ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

For the Times.

"THE DAY-STAR," &c.

Through the generosity of my good friend Mr. Boswell, I have just been enabled to make a somewhat particular examination of the contents of "The Day-Star of American Freedom." The title of the work it seems to me is sufficiently poetical and attractive—its style and execution, rhetorical and easy—and the book as a whole, undeniably readable and interesting. Nevertheless, with the light I now have before me, I could not by any possibility consent to many of its bold and startling assertions—and to some of the conclusions, to which Mr. Davis labours, with a dogged industry and perseverence, and with no little ingenuity, to conduct the minds of his readers. In the brief and temperate discussion upon the subject which I now offer for your columns, I claim only the right and the privilege of every American freeman. I am ready alone to bear the whole responsibility of the undertaking—and I am inclined to believe, sir, that none other than the most narrow minded bigot and proscriber could hold *you* to be, in any wise, implicated, or identified with me, in the matter of this discussion. At all events, Mr. Wells, "Be just, and fear not! Let all the ends, thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

The grand problem of Mr. Davis's book is Toleration under the proprietary government of the Colony of Maryland—and this Mr. D. frankly admits was "*secured* by the *Charter* for Maryland." Of which he says truly enough that it "was a compact between a member of the English and a disciple of the Roman Church—between an Anglo-Catholic King, and a Roman Catholic Prince—between Charles the First of England, and Cecilius the second Baron of Baltimore, and the first Lord Proprietary of Maryland. To the confessors of each faith, it was a pledge of religious freedom." "A freedom of conscience *not allowed* but *exacted*." And this charter and "pledge," be it ever remembered, was the generous grant or gift of "a *Protestant* King, of a *Protestant* country with a thoroughgoing *Protestant* Privy Council." But it has been said that the charter was penned by Lord Baltimore himself—and it is supposed to have been a transcript (with no other alteration than the localities required) from that which before had been granted by James (the father of Charles the First) to Sir George Calvert for the Province of Avalon. And upon these *suppositions* a cunning and desperate attempt has been made to wrest from a *Protestant* monarch and his *Protestant* abettors and advisers—the honor (which so justly belongs to *them*) on account of the liberty of conscience—"not only allowed, but demanded and exacted" at the hands of the Proprietary and his agents—toward all others. To this groundless assumption of the chief merit for the reputed author of the charter, it has been ably and sufficiently replied, that "it is not to be supposed that it [illegible] King's signature and seal (which alone gave it life and effect) without *undergoing the scrutiny of the Privy Council*, or *his own inspection*. Sir George Calvert had been near the crown long enough, and he well enough understood the sensitiveness of Charles, in relation to his prerogative, and also the *state of the public mind*, to know *how* to *limit* his demands. Nevertheless, no one knows that his original draft of the Charter did not contain articles which were rejected by the Privy Council—and that others were not substituted which he would rather had been omitted." Mr. Davis however has an expedient of his own for avoiding this dilemma. "The grant of the Charter," says he, "marks the era of a *special* Toleration, * * * the action of the Assembly in 1649,—to advocates of a republican government the most important phasis in the history of a *general* Toleration." Again he says: "A freedom however of a wider sort springs forth at the birth of the Colony—not demanded by that instrument, (i. e. the Charter,) but *permitted by it*," &c. Upon this point "the Hon. John P. Kennedy, whose various contributions to our literature have conferred (says Mr. Davis) a lasting obligation upon the friends of *historical learning*;" directly joins issue with him and affirms "that the glory of Maryland toleration *is in the Charter* and *not in the act of* 1649." I am inclined to this latter opinion against the view of Mr. Davis—by his own admission, that the widest and most general toleration (if not in his view, *in totidem verbis* enjoined in the Charter) was at least "permitted by it"—and therefore encouraged. But the more strongly, by the letter and spirit of the Charter itself, which seem to me to be much more liberal than the construction of our ingenious author. Take, for example, the following extract from the 10th section of said Charter: "We will also, and of our more abundant grace, for us, our heirs and successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain and command that the said Province *be of our allegiance;* and that all and singular the subjects and liege men of us, our heirs, and successors, transplanted or hereafter to be transplanted, into the Province aforesaid, and the children of them, and of others their descendants, whether already born there or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and liege men of us, our heirs and successors, of our kingdom of England and Ireland—and *in all things shall be held, treated, reputed and esteemed as the faithful liege men of us* and our heirs and successors *born within our kingdom of England*—likewise *all privileges, franchises*, and *liberties* of this our kingdom of England *freely, quietly and peaceably to have and possess*—and the same may use and enjoy, *in the same manner as our liege men born, or to be born within our said kingdom of England, without impediment, molestation, vexation, impeachment or grievance* of us or any of our heirs or successors, any statute, act, ordinance or provision to the contrary thereof notwithstanding." The Lord Proprietary, says the Hon. John P. Kennedy, "was *compelled by the Charter* to respect the rights of members of the Church of England—he could not, then, but respect the rights of all other christians." "Maryland (adds he) was the land of the sanctuary, all christians were invited within its borders, and that there they found a *written covenant* (i. e. the Charter) of security against all encroachments on their rights of conscience by the Lord Proprietary and his government." The truth is "the original settlement partook in no degree of the illusions of romantic adventure"—with which it is so eloquently invested by Mr. Davis and others. "Nor did it owe its conception (says Mr. Kennedy) either to religious persecution, or to that desire which is supposed to have influenced other Colonies to form a society dedicated to the promotion of a particular worship. There is no evidence that Calvert's ardor in these undertakings was stimulated by any motive having reference to particular religious opinions. We are, on the contrary, bound to presume that his purpose was in part the advancement of his own reputation, the increase of the wealth of his family, and as the Maryland Charter expresses it, 'a laudable and pious zeal for extending the Christian religion, and also the territories of our (the British) empire.'"

