AMERICAN EAGLE

R. S. TALL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING DEC. 3th, 1856,

Look to Your Interest!

THE "EAGLE" HAS A **LARGER CIRCULATION** THAN ANY PA"ER 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.

BLANKS.—We have just printed for the accommodation of office holders, another complete assortment of Blanks, in the neatest style and on the best article of paper. Very cheap only the worth of the paper.

WANTED

A T this office, immediately, an active, intelligent boy, to learn the printing business.—Immediate application should be made.

Last Notice.

Up to this time we find we have remaining on our books over fifteen hundred dollars, for the few months we have been here, and these in small bills, scattered in every direction. All persons indebted to us for subscription or advertising are requested to call and make immediate payment. At the end of this year we shall give the accounts to an officer, and shall be forced to have them collected immediately.—Persons indebted to us will please give this notice immediate attention.

The Markets.

We take the following extract of the markets from late Baltimore papers:

FLOUR—Howard Street—Sales to-day of 300 bbls at $6 50 per bbl.

CITY MILLS—Sales to-day of 1,200 bbls at $6,50.

FAMILY AND EXTRA FLOUR.—We quote Baltimore ground family, at $6,00, and extra $8 a $8,25; Howard street and Ohio extra at $7 12 a 7,25; Family do $8,25 a 8,50 per bbl.

GRAIN AND SEEDS—Wheat.—The offerings this morning were 12,000 bushels, with sales at $1,-45 a $1,48 for fair to good white; red do. $1,40 a 1 45c.

CORN—There were 20,600 bushels offered to-day. Sales of white at 58 a 62c. for good to prime, 62 a 64 cts. for yellow.

For Rent.—Dr. Jas. A. Muse offers his farm situated near town, for rent.

PRIVATE SALE.—John R. Martin offers valuable land at private sale, in another column.

Error.—The name of the month, on our first page to-day, was overlooked, and only the date changed.

☞It appears from a paragraph from the Quebec Mercury that a dissolution of the Canadian Parliament is contemplated by the Government.

Notice.—The County Commissioners will meet in their office on Monday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of receiving the annual reports of the road supervisors of each election district. They will meet on the 15th not 25th, as printed last week.

AN IRON WAR STEAMER FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—There is now in progress of construction at East Boston an iron steam ship of war intended for the Viceroy of Egypt She is 216 feet long, 37 feet wide and 21 feet deep—being the largest iron vessel ever built in the country.

PRICE OF SILVER.—The late advance in silver coin renders the action of the mint both at New Orleans and in Philadelphia inoperative, as Mexican dollas now sold to the mint only net 6 1-16 advance above par, and buyers outside are paying 6¼ a 6⅜ premium.

Court.—The adjourned term of Court will commence to-day. A disputed Will case, moved from Somerset, will be taken up, on which we hear there is a large number of witnesses. If the case is tried court will probably last several weeks.

Horse Thief.—Thos. I. Dail's horse was taken from his stable on Saturday night, last, and we hear was found on Sunday near Dover Ferry, Caroline County. The horse was supposed to have been taken by John, one of the negroes who broke jail on the Sunday night previous. He formerly belonged to Mr. Dail.

A "DEMOCRATIC" OFFICIAL.—Edward Dowling, says the Clipper, Clerk of the Superior Court, made his appearance at the Institute ball on the night of the presentation of the American flag, with the intention, as it seems, of creating a disturbance. He shouted "hurrah for Buchanan," whereupon he was unceremoniously kicked out of the Hall.

HINTS TO ENGAGED YOUNG LADIES,—It is probably not generally known, that whenever a woman has accepted an offer of marriage, all she has or expects to have becomes virtually the property of the man thus accepted as a husband; and no gift or deed executed by her between the period of acceptance and the marriage is held to be valid; for were she permitted to give away or otherwise settle her property, he might be disappointed in the wealth he looked to in making the offer.

