AMERICAN EAGLE

R. S. TALL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 15th 1857

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Thomas Holliday Hicks, Esq.,

of Dorchester County,

subject to the decision of the nominating convention of the American party which assembles in Baltimore, on Thursday 23rd proximo.

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.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE July, 14th.

FLOUR.—To day we have have small sales of Howard street Flour at $7.00 a 7 12. We quote Ohio quiet at $7,00 a 7.12½. We quote City Mills at $7.50—small sales. Family is now quoted at $10, and Extra firm at 9 per bbl.—We quote Ohio Extra firm at $7,50 a 7,75: and Howard st. and City mills do at $8,00 a 8,50 per bbl.

GRAIN—WHEAT.—Only about 1000 bushels offered on change to-day and sales were made of white at 195 a 197 to 200 cents for fair to prime parcels, and a small lot of good red sold at 180 a 190c.

CORN—About 4,300 bushels offered on change and sales were made of good to prime white at 85 a 88 cents, and good to prime yellow at 83 a 87 cents per bushel.

The Next Governor.

There appears, at present. a concerted plan on the part of the modern Democrary of this State, to belie the American party, and to wheedle itself in the affections of the old Line Whigs, so as to *run* (not nominate) Mr. Groome, of Cecil, as their candidate for next Governor, and thus, if possible, draw a little strength from the American party

It is not a little amuseing to see the summersets of this modern democracy,—sometimes it is for a convention, then opposed to it; sometimes for a regular straighout member of the party, then for anything else a little policy may point. It has passions always at its command. Tears or smiles are squeezed out to suit the occasion, and the doctrine of the day "commands its hearty support and consistent advocacy," as did the doctrine of yesterday, as will the doctrine of to-morrow. It will defame its native land for place, the prosperity of the whole commonwealth, and its own conscience into the bargain—no great addition, to be sure—for a fat office. For the base support of foreign priests, the votes of besotted immigrants, it will falsify history and belie the fame of a thousand heroes. To gain such an object, it can find but one American who was distinguished in our Revolutionary struggle, and it would name as that one Benedict Arnold. It would announce that the brunt of that fearful strife was borne by foreigners, and that our Revolutionary battles were won for us by the personal prowess of Lafayette, of Montgomery, of De Kalb. It is always easier to persuade to evil than to persuade to good.—Poor human nature needs very little impulse in the path of wrong. Modern Democracy knows this. And as its best subjects it selects the poor ignorant foreigner, and "inflames the brutal rage of the mob; it goads angry men to murder and sedition; it shrinks not from awaking all the horrors of licentiousness and anarchy, from stirring up whirlwinds of baleful passions, if its own dear object may be attained by the crime. It throws all its weight to sink the fortunes of its country, it drags downward with all its might towards the destruction of its government with all the recklessness of the madman, but with more method in its madness, and therefore with more dangerous effects, it "casts firebrands, arrows, and death." It cares not if it witness the conflagration of the whole Republic, for it intends to fill the pockets of its own members in the confusion." This, and more, will the demagogues, who compose a portion of the modern Democracy, do in order to carry their point in the present contest.

The running of Col. Groome is another whiffle of modern democracy, in this State, to gain at all hazard, if possible, its loss power Nothing but desperation could drive them to it, but as is its wont, it shrinks not from the act, all it asks is what is to be gained by it. Now, what does it behoove, not only the members of the American party, but every citizen, be he what he may, who loves and wishes to promote the peace and welfare of his State? Is it not to unite with the American party, the only party that can put down this sham democracy, and elect to the executive chair a man free from the influences which will be brought to bear on Col. Groome. And is it not the duty of the American party to present a candidate fully competent to discharge the duties of the office, able to command the respect of the people, and in every way suited to the occasion. It may be asked where can such a candidate be found; we answer here, in our midst, in the person of THOMAS H. HICKS, Esq.; a gentleman whose profound judgment, general information, stability of character, and firmness of decision and universal popularity, renders him not only a most suitable but a most available one.