But whatever honor is due to the conception and authorship of this charter of religious freedom, it may not be rationally doubted or gainsayed that it owes its form and principles more to the peculiar circumstances of the time, than to the purely generous, disinterested and untrammeled suggestion of any religionist or individual. As to Calvert he could hardly ask less, or expect, or by possibility procure more. And Charles, though a zealous and uncompromising "Anglo-Catholic," (as Mr. Davis very properly expresses it,) could hardly deny less favour (in a distant Colony at least) to the co-religionists of his beloved Roman Catholic wife—while the dominant and growing power of Puritanism in his realm would and did compel him, at the same time, to respect the rights of the multitude of Protestant sects. In any event the Charter was *all it is* by a *Protestant* monarch's *act and will*. And if it be asked why Charles was less liberal to the liege men of his more immediate realm than to the subjects of the Proprietary government? I answer, that if toleration for all religious opinions, was not *complete* in England—it was at least enjoyed to a greater extent there than under any other religious establishment in the civilized world. That Charles the First (considering his ecclesiastical principles) was quite as likely, to say the least, as the Proprietary, to desire its more perfect and general exercise—and if not actuated by the love of toleration at all—he could not but know, that, at that particular epoch of our common history, nothing could tempt so many to try the dangerous and raging main—or would conduce more rapidly and certainly to swell the population of the Colony into a prosperous and profitable dependency and principality—as the proclamation of the most unlimited indulgence in the matter of conscientious scruple and religious opinion.

These things being so, it is difficult to perceive what wonderful merit belongs to my Lord Baltimore in the premises—and not so easy to join "with clean hands and a pure heart," in the fashionable cant of a certain class of orators and popular-favour seekers—about Lord Baltimore, as "the first legislator who proclaimed the sacred rights of conscience, and established for the government of his Colony the principle, not merely of toleration, but perfect religious freedom and equality among all sects of Christians." (Vide late Buchanan speech in city of Baltimore.) Stubborn history and invincible truth, the meanwhile, constraining the contradictory admission that this religious freedom was "*secured by the Charter* to the people"—(whether his Lordship would or not)—and that "it was the *most liberal* charter which had ever been granted by a sovereign to his subjects."

