MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

January 25.—Mr. Watkins presented a petition of Allen Thomas, of Howard county, relative to a fugitive slave convicted of felony in New York, and pardoned by Gov. Hunt three days before the execution of the sentence.

January 26.—Mr. Sellman reported a bill to refund to N. J. Worthington, sheriff of Anne Arundel county, a fine of fifty dollars, paid by him and remitted by the Governor.

The bill to change the name of A. F. Dixon to A. F. Jenkins was read a second time.

Mr. Kunkle obtained leave to report a bill to impose a tax on certain private bills and to diminish the expenses of the General Assembly.

January 27.—Mr. Bowling presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Prince George's county, for the repeal of so much of the small note law as relates to the issues of the banks of this State.

The bill to refund to the sheriff of Anne Arundel county $50, a fine paid by him and remitted by the Governor, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to change the name of A. F. Dixon to A. F. Jenkins was passed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 25.—Mr. Wyse, chairman of the committee of ways and means, submitted an order, that the Comptroller be requested to lay before the House a statement of the amount of the estimated revenue for the current year that will accrue from the ordinary sources of revenue, as contradistinguished from that portion of the revenue which is receivable from the proceeds of the internal improvement companies, or of the various taxes now levied to pay off the public debt.

Also, that the Comptroller prepare and report to this House a detail of the changes needed in the several laws regulating sales by auction, and in those relating to the collection and payment of fines, penalties and forfeitures.

Also, to those relating to agents of foreign corporations, to the tax on capital stock of corporations, and to the payment of dividends on bank stock owned by the State, as referred to by him on page 23 of his report of January 5, 1853.

Mr. Coale submitted an order, that the clerks of the several courts of this State be directed to report the names of persons who acted as special judges in said county—the number of causes and parties thereto, the number of days engaged in the trial thereof, and the date of each trial.

January 26.—The bill to fix the compensation of the Judges of the Orphans' Court for Prince George's county, was passed.

Mr. Brodwater obtained leave to report a bill to amend the law on the subject of dealing with slaves without the consent of the master.

The joint resolutions of Mr. Kilgour, requiring the commissioners appointed to simplify the rules of practice, &c. to submit a fee bill suitable to the proposed system of pleading and practice, and also to make their report to the General Assembly as soon as practicable, was discussed at some length, pending which the House adjourned.

January 27.—The speaker presented a communication from S. D. Lecompte, Esq., in relation to a claim of the State against the General Government for $72,000 and interest, making $300,000, for moneys advanced for the public buildings at Washington—which was read and referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Parran presented a communication from citizens of Maryland, for a canal from the Potomac River to the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Coale presented an order, that the Treasurer report the amount of the sinking fund on the 1st of October, 1847, its quarterly interest and increase for the years 1847 to 1852, inclusive, and its present amount—the amount of stock over due, and amount of stock not yet due, held by the sinking fund, when created and when due—the amount of over stock called in, redeemed and passed to the credit of the sinking fund, under the act of last session, during the last year—the actual amount of the funded, sterling currency and converted currency debts of the State, showing any changes that may have been produced in the sterling and currency debts by chapter 41 of 1847—the amount of the funded debts of the State now over due, designating that held by the sinking fund from that held by persons, corporations, &c.—the annual interest on the sterling and currency debts of the State—the amount of interest provided for by the Baltimore & R. R. Co. and the amount paid by the State—the actual cost of placing in London that part of the sterling interest paid by the State and the amount of commissions allowed the Messrs. Baring for disbursing said interest in pursuance of ch. 33 of 1839, for the years 1849 to 1852, inclusive.

The joint resolutions relating to the preparation of a fee bill, by the commissioners to simplify the pleadings and practice, &c., were rejected.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that said commissioners be requested to report to this House what progress they have made, and what time they will be ready to report the result of their labors.

Capture of Oyster Boats.—The Annapolis Republican of Saturday, the 29th ultimo, says:

A posse headed by William Bryan, Deputy Sheriff, on Monday last captured and brought to the wharf the Perseverance and Susan, both of Philadelphia, and the sloop Hero, of Wilmington, Delaware, for violating the oyster-laws. The Deputy Sheriff and three of the posse took possession of the Hero and steered for this place, retaining on board the four men they found in her. The prisoners in the Hero seeing themselves equal in numbers to their captors, and greatly superior to two of them in physical strength, determined on making an effort to regain the vessel. With this intention each of them singled out a man and made a simultaneous attack on the whole prize crew.—The conflict, though short, was a struggle for life on the part of the captors, in whose favor it resulted. Some of the assailants came off with cracked crowns and other wounds of less serious character. They are all, however, rapidly recovering, and will experience no inconvenience from their wounds in after life.—We have heard many particulars connected with the occurrence, but as it is probable the affair will be laid before the Grand Jury at the April Term of the Circuit Court for this county, we abstain from any relation of them.

The crews of the two schooners behaved with more prudence, and whatever may have been their feelings, passively submitted to their fate. All hands were sent to jail—the men belonging to the schooners to remain until they pay the fine the law imposes on them.

A Bold Leap.—Luther M. Brown, arrested in Orleans county, from Concord, N. H., charged with counterfeiting and altering bank notes, on his way to this city, when about six miles west of Schenectady, on Friday, managed to get to the platform of the cars, and made a leap when the train was going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The first intimation of the escape of the prisoner was given to the officers by a boy, who saw him take the leap. He represents that on reaching the ground he bounded from his feet, made a somerset, and then rolled down an embankment. At the time he made the leap, his feet were bound together by iron shackels, and if he escaped uninjured, it can be written down as a miracle. The cars were not stopped until the train reached Schenectady, and on arriving at that place the officers retraced their steps and reached the spot, but were unsuccessful in obtaining any clue as to where the prisoner had gone. They saw foot tracks in the snow, and found the spot where he first touched ground, but there were no traces of blood, and from this it is inferred that he escaped unhurt. Brown formerly resided in Newburn, N. H., and is represented as being well educated. At the time of the arrest he was engaged in teaching school in Orleans county.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

Joseph M. Parke, Esq., has been appointed Register of Wills of Carroll County, by the Orphans' Court of that county, vice Baumgardner, deceased.