EDICT AGAINSR IRISH FUNERALS,—"Irish funerals" have become in many instances of late proverbially ridiculous, comprising as they do from thirty to one hundred carriages on almost every occasion—the result of an absurd notion that the extent of their sympathy is measured by the expense attending the "establishment" they exhibit—and are generally managed by persons who can ill afford to sped the money requirrd to hire them. The attention of Bishop Bayley has been called to the matter, and addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese, which was read in the Roman Catholic churches in this city last Sunday, In this letter the bishop proclaims that no more than six carriages shall hereafter be allowed at the funeral of any deceased person in his diocese, and dwells with much severity upon the abuse and scandle the practices hitherto in vogue have engendered; and some of the clergymen took the occasion to denounce unsparingly the system of "Irish wakes," which are peculiar to those from certain parts of Ireland.—*Newark (N. J.) Adv.*

INDICTMENT BY THE WHOLESALE.—Beauties of "Democracy." The Grand Jury of New York, under the direction of the Recorder, has proceeded to indict fifty or sixty Inspectors of Elections for malfeasance in making their returns beyond the limit of time allowed by law; and twenty or thirty policemen have also been indicted for alleged dereliction of duty in failing to make arrests on election day. Every one of these offenders is a modern "Democrat."

WALKER AND THE "YANKEES."—The recent flare up between General Walker and Goicouria has led to some interesting developments—among others to an exposition of the former's somewhat flippant opinion of "Yankees." Here is an extract from a letter of Walker to Goicouria:

"I hope to hear from you every mail. Can you not make——write me a letter. Tell ——must send me the news, and let me know whether "Cuba must and shall be free," but not for the Yankees. What would such a psalm singing set do in the island!

Lectures. The lectures of Tuesday and Friday nights were well attended, although the weather was very inclement. The lecture of Dr. Morris was a fine one; with the aid of pictorial illustrations he was able to give an excellent description of the Alps and their beautiful scenery. His lecture was interspersed with wit and humor, and highly pleased the audience.—The one on Friday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, was very learned and interesting, and was received with great satisfaction by the audience.

The lectures during the week will be by gentlemen of talent and distinction, and will doubtless be well attended.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—A letter dated Guatemala, Oct. 3, states that the allies were preparing to despatch a formidable force to reinforce the army already in the field against Gen. Walker. Two thousand men were to be sent from Guatemala six hundred from San Salvador, and thousand from Costa Rica. These contingents, it is said, would increase the number of the invaders to some eight thousand men, all represented to be well equipped for service; and confident of quickly annihilating Walker and his partisans. They expected to be in Leon by the middle of November. The results of the battles at Masaya and Granada doubtless somewhat modified the expectations of the allies in this respect.

SURPRISE PARTIES.—As "parties" are being held almost nightly, and the system of surprise parties is growing in popularity, we will give those concerned in such frolicsome performances the benefit of an incident which they may take as a hint, chronicled in the Albany Knickerbocker:

"The evening before yesterday's a very unpleasant incident occurred at one of these parties A merchant who has heretofore held a respectable position in society was selected by some friends to call upon. It was a surprise party, indeed, to all concerned. They found the husband insensible from the effects of liquor, lying on the hall stairs, and his wife, with a bruised face and black eye, bathing his temple with ice water. How many such scenes occur unknown to the world."

WOOL IN OHIO.—The Ohio Farmer says:—There has been a steady rise in the price of wool ever since May, with no prospect of a decline.—This should induce farmers to take good care of their sheep during the winter. The wools of Jefferson and Harrison are now selling at home for from 55 to 60 cents per pound, and fine wools of Washington county, Pennsylvania, are held at 65 cents. Goodale & Co., of Cleveland, have furnished us with the following:—"The wool market presents an upward tendency; our sales amount to over 200,000 lbs. within the last three days, at an advance over former prices. We are anticipating still further advance between this and February, owing to the short supply on the market; but not owing to any ability of the manufacturers to pay higher prices, for it is evident that wools bear much higher rates in proportion than woolen goods."