The proclamation of full and complete toleration (in the early Colonial Charter) for every Christian denomination and opinion, we have hinted (with reason we think) would naturally constitute the strongest imaginable incentive to men of the old world, of every faith, to flock to the Proprietary establishment in Maryland—as a refuge from the storms and conflicts of religious controversy, and from comparative insecurity abroad—and therefore it is not to be wondered at, that not a few Protestants should have swelled even the first company of "pilgrims" who came over in "The Ark" and "The Dove"—(apparently with no other than Jesuit priests for their ministers)—at this halcyon hour, and to this religious Elysium in the beautiful county of St. Mary's. Nor ought we to be surprised that the Protestant element, continued in greater or less proportion to swell in, until, (in not many years after the settlement,) it was confessedly dominant, both in respect of political power and numerical strength and superiority. "Not long (says Mr. Davis, p. 151,) after the passage of the 'act' relating to 'religion,' the *Protestants*, it is admitted, outgrew their Roman Catholic brethren; and in 1689, succeeded very easily in their attempt to overthrow the Proprietary. But judging from *the composition of juries* in 1655, we see no reason to believe that they then had a majority." This is clearly no proper test or *proof* upon the question—as a thousand circumstances and contingencies may have regulated and varied the constitution of juries, aside from the religious principles and prejudices of the people.—"The Protestants had it is true (says Mr. D.) a majority in the Assembly of 1650." But he gracefully *begs* us to believe (as far as I can see) that this was a *pure gratuity, speciali gratia*, of the Proprietary and his co-religionists—with a view to afford opportunity for thank offering for the mild and benificent rule hitherto of this so-called Roman Catholic administration. Surely no case is too desperate to be assayed by the everlasting loquacity and ingenuity of a lawyer! Alas for the pertinacity with which some of them are wont to stick to either side of a cause, which either interest or circumstances may throw upon them for vindication, and for the refreshing coolness, and outside serenity of feature with which they will avow and palm off a *grave joke*, for Gospel verity, upon the unlettered and the unthinking!! My friend Josiah F. Polk, Esq., of Washington city, in a discussion upon this subject, ably remarks: "Almost immediately after the passage of the Toleration Act (so called) of 1649, the Colony of Maryland was subjected to the authority of the Puritan Commonwealth of England—fifteen years only from the time that the first settlers landed in St. Mary's. Not many years after this the Protestant colonists are spoken of as in the proportion of *thirty to one* Romanist. Had they possessed the moral power, we are unable to learn at what period, after the first five years, from the time the first settlers landed, the Roman Catholics enjoyed the *physical* power to persecute the rest." Yours, truly, &c.

T.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1856.

The Speech of Edward W. Belt, Esq., of Prince George's county, which will be found on our first page, we publish by request.

CORRECTION.—The name of the individual who inflicted the severe injury upon Mr. Simmons a short time since by striking him with a stone upon the head, has been incorrectly printed in this paper. It was not Wm. H. Cox, but Wm. Cox, of Nanjemoy district, who threw the stone.

We hear complaints from all sections of this county that the growing Wheat crop has been greatly injured by the "fly" and drought. Some of our farmers say their crops will not yield more than one-half.

Owing to the lateness of planting and the unfavorable season for growing, it is becoming doubtful whether a full crop of Corn can be made in the county this year.

We have heard some complaints that Tobacco Plants are small and scarce.

HERRING RUN RACES—The spring races upon this course commenced on Monday. The weather being so highly favorable, and the prospect of rare sport so great the result was an unusually large attendance, while the track was in excellent condition. The race of the day—a sweepstake, mile heats—was one which in point of time ranks foremost of its kind. The entries were T. J. Woodfolk's ch. filly Linda, 4 years old; D. McDaniels' b. filly Caroline; William H. Cowan's b. filly Lady Campbell; Calvin Green's br. mare Augusta. It was won by Augusta, though well contested with her by Linda, five heats being necessary to decide it in favor of the former. Before starting Caroline was withdrawn, her owner paying forfeit. The following was the result of the several heats:

Linda—1, 1, 2, 2, 2.
Augusta—2, 2, 1, 1, 1.
Lady Campbell—3, 3, (withdrawn.)
Time—1.48, 1.47½, 1.48, 1.54, 1.50.

EMIGRATION FOR NICARAGUA.—Colonel Jack Allen with two hundred men left Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday last for New Orleans. Thence they will embark for Nicaragua. The *Journal* says:—The Col. will get reinforcements at Evanville, Paducah, and in fact all other points along the river, so that by the time he reaches New Orleans he will have about five hundred men. Col. Allen and a gentleman from Baltimore made short and patriotic speeches, and the boat left her moorings amid the shouts of an immense crowd which had congregated at the wharf.

SHIPMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO EUROPE.—There has lately been quite a revival in the shipment of breadstuffs to Europe from the United States, particularly from New York. The *Herald* of that city says:

To form some idea of this revival we may state that within the past two weeks we have shipped from this port alone to ports in Great Britain about 300,000 bushels of grain, half or more of which was wheat, at an average value of not less than one dollar a bushel for both, combined making $300,000, and about 50,000 to 60,000 barrels of flour, at an average cost of about six dollars a barrel, making from 300,000 to $360,000, or a total value for the two weeks of from 600,000 to $660,000. These shipments must tell to some extent against the value of foreign exchange, and tend to check the export of specie.