The Roads.—This is the proper season for repairing the roads, so that they may become packed by the winter; but more particularly do the roads require the attention of the supervisors at this time, the late rains having damaged them greatly. The roads in this county are in very bad repair, and should there not be more attention paid them, the system of Road Supervisors will have to be abandoned as inefficient, and will have to return to the old one, which although bad enough, was better than the present arrangement. The fact is, in many instances, the county is not able to pay an amount sufficient to justify the Supervisor to attend to the large extent of road which he has under his charge. If farmers and others would take a little pride in having the roads good near their farms and places of business and occasionally, during some leisure hour, send their hands on the road and repair bridges &c., the roads might be made, comparatively, good with little trouble or expense. One man, of course, is not expected to repair the roads alone, when there is Supervisor, but if all were to do this, they would alike be benefited, and with the assistance of the Supervisors they could have the satisfaction of seeing the roads good throughout the county.

Discouraging.—The first of January, we had due us about six hundred dollars, for subscription, in a certain section of this county, the accounts of which we sent to a collector, being unable to see the parties ourselves. Sometimes since they were returned all torn and dirty, the faithful collector having presented them often. It would have done you good to see the smiles and bows with which we welcomed him in our sanctum, thinking that we would soon be "flush" and be no longer "dunned" by our washwoman, but alas! alas! the only punishment we could wish any delinquent, having a heart no harder than an ordinary brick, would be to have seen our change and elongated countenance when we were informed that he had succeeded in collecting only about four per cent. of them. Do some people take the paper and advertise to encourage the printer?

Rain.—We have been visited of late with a succession of very heavy rains. So great has been the fall of water that many of our roads have been overflowed and bridges torn away and travel rendered almost impossible. A large quantity of wheat has been caught in the fields most farmers having down a portion of their crop, but owning to the continued wet weather are unble to get it up. To what extent it has been injured we are not at present prepared to say, positively; but we know of some which has sprouted and matted together. The corn is greatly injured, some fields being completely inundated. On every hand we hear of complaints and we know of one or two farmers who talk of not attempting to cultivate their crop further.

A HEROIC WOMAN.—Among the noteworthy incidents of the Montreal steamer disaster was the saving of her two children by Mrs. Bloomfield, whose husband is in the employ of the Grand Trunk Company at Toronto. She held to a rope with one hand, keeping the head of one child above water with the other, and holding the other up by fastning her teeth in its dress So heavy was the load that two of her teeth gave way and were lozt, yet she still retained her hold. At last a boat came towards her and men were screaming around her to be taken aboard. She could not scream, but a man seeing her situation brought the boat to her, telling them she needed aid most. Then her strength gave way at the prospect of relief and safety, and she came near drowning ere she could be lifted into the boat. She is a light, delicate woman.

☞The Baltimore Democratic city convention had a meeting on Thursday last Resolutions were offered congratulating the party upon the election of Mr Buchanan, approving the appointment of R. J. Walker, and his acts as Governor of Kansas; and approving the doctrine of rotation in office, as practically carried out in the appointments in Maryland, and recommending the example to the federal officers so appointed. The first resolution was adopted *nearly unanimous*, that in relation to Gov Walker and his acts was opposed, as calculated to injure the mercantile interests of Baltimore in the South and Southwest, and laid upon the table; and the resolution favoring rotation was carried by a large majority.

HENRY R. REYNOLDS.—The nomination of this gentleman, says the Clipper, last Wednesday evening, as the American candidate, for Commissioner of Public Works, from that district, at the ensuing election, gives general satisfaction. No better selection could have been made whether we consider the competency of the man for the place, or his popularity. We have no time now, however, to urge his claims for support though nothing could afford us more pleasure, and hence submit his name, with pride, to our readers, as preeminently wortky their suffrages.