APPLES.—Since it has been ascertained that there is a very short crop of apples, not only at the West, but in the Eastern States and throughout the country generally, the prices of this fruit is enormously high. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Greening retail at $5 per barrel; russets at $5, &c. It is probable that apples will be higher by the next holidays than for many years past, at that time Respecting apples which have been exported, the accounts are unfavorable.—Instead of the total export being 8,000 or 10,000 barrels as estimated early in the season, the amount will probably be nearer 20,000. The excessive exportation, taken in connection with the fact that the fruit has not kept well, has made the shipment of apples during the past season unprofitable, and in some cases we understand that shippers have experienced a loss of something like two dollars per barrel.

FAILURE OF A SOUTHERN LECTURER.—William Gilmor Simms, the South Carolina novelist who recently commenced a series of lectures in New York, has met with so little encouragement that he has abandoned his project in reference to other northern cities, as well as new York. At the evening appointed for his second lecture at Dr. Chapin's church but thirteen persons were present, and the lecture was not given. In withdrawing his acceptance of an invitation to deliver the opening lecture of the course before the Troy Young Men's Association, he says:

"I greatly regret that I am compelled to forego my engagements as a lecturer in the North, in consequence of the singular odium which attends my progress as a South Carolinian, and the gross abuse which has already assailed myself, personally, and my performances. These proofs have satisfied me that I should by no means help your institution by appearing before it.—Self-respect and conscientiousness alike require that I should abandon my engagements, no matter at what sacrifice to myself.

Some of the New York papers, however, allege that the lectures of Mr. S. are exceedingly dull and dry, and hence his failure.

HON. MR. LAKE AND HIS SLAVES.—It has already been stated that the Hon. Mr. Lake, of Miss, in passing through Ohio, on his way to Washington, with several of his slaves in company, was annoyed at Cincinnati by a number of abolitionists, who fruitlessly endeavored to get his servants out of his custody, notwithstanding their desire to remain with their master:—On arriving at Columbus, the officious intermeddlers again interfered, and detained Mr. L. some 36 hours. A letter says:

"A writ was sued out, but the Sheriff refused to execute it. Mr. Lake avowed his perfect willingness to appear before the court with his servants, and for them to say whether they desired to leave him. They refused to leave their master. Force was next threatened, but Mr. Lake assured the District Attorney that, as he had been ready to submit to the law, so was he prepared (with friends) to repel force by force. The respectable portion of the citizens of Columbus, including the Sheriff and District Attorney were on the side of the master, and discountenanced eny interference with his slaves. A despatch was next prepared for Newark, calling on certain parties there to seize the negroes; but the despatch was destroyed in the telegraph office and not sent.

Mr. Lake has since arrived at Washington with his slaves, who resisted every effort to separate them from their master.

Latest from Salt River.—Thinking that some members, of the American party, here, may have friends in other States who they may feel an interest in, or perhaps they would like to hear of the welfare of their co-patriots in other States who have lately had to take a trip up Salt River, we extract the following from Brooks' paper, he being fully competent to give an account of the trip, having not only been a warm supporter of Fillmore but a candidate for Governor in the State of New York. He says:

"The U. S. ship Constitution, Millard Fillmore Commander, we hear, is safe, at the head of Salt River Navigation. The Captain and crew are all well. The voyage up was prosperous, and all on board are sustained in the consciousness that they have done the right thing. Salt River is full of American craft, with all sorts of people from New England, and the East, West and South, on board their various hulls. A flag with 31 stars floats over the ship of the squadron and a Union streamer over every vessel of the squadron. We miss only the noble ship Maryland from our company. Every commander, sailor and marine is an American.

The slop-of-war Republican, Captain Fremont, painted black from steam to stern, with the U. S. flag-flying, Union down, and 16 stars upon it, is anchored in shoal water. Captain cross, crew crusty, and profane enough to fire upon a flag of true.

Re-Kindle the Camp-Fires and Keep the Lights Blazing!