The Board of Public Works of the State of Maryland is, we understand, to assemble in Washington on the first Monday in the coming month of June, to appoint a President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

THE CRAMPTON DIFFICULTY.—It is not known what course the government will now pursue with regard to the Crampton difficulty. We copy from the *Union*, a paragraph which may show the *leaning* of the administration at present:—

"We conclude that the impression sought to be made, that Lord Clarendon's letter is likely to relieve Mr. Crampton from the charge made against him, and to induce our government to change its policy as indicated by demanding his recall, is without any foundation. Whatever course our government may deem it proper to pursue under the circumstances, it is gratifying to know that, as the case now stands, the British government can have no pretext for being seriously offended. It can surely be no cause of hostilities if our government chooses to adhere to its conviction that the evidence is conclusive as to Mr. Crampton's guilt; and for that reason, whilst it may accept the disclaimer as to any intentional violation of our laws or rights by the British government, should determine that Mr. Crampton's continuance here as minister would be incompatible with a proper regard for our national self-respect. We do not know what may be the course of the administration, but we have deemed it proper to make these suggestions, as the result of our reading of the reply of Lord Clarendon."

FROM KANSAS.—*Extreme Measures Adopted at Lawrence.—The Place Stormed and Poisibly Burnt.—Chicago, May* 26.—The *Tribune* publishes an extra, based upon intelligence brought by three men direct from Lawrence, stating that a company of four hundred mounted Missourians made their appearance near Lawrence, on Wednesday, bearing banners and various devices, but not the stars and stripes.

During the morning the Lawrence Committee of Safety sent a note to the United States Marshal, who headed the force, assuring him that they would make no resistance in any process he might wish to serve, and begging for the protection of their lives and property.

The Marsnal made no answer, but at eleven o'clock, the deputy marshal with a posse of ten men made their appearance in the city, and summoning four citizens to assist him, arrested G. W. Dielsler, and G. W. Smith, carrying them off without molestation. Sheriff Jones subsequently made his appearance with 18 men; he attempted no arrests, but demanded all public and private arms to be delivered up, giveng the people only five minutes to accede to his demands and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town.

One field piece was immediately surrendered up, but the people refused to give up their arms. In a half hour Sheriff Jones returned with two pieces of artillery and an overwhelming force, and commenced the work of destruction by cannonading the Free State Hotel and the office of the *Herald of Freedom*. The former was burnt and the types and presses of the latter were destroyed! The *Tribune's* informants left that evening, and when fifteen miles from Lawrence saw a great light and volumes of smoke in the direction of the place. They have no doubt that the town is destroyed.

Another messenger who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat, says that several men had been killed by Sheriff Jones' party. It was also feared that Gen. Pomeroy had been hung by the mob.

Governor Robinson is still at Lecompton in the hands of the authorities. Ex-Governor Reeder is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected at Chicago via Nebraska and Iowa.

The mob threatened to hang Governor Robinson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Dielsler.

The Free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will make a stand at that point.

Mr. Atchison is somewhere in the Territory.

The United States troops are anxious to protect the settlers, but are not allowed to leave their quarters.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.—According to the New York *Courier*, the gentlemen whose merits and availability are generally discussed in connexion with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, are ex-Gov. (now Senator) Seward, Justice John McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Senator (now Governor) Chase, of Ohio, and Col. John C. Fremont, of California. Speaker Banks, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, United States Navy, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell and Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, have also been mentioned. Messrs. Banks and Grinnell are frequently spoken of in connexion with the Vice Presidency.

RUMORED SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST NICARAGUA.—By way of New York we have later dates from Havana, and a rumor that the Spanish Government was engaged in fitting out two expeditions, one to operate against Walker in Nicaragua, and the other to blockade and bombard Vera Cruze. Both stories appear highly improbable.

By the last steamer, letters have been received from Frankfort, Germany, which say that the transactions in the grain market at that place are quite brisk, but that prices are declining. In consequence of this downward tendency of prices, large grain houses at Mannheim, Warsburg, and Cologne, have been compelled to suspend payment, and it is feared that a general bankruptcy among the heavy grain speculaters will ensue.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE ASSAULT IN THE SENATE.