NEGROES IN CONNECTICUT.—The Black Republican Legislature of Connecticut passed resolves against the decision of the Supreme court that negroes are not citizens of the United States But it was not expected that the same Legislature would refuse to alter their State constitution so as to permit the negroes to vote! Yet they have done this at their recent session.

☞The number of bodies from the wreck of the Montreal on the St Laurence is now 242.—The wreck has been advertised for sale! Robbery of the dead is practiced to a dreadful extent by the inhuman fellows who assist in recovering the bodies. The Canadian authorities have not effected the arrest of any of the parties engaged in such proceedings

☞Since the first of January last there have arrived in this country, by four different vessels, upwards of two thousand one hundred emigrant who had espoused the Mormon faith in the old country, and were en route to Utah Territory, in the Great Salt Lake basin. These Mormons were composed mostly of Welsh and English, with a sprinkling of Danes and Norwegians, and a few Germans.

☞The estimated loss by the fire at Port au Prince in merchandize and buildings is $3,000,000. It is stated, however, that the loss of American traders is comparatively light.

☞The movement for a new Southern party has been initiated in Louisiana, by a public meeting held in the parish of Plaquemine. The cognomen assumed by the party is "Constitution." The address adopted disclaims sectionalism.

☞An old woman in Ohio is collecting all the Democratic papers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says "they are a despot sight better than ashes—they are most as good as clear *lie*." We know a Democratic paper down in this neighborhood which would, doubtless, prove very valuable to the old lady.

TICKET.—The Democrats of Worcester county have nominated the following ticket, to be voted for at the ensuing election:—For the State Senate, L. J. M. P. Broadwater; for the House of Delegates, Irving Spence, Curtis W. Jacobs, Dr. Joseph L. Adrean; for Clerk of the Circuit court, William S. Moore; for Register of Wills, Dr. Hillary R. Pitts; for Sheriff, Joshna Johnson.

PEABODY INSTITUTE.—A letter received from Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co, of New York, bankers, informs the trustees of this institute that Mr. Peabody has added fifty thousand dollars to the three hundred thousand dollars, previously given by him.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Great Trial of Reapers, Mowers. &c

The trial of reapers and mowers, under the auspices of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, was held, agreeable to public announcement, at the farm of Judge E. F. Chambers, near Chestertown, Kent county, Md.; on the 7th and 8th inst. A large concourse of spectators were on the ground, and the deepest interest was manifested in the trial. The gentlemen who were admitted as judges on the occasion, it was admitted by all disinterested persons devoted themselves to the important duties assigned them with a zeal commensurate with the importance of the occasion, and with the utmost patience and a disposition to give the fullest opportunity to test the various machines which were submitted to their examination, so that the amplest justice should be rendered to all.

The following entries were made for the premium for the *best reaper and mower combined*, the draft of each of which were tested most carefully by the dynamometer, by Dr. Brumbaugh, Esq., one of the committe, viz:

1 R. Sinclair, Jr., & Co., entered Ketchum's combined reaper and mower, Howard maker, draft 612.

2 Rogers & Boyer, Philadelphia, their Union, with side or back delivery, draft 642.

3 R L Allen, of New York, Allen's potent, 5 feet, draft 530. R. L. Allen, of New York, Allen's patent, 6 feet

4 Thomas Norris, of Baltimore, Manny's patent, with wood improvement, draft 515

5 O. Hussey, of Baltimore, Hussey's 10 feet sheath, draft 810. O. Hussey, of Baltimore, Hussey's 5 feet sheath, draft 527.