We would call the especial attention of our friends in Dorchester to the following from the Hagerstown Chronicle:

The American party of the State of Maryland has achieved a glorious victory—a victory which has no parallel in the history of our State. This success is to be attributed to two causes: the patriotism and intelligence of Marylanders, and the thorough organization of our party. Our success in a national fight, however, should not cause us to grow inactive, or to relax one effort that would strengthen our ranks We must not lay away our armor for the moth and rust to corrupt, but rather brighten it up for further use, remembering that next fall we have State and county officers to elect. We should, then, lose no time in re-organizing; our council fires should be re-kindled—our energies should be renewed, and our enemies watched that they gain no ground.

It is important that we remove the government of our State from the hands of political gamblers, and with one clean sweep thoroughly Americanize Maryland. The late election has demonstrated our strength in this State, and clearly shown that Maryland is in our hands.—Let us, then, by a continued organization, hold fast to what we have, and by the election of local officers who will govern according to the principles of Americanism, we may hope to make Maryland the model State of the Union, whose example our sister States of the North and the South will be proud to imitate.

To accomplish this end we must place in nomination men worthy of the confidence and support of our fellow citizens—men who stand flat-footed upon the platform of "Sam" and who are willing to labor for his Heaven-inspired cause. Our council fires must not be suffered to die out, but kept burning as beacon-lights to see misguided beings whose feet have hitherto trod the miry paths of bogus democracy. Rekindle the camp fires, and keep the lights blazing!

Governor Adams of South Carolina on Slavery and the Slave Trade.

The Governor of this State sent his annual message to the Legislature on Tuesday last. We subjoin extracts from this document on slavery and the slave trade. The Governor says:—

"The outward pressure against the institution of slavery should prompt us to do all we can to fortify it within. Diffusion is strength—concentration, weakness. Our true policy is to diffuse the slave population as much as possible, and thus secure in the whole community the motives of self-interest for its support I have no doubt of the inherent ability of the institution to maintain itself against all assaults It is the basis of our political organism, and it would not be difficult to show that the poorest white man among us is directly concerned in its preservation; but the argument of self-interest is easy of comprehension and sure of action I recommend the passage of a law exempting from sale (under contracts to be hereafter entered into) at least one slave Such an immunity would stimulate every one to exert himself to possess his family at least of a property in some degree above the casualities of debt. As you multiply the number who acquire the property, so will you widen and deepen the determination to sustain the institution.'

And again:—

"To maintain our present position, we must have cheap labor also. This can be obtained in but one way—by reopening the African slave trade. Until Providence interposes and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a 'hewer of wood and drawer of water.' It is a diseased sentimentality which starts back at the idea of legalizing the slave trade, and at the same time contemplates without emotion the cruel servitude which capital exacts of labor, all the world over. There was a time when canting philanthropists had instilled into us a belief that slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point. The South now believes that a mysterious Providence has brought the two races together on this continent for wise purposes, and that the existing relation has been mutually beneficial. Southern slavery has elevated the African to a degree of civilization which the black race has never attained in any other age or country.

"We see it now in its true light and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world." Had the slave trade never been closed, the equilibrium between the North and the South would not have been destroyed.—The North has had the Old World from which to draw her supply of labor, and hence the rapid settlement of the Northwest, Since 1808, the South has supplied her own labor, and has necessarily made slower progress in settling up the Southwest. If the trade were open now, I am persuaded that the South would not consent to close it; and this is, perphaps, the best answer to the argument derived from the mere sentiment that is arrayed against the proposition.

It is apprehended that the opening of this trade will lesson the value of slaves, and ultimately destroy the institution. It is a sufficient answer to point to the fact that unrestricted immigration has not diminished the value of labor in the northwestern section of the confederacy The cery there is, the want of labor, notwithstanding capital has the pauperism of the Old World to press into its grinding service. If we cannot supply the demand for slave labor, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labor we do not want, and which is, from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our institutions

It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves—that our factories should be worked by slaves—that our hotels should be served by slaves—that our locomotives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training and education, and which, in the process of time, must lead to that conflict between capital and labor, which makes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions as ours do not exist. In all slaveholding States true policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform all menial service

Gov. Geary and the Kansas Judiciary.