It is seldom perhaps, that a more general feeling of disapprobation has been felt and expressed in regard to a circumstance of the kind, than is called forth on all hands by the outrage and desecration committed by the Hon. Mr. Brooks, of S. C., in his violent assult upon Senator Sumner, in the Senate Chamber, on Thursday last. It was bad enough that that hall should have been permitted to become the theatre of venomous invective and personal defamation between members, and that the tone of the public discussions there held should have been so lowered as we find them of late, (and in which, it must be conceded, Mr. Sumner appears as one of the adepts;) but it is indeed a humiliation and a degradation—an offence, too, as it were to the whole country—that its sanctity should have been so ruthlessly violated by such a scene as that enacted by Mr. Brooks.

As a matter of course, an occurrence of this kind was not to be lightly passed over, and it is gratifying to observe that both houses of Congress are promptly taking action on the subject, and have appointed a special committee to inquire into the transaction, while Mr. Stuart of Mo., has proposed a new rule for the Senate, prohibiting reflections upon the motives of members, etc., in the debates of that body. Mr. Cass is at the head of this special committee.—in the Senate, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, is chairman of the House committee. The telegraph informs us, also, that the Massachusetts Legislature has appointed a special committee to consider what action shall be taken by that body on the subject, and a meeting of the citizens of Boston was called last evening to consider the matter.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., the colleague of Mr. Sumner, made a statement of the affair to the Senate yesterday, which represents that Mr. S. was taken at very great disadvantage by his assailant. The Washington *Star*, however, has an account of the assault, said to be from an eye-witness, in whose judgment and in the integrity of whose statements it says it can rely, which is as follows:

"On Thursday, after he had sought Mr. Sumner elsewhere without finding him, Mr. Brooks went to the Senate chamber, (the Senate having adjourned,) and Mr. S. being there, Mr. Brooks sat near Mr. Sumner until a few ladies, who were on the floor, had retired. He then went up to Mr. Sumner, who was at his desk writing and said:

"'I have read your speech carefully and with as much disposition to do you justice as I could command; and I have deliberately come to the conclusion that you were guilty of a gross libel upon my State, and of a wanton insult to my absent and grey-haired relative, Judge Butler, and I feel myself under obligations to inflict a punishment for this libel and insult.'

"Mr. Sumner thereupon essayed to rise from his seat as though to resist what Mr. Brooks had said, when he (Mr. Brooks) struck Mr. S. with rapid and repeated blows about the head with a gutta-percha cane, until Mr. S. fell. As Mr. Brooks was suspending his blows (which he did the instant Mr. Sumner fell) Mr. Crittenden came up and interposed, saying "don't kill, &c."—Mr. Brooks thereupon left the spot and remained with his friends in the Senate chamber, until Mr. Sumner's friends, several of whom were present, (Mr. Morgan of New York, and Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, among them,) lifting him up, bore him into one of the ante-rooms of the Senate."

The *Star* also states that Mr. Brooks with his friends, after the police officer, who had served the warrant on him, had retired, went to the office of Justice Hollingshead and offered security for court. The Justice did not think it proper to take security for court until he knew the condition of Mr. Sumner, and therefore held Mr. Brooks to security in $500 for his appearance at the office on the 24th inst., (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., for a further hearing.

The following it seems are the paragraphs in the speech of Mr. Sumner to which Mr. Brooks took exceptions, and which led to the assult:—

With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) who, omnipresent in this debate, overflowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State; and, with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectoration of his speech, now upon her representative, and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat; nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make, with so much of passion, I am glad to add, as to save him from the suspicion of intentional aberration. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure—with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics or the divisions of scholarship.—He cannot open his mouth, but out there flies a blunder.

But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming as he announces, "from a State"—aye, sir, from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from this newly-formed community, which he will not recognize even as "a body politic." Pray, sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of "the State" which he represents? He cannot surely have forgotten its shameful imbecility from Slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for Slavery since. He cannot have forgotten its wretched persistence in the slave trade as the very apple of its eye, and the condition of its participation in the Union. He cannot have forgotten its Constitution, which is republican only in name, confirming power in the hands of the few, and founding the qualifications of its legislators on "a settled freehold estate and ten negroes." And yet the Senator, to whom that "State" has in part permitted the guardianship of its good name, instead of moving, with backward treading steps, to cover its nakedness, rushes forward, in the very ecstasy of madness, to expose it by provoking a comparison with Kansas.

Already in Lawrence alone there are newspapers and schools, including a High School, and throughout this infant Territory there is more mature scholarship far, in proportion to its inhabitants, than in all South Carolina. Ah, sir, I tell the Senator that Kansas, welcomed as a free State, will be a "ministering angel" to the Republic, when South Carolina, in the cloak of darkness which she hugs, "lies howling."