6 O Dorsey, Howard county, Dorseys patent, with self-reaper, draft 502.

7 E. A Greenough, of Baltimore, Wright's patent, with Atkins' self reaper, draft 506

8 W & W Armstrong, Denisville, Chester county. Pa., Ketchum's patent, with Hyatt's improvement, draft 508.

9 Wm Johnson & Co Newark, Delaware, Manny's patent, with Johnsons Improvement, draft 650

10 Mobley & Hyser, Hagerstown, Md, (machine injured in landing from the boat before the trial, and withdrawn.

11 B Ray, of Baltimore, Ray's patent draft 537.

The first day was principally taken up with the trial of reapers, and mowers combined, at the conclusion of which the machines which were entered as mowers set to work in a field of clover and herd grass, much tangled and filled with weeds. This trial was continued the following day on the same field, with the exception of one machine, (Ball's Ohio mower,) which was tested in another field, and Ray's patent, entered as a mower only, which, in consequence of some delay in getting on the ground, had not time to be tested as a mower.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. and J. Atlee, of Carroll county, entered for the premium for the best horse rake—the former, the spring tooth gleaning rake; the latter, Dulaney's independent rake

After the trial was over the judges assembled at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Pearce. Judge Chambers asked to be excused serving as chairman of the judges in awarding the premiums, and Mr. Pearce was appointed in his place. A full and free expression was then had on the merits of the machines, after which, the following awards were made, viz:

For the best reaper and mower combined, Manny's patent with Woods' improvement was awarded the premium of	$100 00
For the best reaper with self raker attached, Dorseys patent, the premium of	75 00
For the best reaper, Allens, (of New York) the premium of	50 00
For the best mower; Mannys patent with Johnsons improvement,	50 00
For the best improvement for cleaning wheat fields and raking hay, the spring tooth gleaning rake, by Sinclair & Co.	20 00
For Ketchams combined reaper and mower, a discretionary premium of	50 00
And to O Husseys 10 feet reaper a discretionary premium of	50 00

The utmost kindness and hospitality was evinced by the citizens of Kent county and the vicinity to the members of the society and others, strangers in attendance on the trial. In an especial manner is the society indebted to Judge Chambers and the Hon. Senator Pearce, who not only gave their valued services in the various tests made of the machinery, but also rendered every facility in their power in obtaining teams and other conveniences for the contestants, and exerted all their influence to promote the objects of the State Society in originating the trial.

The best order was preserved throughout the interesting occasion, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the visitors. The company from Baltimore returned in the steamer Herald, on Wednesday evening, much gratified with their visit.

A dinner was given to the members of the society and others in attendance by Judge Chambers, on his farm, near the field of operations, to which ample justice was done by two or three hundred persons all of whom concurred in the sentiment that the venerable judge thoroughly honored the proverbial hospitality of the Eastern Shore on the occasion. A number of toasts were drank at the conclusion of the feast, and speeches delivered by the president of the society. Ramsay M'Henry, Esq. Judge Chambers and others.

A committee of three, consisting of E. Law Rogers, John Merryman, and N B Worthington, were appointed to prepare a full report, in which justice will be done to all participants in the trial, and published in the American Farmer.

Times—dull.

The Late Riots in New York.

ALL QUIET NOW.—There has been no further rioting among the New York rowdies. Two more of the wounded—W. Buckley and T Higgins—have died, making eight deaths in all. The number of wounded was 43, and about 20 arrests of rioters have taken place. Several inquests over the dead were held on Monday, but nothing important was elicited. About four hundred special police are still on duty, as are also several military companies.

The most atrocious outrage by the mob on Sunday evening was the stopping of some of the city railroad cars and *levying forced contributions upon the conductors.* This thing was done on the Second avenue and in one case not only was the car stopped, but the conductor was compelled to deliver up his money and his watch. This species of highway robbery went on for a space of two hours, and when the State police made their appearance on the ground they were compelled to retire, under a shower of missiles from the brigands who were dispersed only by the appearance of the soldiers along the line of the track. The Herald of yesterday says:

Mayor Wood sent to the council last evening a communication relative to the incompetency of the new police organization. He also calls upon the people of the State to aid in restoring the government to its ancient integrity, and to the people of this city their chartered rights, through the potent agency of the ballot box. In both boards resolutions to deliver up to the Metropolitan commissioners the station houses and other police property were offered and discussed, and then referred to the committee on police, who were instructed to report on Wednesday next. This property is valued at eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Brooklyn common council last evening voted nearly unanimously to surrender immediately the police property to the new commissioners.