We notice by the Leavenworth Herald that a controversy has arisen between Gov Geary and the judicial officers of Kansas It appears that Judge Lecompte, (formerly of Cambridge,) of the U. S. District Court for that territory, admitted to bail a man named Hays, who had been indicted by the grand jury for murder. This, it is said, he was induced to do on the representation that at most it was only a suspicion against Hays, and further that he could prove his absence from the place at the time the murder was committed. The Herald says:

The Judge, we understand, assumes it to be the law, as well as precedent in higher cases, that in the U. S. Courts a Judge in his discretion, may bail in a case of murder. We learn complaint is made by some against Judge Lecompte that he refused to hear argument for bail in the case of others, but in this case heard counsel and then admitted Hays to bail We know nothing of this, but presume Judge Lecompte has some justifiable reasons for what he has done. The Governor being absent at the time bail was allowed, on his return the Marshal called to see him on business, when the Governor ordered him to arrest Hays, upon the ground that murder is not a bailable offence.

Marshal Donaldson at first made some excuse, but finally objected to make the arrest. The Governor then ordered Col Titus, who is in command at that place of a portion of volunteer forces in the United States service, to take the writ and arrest Hays. He proceeded to execute the writ in obedience to the orders of the Governor. We have learned that Col Titus arrested Hays, and has lodged him in jail at Lecompton. The Governor we understand will lay the facts before the President, and says he will resign if Judge Lecompte and Marshal Donaldson do not resign, or are removed. This is a question between the Executive and the Judiciary, involving a legal point in which we are not competent to judge, as we are no lawyer. But the authorities give us precedence for bailing by the Judge of a United States court for murder, and even on a charge of treason In the case of Aaron Burr, charged with treason, one of the highest offences known to our laws, he was bailed. Judge Lecompte bailed Robinson, Brown and others, who were charged with treason We regret exceedingly to hear of this difficulty, and believe it has grown out of a misconception of the powers that each one possesses.

Marshal Donaldson gives the following reasons for refusing to make the arrest:

1st. As a ministerial officer I am unwilling to arrogate to myself the power to contravene or set aside the acts of a Court of Justice, even if I disapprove of the acts of such court, and more especially as I am not advised of any law conferring such power upon me

2d. Because I am clearly of the opinion that my act would be in violation of the law I have sworn to support and execute.

3rd. In making such arrest, without a legal warrant, or other circumstances as would otherwise justify, it is most clear to my mind that I would lay myself liable to a suit of damages which might involve and ruin my securities.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat—none of the best authority—says that Gov. Geary has suspended Judge Lecompte and Marshal Donaldson Another and later statement, however, is to the effect that Chief Justice Lecompte has adjourned his court til after the land sales at Leavenworth, which were to commence on the 17th. Some 30 of the prisoners indicted under his instructions have succeeded in obtaining a change of venue to Judge Cato's Court, which opened at Tecumseh.

Don,t forget the lectures.

The African Slave Trade in New York City.

According to the Journal of Commerce, the U. S. Deputy Marshals say:—

This business was never prosecuted with greater energy than at present. The occasional interposition of the legal authorities exercises no apparent influence for its suppression. It is seldom that one or more vessels cannot be designated at the wharves respecting which there is evidence that she is either in or has been concerned in the traffic; and within the last nine months those alleged slave cases of the character referred to have been before our courts, resulting, in one instance, in confiscation.