MR. BROOKS AND GENERAL WEBB.—*Washington, May* 26.—There was a rumor to-day, widely circulated, that Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, had challanged General Webb, but the facts are as follows:—General Quitman to-day was the bearer of a note from Mr. Brooks to Gen. Webb, asking whether he was the author of an article in the New York *Courier* and *Enquirer* of Saturday, relative to the assault on Mr. Sumner. To which Gen. Webb replied that he had abstained from writing on this subject until Saturday, and that the *Courier* and *Enquirer* of Tuesday next will contain a long letter over his signature, from which Mr. Brooks can learn fully his opinions relative to the affair.

TESTIMONIAL.—*Columbia, May* 26.—Money is being contributed in Charleston and Columbia to get up a testimonial for Mr. Brooks. His course is very generally approved of in the matter of the assault on Senator Sumner.

THE LATE AFFRAY WITH THE TURNERS AT CINCINNATI.—The examination of the Turners at Cincinnati, charged with an assault on Marshals Butts and Harvey resulted in the defendants, thirty in number, being held in $2,000 each, to answer the charge of felony.

Nearly six thousand dollars in money and provisions have already been contributed in New York to aid the Cape de Verde sufferers. A vessel loaded with grain and provisions will be despatched to the islands in June next.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1856.

FLOUR.—We note sales of 400 bbls. Howard street, at $6 25; 150 bbls. Ohio at $6 25, and 500 bbls. City Mills at $6 12 1-2. We quote Baltimore ground family, at $9a$9 50, and extra do. $8a$8 50.

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain to-day were large, particularly of Wheat and Corn. For both these articles the demand was brisk, and prices were well sustained.

Wheat—Of Wheat there were about 27,000 bushels offered. We quote good to prime reds at $1 43a$1 50, fair whites at $1 50a$1 55, good to prime do. at $1 60a$1 72, and choice lots do. at $1 75a$1 78. The parcels sold at the latter figures were suitable for family flour. There were some 15,000 to 20,000 bushels sold this morning at the quotations.

Corn—There were about 25,000 bushels Corn at market this morning. White sold at 48, 50a53 cts. and yellow at 50a53 cts.

Rye.—We quote Maryland and Virginia at 60a70 cts.

Oats—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

[From the American of Saturday last.]

TOBACCO.—We note a continued activity in the Tobacco market, the demand appearing to be on the increase. The sales of Maryland Tobacco include all the receipts, which are this week larger than the last, and there are little or no stock in the hands of the commission agents. Prices remain about as last week, viz:—Inferior short seconds at $4 50a$5; common $5a$6; middling to brown $6 50a$7; and brown leafy $7 50a$9. The sales of Ohio Tobacco comprises nearly the entire receipts, which are principally common to reds.

The inspections of the week are 1,851 hhds. Maryland, 291 hhds. Ohio, and 63 hhds. Ky.—total 2,205 hhds.

ALEXANDRIA, May 24, 1856.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—The supplies of Wheat this week have been moderate, and the market very regular. The sales have been at $1 20a$1 35 for red, and $1 40a$1 50 for white, closing firm.

Corn—Corn has been sold from the cars at 45a48 cts. for mixed, and 50 cts. for pure white.

Rye—55a58 cents.

Oats—30a32 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

☞There will be preaching by the Rev. M. L. HAWLEY at the M. E. Church in Pickawaxen, on Sunday, June the 8th, at 10 o'clock; on same day, at Newtown, at 2 1-2 o'clock, and at Port Tobacco, at 5 o'clock. This arrangement is made in order to supply as far as possible the lack of service occasioned by the illness of Rev. Mr. KNOTTS.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles county, Md. letters of Administration on the personal estate of JOHN G. CAMPBELL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouches thereof, to the Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of January, 1857. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1856.

BERNARD M. CAMPBELL, Adm'r
may 29. of John G. Campbell.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Lace Crape, Straw, Leghorn, Florence Braid, Chipp, Shakers and Neapolitan BONNETS; Ladies' and Children's Flats; Ribbons, Flowers, and a general assortment of Millinery Goods, to which we call the attention of our friends and Charles county customers.

MEYENBERG, BRO. & CO.,
may 29 Sarepta Hall, Alexandria, Va.

CRAPE BERAGE, Embroideries, Parasols, and large size Parasols, made expressly for old Ladies, just received by express.

MEYENBERG, BRO. & CO.,
may 29 Sarepta Hall, Alexandria, Va.