THE PARTICULARS.—The St Joseph Mo. Journal, of the 2nd inst., contains the subjoined particulars of the story—a doubtful one, we hope and trust—of the massacre of a large body of U. S troops on the plains:

Capt. Dixon came down on the United States steamer Mink yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoos, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney

The messenger who brought the news reached here on last Saturday. His name is Vellainder, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Capt. Dixon, Col. Carpy and others that eleven days before, he had left Col Sumner, who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of the main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and all were slain; that he intended to proceed immediately in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause till he had revenged the loss of his compatriots, and punished the savage hordes who had butchered them.

The Pacific City (Iowa) Enterprise of July 2d, adds the following confirmation:

A trader has just arrived here from the mountains, bringing the startling and harrowing intelligence that an entire detachment of United States troops, (cavalry,) consisting of one hundred privates, two officers and thirty teamsters, en route for Salt Lake, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow, and every man slaughtered. He gives no further particulars, nor is he able to give us the names of the officers and men.

P S— Since the above was written, a train of emigrants from Salt Lake has arrived They corroborate the distressing intelligence brought by the trader above referred to, but are unable to furnish us with any additional particulars. We shall look with much anxiety for the details of this horrible massacre.

Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy

Tha sudden death of this distinguished stateman and politician was announced to the people of the Union on Saturday, 4th July, by telegraph, in these words. Hon. Wm. L. Marcy was found dead in his room at Balston Spa about noon to-day. He appeared to be in his usual health this morning. His death will be universally regretted. Our country has lost one of its brightest men Every paper we open bears testimony to his ability as a man and honesty as a politician. Says the Baltimore American:—

The American public every where will learn with regret the sudden death of Hon. Mm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, and not fail to recognise in it the loss of one of the best and most accomplished of the American statesmen who belonged to the present era of our country's history.—Mr. Marcy has been long in public life, and has occupied many positions of high trust and distinguished position. It was, however especially during his administration of affairs of the State Department that he was found to be the right man not only in the right; place but at the right time, and his countryman learned to properly estimate the far reaching sagacity, to admire the comprehensive wisdom, and to rely upon the conservative integrity which his direction of our foreign relations devoloped.

Milliam L. Marcy was born at Sturbridge, Worcestor county, Massachusetts, December 12, 1786, and consequently was in his seventy first year. His father being in comfortable circumstances, the son obtained a liberal education, and graduated at Brown University, with great honor, in 1808. Soon after, he removed to Troy, and was for ever after identified with the State of New York.

In Troy he studied and commenced the practice of the law: and also entered with zeal upon the discussions growing out of the foreign policy of Jefferson and Madison approving and defending their measures. On the declaration of war with Great Britain, Mr. Marcy volunteered, and served with credit. About 1816 he was appointed redorder of Troy, but connecting himself with Mr. Van Buren, and opposing Governor Clinton, his removal took place in 1818. In 1821 he was made Adjutant General, and Comptroller of the State in 1823, when he removed to Albany, and became identified with what is known as the Albany Regency, which for so many years ruled the New York Democracy. He was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1829, but resigned, being elected to the United States Senate in 1831. He remained in this position near two years, but being elected Governor, entered upon the duties of the latter office in January, 1833. He was twice re-elected, but defeated, by a large majority in 1838. On the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency' Mr. Marcy entered the cabinet as Secretary of War. which he resigned in 1849, when General Taylor took the Executive chair. He was prominently brought forward for the Presidency more than once, and under Gen. Pierce was Secretary of State.—His acts in the latter capacity are of so recent occurrence as to make any allusion to them needless. The late Secretary was known as a man of extensive attainments and reading, and a writer of great clearness and ability.