The manner of conducting this trade has undergone some change within a few months, which it is well to observe. Parties in Cuba desirous of fitting out a slaver have no difficulty in procuring agents in this city, through certain commercial houses, to negotiate for the charter of such a craft as may be deemed suitable for an African voyage. They come here with the requisite amount of funds, and effect a charter, with a proviso that the vessel may be purchased, if desired, when she arrives at her destination. Through the potent influence of said funds it becomes the interest of all concerned, even to the sail-maker, caulker, shipwright and joiner, to say no more about the matter than is necessary; and as regards the cargo Judge Betts has ruled that its character, at ordinarily made up, can afford no evidence justifying the vessel's detention.

The vessel, therefore, departs with the United States flag at her peak, and a proper person on board provided with blank papers, the powers of an attorney, &c., so that if an arrangement can be effected for procuring a cargo of negroes, the vessel is sold at a large profits and her late owners in New York are no longer responsible for her proceedings. Her flag will protect her from interference by foreign cruisers and our own are not so numerous but that they can commonly be avoided The vessel is then run to Cuba, the cargo discharged and the vessel burned. Humanity has been outraged, but a princely fortune has been acquired.

The question is renewed with still more earnestness—"Can the fitting out of slavers here be prevented" There are officers in the employ of the government noted for their sagacity and long experience in connection with this subject, who answer that it can, by so amending the law relating to the shipment of crews that vessels engaged in the African trade, shall take none but Americans The Journal thinks this would stop the crime, as Portuguese men are the sailors.

HOW TO CLEAN FURS.

The season for wearing furs is now upon us, and as doubtless many of our lady readers would be obliged to us for teaching them how to "make them as good as new," we subjoin the following useful directions:

Strip the fur articles of their stuffing and binding, and lay them as much as possible in a flat position. They must then be subjected to a very brisk brushing with a stiff clothes-brush; after this, any moth-eaten parts must be cut out and be neatly replaced by new bits of fur to match Sable, chinchilla, squirrel, fitch, &c., should be treated as follows: Warm a quantity of new bran in a pan, taking care that it does not burn, to prevent which it must be actively stirred When well warmed, rub it thoroughly into the fur with the hand; repeat this two or three times; then shake the fur, and give it another sharp brushing until free from dust. White furs, ermine, &c., may be well cleansed in the following manner, viz: Lay the fur on the table, and rub it well with bran made moist with warm water; rub until quite dry and afterwards with dry bran. The wet bran should be put on with flannel, and the dry with a piece of book muslin The light furs in addition to the above, should be well rubbed with magnesia, or a piece of book muslin, after the bran process Furs are usually much improved by stretching, which may be managed as follows: To a pint of soft water add three ounces of salt dissolved; with this solution sponge the inside of the skin (taking care not to wet the fur) until it becomes thoroughly saturated; then lay it carefully on a board, with the fur side downward, in its natural position, then stretch as much as it will bear, and to the required shape, and fasten with small tacks. The drying may be quickened by placing the skin about six or eight inches from the fire or stove.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—We have news from Havana to the 17th instant. It was reported that General Pezuela would be re appointed Governor of the Island by the dominant party in Madrid, and the old Spaniards were much alarmed in consequence. Three hundred soldiers had arrived from Spain. It is proposed to alter the apprenticeship system by introducing laborers on the same footing as the Chinese, the planters agreeing to send them at the end of years to the island of Fernando Po., the laborers paying one dollar a month during the period of service, as a fund for expenses The Captain of the Mexican steamer Democra had published a card in his defence. The vessel was still guarded by Spanish war boats. Projects for the invasion of Mexico were hushed, and the matter was not spoken of publicly The deprecation of American gold coin continued, to the great prejudice of trade. The discount was at ten per cent.

A TRUE MOTHER.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker, Misfortune and mere crime set no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy, Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

REASON INDEED TO GIVE THANKS.—In its Thanksgiving article of last Thursday morning, the Cincinnati Gazette refers especially to the public schools of that great State, Ohio, and says:

"To-day Ohio has the following proportions of children at school and of suitable age:

Youth between five and twenty	760,000
Attending public schools	515,000
Attending other schools	20,000
Public money paid for schools per annum	$2,500,000

"No portion of the children of Ohio are now without the means of instruction, and at this day a larger number of children attend school in Ohio than do in Pennsylvania, five times as many as in Virginia, nearly as many as in the great State of New York, and as many as in the ten States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Florida, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas."

