in a career of unwise and profligate legislation, such as the Foreign party had indulged in here for several years before the close of their official authority, and to give themselves up to an extravagagance and corruption almost equal to that which has been practiced by the Pierce Administration.

They had increased the debt and taxes of the city, just as our 'Democratic Councils' had increased the debt and taxes of Baltimore, during their long exercise of power; and the result was a determination of the people, without respect to party, to try the experiment of a change. This has been done without the remotest reference to the issues of the Presidential election—and this is well known to those who proclaim the result as a great 'Democratic triumph.' The fact that it was a decision of the people against profligate legislation and extravagance on the part of men in authority, indicates the very reverse of a Democratic triumph, though Democratic votes contributed to the result.

We look upon it as the strongest possible repudiation and condemnation of the Pierce Administration, as it has been by far the most extravagant and corrupt that the country ever had, squandering ten millions more money annually, in a time of peace, then Mr. Polk did when prosecuting a foreign war and supporting half a dozen large armies in a foreign country.

A Remarkable Man.—*And a Universal Remedy for disease.*—This city is now the home of one of the most remarable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every county which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to Professor Thomas Holloway, of London It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world-renowned Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Nearly, if not quite one half of the human race have taken his medicines. His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander; Napoleon or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations in the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms.—His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introduction to the Pills and ointment of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

☞The United States steamship Supply, with her cargo of camels, was off Saluria, Texas, on the 30th ult.

"AMERICAN E
Cambridge, Md
THE MARK
BALTIM
FLOUR.—The market is b street at $6; 1,500 bbls sold at t of 100 bbls City Mills at $6. Howard Street Extra at $7.
Family and Extra Flour.—W family at $9 60 a 9 50; extra Howard street family at $9 a 9 $7 a 7 25.
GRAIN.—Wheat.—About 5,0 ed, and sales of 1,700 bush. fai at $1 30 a 1 57, and of 1,400 d red at $1 35 a 1 40. Prime wh for extra and family flour coul $1 75.
Corn.—There were 11,000 b sales were made at 46 a 48c. fo a 53c. for good to prime. We 45 a 49c., for ordinary to good
Holloway's Ointment and Pil Rheumatism—Henry Foot, aged Mississippi, was a severe suffere plaint, and tried a number of r hoping they would benefit him so bad at last, as to be entirely bed, and he was unable to mov foot. While he was in this he a friend brought him a quanti Ointment and Pills, which he m menced to use, he soon found h improved by them; and by p them for eleven weeks, he was and has since enjoyed the best
☞Answer to last wee "He was a burning and a St. John, 5th chap. 35th ve
MARRIED
On Thursday last by Rev. J. Wm. Parsons, of Somerset coun Hurley, of this county.
On Taylor's Island on Tuesda by the Rev. J. W. Nott, Mr. Th to Miss Eliza E. Traverse, bot
DIED
In Cambridge on Saturday m ter a few hours illness, Sarah, George Parrott, aged 51 years.
In Baltimore on the 10th of Elizabeth Wesellsager, aged 7 ther of Mrs. Dr. Harrison of this
The life of this venerable lady beautiful exemplifications of tru tue. In society she was kind a all, and ever manifested an unb In religion she was truly pious, deepest concern for the harmony of the church of her choice. It i cause of consolation to her berea look back upon her long and e and gather the trophies of her sin, and cherish the fond thought glitter in tiara of glory which c gelic brow. *Blessed are the dea the Lord.* Let the living gain w experience of the dead.
SILK OIL CLOTH and Musqu Received and for sale by
J. G. R
MORE BOOKS, amongst whic American Battle,' by Miss A. "Hiawatha," at J. G. ROBINSON
TABLE CUTLE
Of the best quality; also Al Spoons together with a great v keeping articles can be had at
J. G. R
Carriage for Sa
A good boat-body buggy wago repair. Also 1 ex-cart. Apply
D
may14-3t C
WANTE
A SCHOOL immediately by who can come well recomm qualifications of habits and bran Primary Schools of this county u For further information inquire a
may14-tf
Late Sheriff's S
BY virtue of one writ of fi. fa the Circuit Court for Dorc State of Maryland, and to me d suit of Zachariah Webster, agai and chattels lands and tenement Bloodsworth; I have heretofore se into execution the following prope William Bloodsworth, to wit: pa LAND called
Goldsborough's
1 yoke of STEERS, 7 CATTLE, 16 head of SH 10 head of HOGS, 2 P Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Canoe by give notice that I will offer at
PUBLIC SAL
to the highest and best bidder, FO
Straight's Nec
AT GEORGE HART'S
On Thursday 5th of J
between the hours of 10 A. M. P. M, all the right, title claim and said William Bloodsworth, in equi of, in, and to the above mentione seized and taken into execution above writ of fi. fa., and for coun direct taxes, and for officers fees d come due thereon.
JOHN E. APPLE
may14-ts Late Sheriff
Hotel at
PRIVATE
THE DORCHESTER HOUSE, by James Bradshaw, if not so sale, will be offered at public sale
Monday, the 14th of J
to the highest and best bidder.
This is an old stand as a public conveniently and pleasantly situat to command a liberal patronage. a large and convenient one, with sary arrangements for a public ho Carriage houses, Stalls, &c., and of chance for any one wishing to eng ness of this kind or to any one wh pleasant and splendid private d house is situated at about fifty ya main street with a beautiful lawn set in trees.
Any one wishing to purchase priviledge of buying all of the fu bar fixtures, &c.
Any person desiring the proper any other particulars by applying t bers t the "Steamboat Hotel" in Cam he can be found and will be plea them the property. The property at the house.
Terms liberal.
JOHN BRA
may14-3t Steam

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