ALBANY, July 6—Mr. Marcy's death occurred at the San Souci Hotel at Balston Spa. on Saturday, He complained of pain in the side shortly after breakfast, and walked to Doctor Moore's hut not finding him, he returned to his room at the hotel. The doctor came in a few minutes to see him, and on going to his room found Mr. Marcy dead, lying on his couch with an open book on his breast.—He had just written a letter to the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia.

REV. DR. TYNG is making a great noise in England—personally, and about every other way. He was one of the great guns at the recent anniversary of the so-called Evangelical Alliance in London.—and made a speech there. in the course of which, it would appear, he handled the High Church Episcopalians of the United States, not only without gloves,—as the phrase is.—but, we may add, without mercy. As here is an extract from the Doctor's oration, the reader may Judge for himself:—

"I admit that some few clergymen of the American Episcopal Church have turned Papists; but these are confined entirely to two clases—a class of low-bred, half-formed, and half-educated young men clergymen who had been spoiled in the hatching; and a class of worm-out, degraded and drivenforth cripples from the Church who had been spoiled in the using—men who could not get a living in the Church, and have in the end lost the living of eternity. But the instance in the United States has yet to be found of an educated man, in the maturity of his intellect and in the full sense of his responsibilities, voluntarily laying aside everything that is dignified in station and becoming in personal character an delevating in individual habitd and purifying in adoped and proclaimed principles of truth, and herding himself with that low and wretched and bestial crew that make up the majority of the popish priesthood. (Loud cheers) But the whole of these perverts put together would not make up a man that any American congregation would consent to put into a respectable pulpit. I state this publicly, that it may go to the land from which I come and I challenge the whole Episcopal population to deny it. When then, we on the other side of the Atlantic hear of your Mannings and your Wilberforces and your Newmans we lift up our eyes, our minds, and our hearts in astonishment. What, Wilbforce! How are the mighty fallen! (Applause.) What could have made the children of William Wilberforce, with their father's sound Portestantism and practical views written on the table of God's judgement against them what could have made them disallow—I will not say their father's book but his whole life and character, and all that truth for which he stood as a witness before God, is as great a mystery to my mind as anything that has even been presented in history of mankind. We have nothing to paralled it. (Applause)

The churchman, of this city, is restive under this onslaught of the Rev. Rector of St. George's, which the editor characterises as a gross and wanton attack on a body of men, of whom he (Dr. Tyng) well knows to be superior to the Rev. Dr in much that belongs to the character alike of the Christain priest and the Christain gentleman. This is sharp shooting.—*N. Y. Express*

ATCHISON ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Gen. Atchison, the leader of the South in Kansas, advise his friends in South Carolina to raise no more money for Kansas emigration, as the North can and will raise ten dollars for the South's one. In a contest such as this those who have the most means and the most men will be sure to win,—Common sense ought to have taught Gen, Atchison that beforehand.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—The now very aged but yet scarcely venerable Van Buren was at Mr. Marcy's funeral with his old bright, healthy look, and smiling as ever—not solemn even in the presence of death for solemnity seems impossible for his ever-happy face. He does not show over sixty, and his hair is no whiter than it has been for twenty-five years—He walked in vigor from the capitol, after the ceremonies were over to take the cars at the river for his home in Kinderhook. To-day he looks younger even then ex-President Pierce with whom by side he entered the Assembly chamber.—*N. Y, Express*

EAST NEW MARKET,
July 7th, 1857.

Some reference having been made in the public journals to the fact that a disease of a contagious character had broken out in this town, and understanding that exaggerated and detrimental reports are in circulation, the undersigned, on behalf of the citizens, have been requested to make a plain and candid statement of the facts of the case.

While it is doubtless true that the malady in question may be regarded as contagious, they feel themselves authorized to say (having conversed with the physicians here, on the subject) that it is not of such a type as to excite any apprehension that it will extend beyond the particular house in which the disease first appeared.