THE PORK MARKET.—The Louisville Journal thus speaks of the pork business at that point:

"During the summer contracts were made at figures which cannot now be obtained The heavy stocks of old provisions on hand in the West as well as the East, and the dullness of the European markets, which have been so much overstocked that purchases made here by the French Government last fall for the use of her army have been actually returned to find a market in this country, have thrown a damper on prices. Last year the markets were almost bare of stock, with a war in Europe when the season commenced; this year they are overstocked Competition last year ran prices up to a high figure, and most of the operators suffered.—Experience has taught them a lesson.—Packers here, as well as at other points, are determined not to be allured again in that way The prevailing rates at present are $5,50 a $5.75 nett—the outside price is usually paid by porkhouse owners to secure the killing The market is steady at these figures, as but few have yet come in."

MORE OPPOSITION TO WALKER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on Thursday, says:

I learn that some days since, advices were received at the State Department, to the effect that Chili and Peru had agreed to contribute men and money to the aid of Central American States for the extermination of Walker and his Northern fillibusters. Ecuador and New Granada have been solicited to enter into the same arrangement; but I learn that New Granada has declined having anything to do with the scheme Ecuador, it is thought, will come in and furnish its share. It is said that Chili is to contribute one thousand men, and Peru one million of dollars out of the guano deposit fund. It is understood that the old Nicaragua Transit Company, headed by Commodore Vanderbilt and Joseph L. White, of your city, have had something to do with this plan.

A TEMPERANCE TEST.—Who would not live in almost any place where the young ladies are addicted to the delicious custom which is set forth by an exchange, as follows:

Quaker young ladies in the Maine Law States, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of the young temperance men to see if they have been tampering with liquor. Just imagine a beautiful young girl approaching you young temperance man, with all the dignity of an executive officer, and the innocence of a dove, with the charge: Mr Ike P., the ladies believe you are in the habit of tampering with liquor, and they have appointed me to examine you according to our established rules—are you willing? you must acquiesce She steps gently up to you, lays her soft white arms around your neck, dashes back her raven curls, raises her sylph-like form upon her tiptoe; and with her angelic features lit up with a smile as sweet as heaven, places her rich, rosy, pouty, sweet, sugar, molasses, strawberry, honeysuckle, sunflower, rose-bud, nectar lips against yours and (Oh Jerusalem! hold us!) busses you by crackey! Hurrah! for the gals and the Maine Law, and death to all opposition.

☞A number of distinguished Mexican Generals, including General La Vaga and others, visited the public institutions of New York on Wednesday, and were hospitably entertained by the Governors of the Almshouse At a dinner given to the guests on Blackwell's Island, speeches were made by the Mexican officers, expressing their sincere gratification at the appearance of our institutions. An appeal was also made to the people of the United States, asking their protection in case the Republic of Mexico was invaded by any despotic Power. To the people of this country, General Le Vega said, the Mexicans would look for assistance, should any foe attempt to crush her independance as a national republic.

THE BUG TRADE.—Bugs are an important article in the trade of Rio Janeiro.—Their wings are made into artificial flowers, and some of the most brilliant varieties are worn as ornaments in ladies' hair. One man manages to earn his living by selling insects and other specimens to the strangers who visit the port. He keeps twelve slaves constantly employed in finding the bugs, serpents and shells which are most in demand. The nearest approach to his business that we can remember is that of the trade of fire-flies in Havana; the insect, being caught and carefully fed on the sugar cane, is used as an ornament in ladies' dresses. Being twice the size of the American fire-fly, it is very brilliant at night. The Creoles catch them on the plantations and sell them to the city belles some of them carrying them in silver cages attached to their bracelets. They make the display by lamp-light.—*Merchant's Magazine.*