Whatever may be the classification of the disease, whether small-pox in its severer, or in one of its more modified forms we have, upon careful enquiry, ascertained that there have been in all, but eight cases—two in the country and six in the town. The two in the country are distinctly known to have been contradicted by individuals who remained for some considerable time at the house where the disease first appeared. The six within the limits of the town are all the inmates of the house to which the disease is confined, and beyond which it has not made its appearance except the two cases named. It has moreover been attended with no fatality, and the patients are, in general, doing well, and are for the most part convalescent.

Upon a careful consideration of the circumstances we think it proper to express confidently the opinion that *no danger need be apprehended* by our fellow citizens abroad, who may have occasion to visit East New Market; the only precaution necessary (and for this we have the opinion of the medical gentlemen of our community as well as the experience of the citizens) being simply to avoid entering the house at present infected, until such time as it shall be distinctly understood to be safe to enter it. As the location of this house is in a retired part of the town it will be necessary only for a very few, either to pass it, or to approach it at all.

We therefore unhesitatingly express the belief that all may visit our town without incurring any risk and without apprehension with regard to their health and safety.

We may be allowed to add, in closing, that Mrs. DEAN is the principal sufferer in the afflicted family, and is deserving of the sympathy of her friends. She is likely to test the truth of the adage, 'a friend in need is a friend indeed.'

J B QUIGG,
A, T. GOULD,
J. L. WILLIS,
K. M. JACOBS,
J. Q LECKIE,
M. S. FLETCHER,
N. NEWTON,
K. B. FLETCHER,
GEORGE L. STEVENS,
Committee on behalf of the Citizens

Spain

The chances of a settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico are not improved. There is no reason to believe that this goverament is otherwise than pacific in its wishes; but it is pressed from without, and dares not perhaps be as conciliating and yielding as would be desirable, or as it could wish. The report that General Concha had sent vessels to the coast of Mexico is fully confirmed. Meanwhile, with Spanish ships off Vara Cruz there is a risk of collision and a small spark might soon become a flame.

Opinions here are very divided as to weather the quarrel will be settled amicably or the reverse. The English and French ambassadors are doing everything in their power to bring about a reconciliation. According to present appearance not many days can elapse without the question assuming a more decided aspect for the better or for worse.

The complaints concerning the slave trade in Cuba are stronger and more frequent than ever, and Lord Howden has sent in to the Spanish government another very strong note on the subject.

FLOW OF SILVER TO THE EAST.—The Bombay Times says that immense as was the import of bullion in the last official year, it has been already exceeded in the nine months which have thus far elapsed in the current one The editor remarks:

Now, if we take as the starting point of the recent demand for silver the year 1850—'51, and compare the average of the seven last years with that of the sixteen preceding, we find that for the former we have an annual amount of the precious metals retained in the country of £5,5000-000, against an annual. In other words India is wealtheir to-day by nearly forty scores of rupees than she was in 1850 in the precious metals alone, making no account whatever of her increased wealth in landed and personal property, and in public and private works of improvement, throughout the vast extent of her territory.

TAKING OUT AN EYE TO MEND IT.—The Leipsic Journal of Literature, Science and Art publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Graeff in diseases of the eye, and the wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transaprent, and by a curious instrument examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary sugical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. Graeff found in the centre of the ball a little worm, which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and prefect sight.

COMBUSTION OF IRON.—During a recent lecture by Professor Faraday; at the Royal Institution of Science, a piece of pure iron, peculiarly prepared so that its particles might present a large surface to the action of oxygen in the atmosphere, was ignited and continued to burn like tinder. The ready combustion of iron, compared with gunpowder, was also shown by a very simple experiment. Some iron-fillings and gunpowder were mixed together and sprinkled into the flame of spirits of wine burning on a plate, when the iron fillings caught fire and burnt in bright sparks, whilst the gunpowder passed through the flame without igniting; and the quantity that fell on the plate was afterwards dried and exploded. Lead prepared in a similar way was shown to be still more inflammable, for it caught fire in a beautiful flame when exposed to the air.

☞An excursion from Baltimore is advertised to visit us to-day.