FRENCH HUMOR.

The lively Parisians have a paper called "*Le Charivari*," which answers to the English Punch, and pursues the same noble *role* of poking fun at every body and ridiculing every thing. We are not certain that, in point of time, it did not precede its London rival. Be this as it may, during the days of the late Republic, when universal license prevailed, its wit and humor and sarcasm were unsurpassed by any paper that ever existed. Like every department of letters of a political tendency, it has felt the depressing effects of the re-establishment of despotism. Now and then, however, it still continues to emit scintillations; and, though greatly circumscribed in the range of its subjects, it occasionally makes some very happy hits. In the following notice which it takes of the late Ministerial crisis in England we find touches of genuine humor; and the allusion to "Uncle Tomism" in Sir James Graham's programme is perhaps the best hit at that hypocritical cant that has appeared on either side of the Atlantic. We copy and translate from the "Courrier des Etats Unis."—*Richmond Whig.*

The Derby Ministry has just been overthrown by a coalition composed of the Josephists, Manacheans, Free Masons, and Templars of the House of Commons. It is not worth while to disguise the fact that the demagogues (in military phrase) are masters of the position.

Lord Palmerston has been ordered to Buckingham Palace. His Lordship, who had pretended he had the gout, forthwith recovered the use of his legs when a Ministerial position was in question. According to the Morning Herald, the noble Lord stated to his gracious mistress that he believed himself able to form a Ministry upon the instant, on the following terms:

"Programme of Lord Palmerston: Immediate rupture with all the States of the Continent and others who may refuse to co-operate in propagating the dogmas of the Josephists, (a hit at his Lordship's known aversion to the Emperor Joseph.) Re-establishment of the order of Templars in England, (suppose this has reference to his Lordship's name, Temple.) Formation of Masonic lodges in the three kingdoms. The dispatch of a fleet, loaded with Bibles, to the coasts of Spain and Italy, with orders to the commandant to have the ports opened at the mouth of the cannon, and the Bibles distributed by the troops. The nomination of Mr. Gladstone as Ambassador to Naples."

The Crown also, it appears, wished to consult Sir James Graham. That stateman responded to her Majesty, that, seeing the excitement which has risen among the English ladies against slavery, it did not seem to him possible to carry on the Government without satisfying the demands of the fair sex. In consequence, he proposes the following programme:

"Programme of Sir James Graham: New instructions shall be sent to the British Ambassador in the United States *to require the instant emancipation of Uncle Tom.* If this demand is refused, the Ambassador shall pull down the flag, and forthwith demand his passports."

Such are the programmes from which the Queen will have to choose. Behold what a fix the Parlimentary system conducts England! What an example to other nations!

It is stated that M. D'Israeli, relieved of the burden of public duties is about to publish a romance in four volumes to elucidate the situation of affairs.

A Patriot's Death.

The records of ancient Greece and Rome do not exhibit a nobler instance of patriotism than is contained in the following inscription, found upon a grave stone at New London, Connecticut. No wonder our revolutionary fathers were invincible, while they were actuated by such motives as are here recorded:

"On the 30th of October, 1782, 4,000 English fell upon this town by fire and sword; 700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day, but in the evening about 4 o'clock, the commander of the besieged delivered up his sword to an Englishman, who immediately stabbed him. All his comrades were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the magazine to the sea, there to be lighted and blow the fortress in the air. William Hotman, who lay not far distant, with three strokes of the bayonet in his body, said to one of his wounded friends who was still alive—"We will endeavor to crawl to this line, and thus will completely wet the powder with blood, and with the life that still remains in us save the fort and magazine, and, perhaps, a few of our comrades who are only wounded." He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. In his 30th year, he died on the powder that he overflowed with his own blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lives preserned."

After this narrative are the following words in large capitals:

"*Here rests William Hotman.*"

Sir John Franklin.—A correspondent of the Cork Constitution states that, during the gale of Monday last, a bottle was washed on shore here, containing a letter purporting to be written by Sir John Franklin. It is dated Cape Bathurst, 12th of January, 1850, and represents Sir John and his companions to be in considerable want of provisions, having nearly consumed a seal that they had caught. It also states that ten of the seamen had died during the previous year, and that a bottle containing a letter was sent adrift in 1849. The letter is written on a sheet of foolscap, writing rather indifferent, and signed J. Franklin.

We find the above in the London Sun, of the 4th instant; it is most probably one of the many fabricated statements put forth on this painful subject. None would rejoice more than ourselves should it prove true.

The centre of the Republic is in Ohio, just west of the Ohio river, and Cincinnati is the commercial centre of the Ohio valley. The commerce of that city increased fifty per cent, in the last five months, over the same period of the previous year. The comparative population of the Ohio valley and the Lake basin shows that the former has twice as many inhabitants as the latter. The Ohio valley has five millions six hundred inhabitants, the Lake basin two millions seven hundred thousand.—These are facts which have an important bearing upon the railroad enterprises, and connections of the present day, and upon the ultimate profits expected to be realized from them.

Cigars and Cognac.—Under this head the New York Times furnishes some curious and rather striking results, based upon the official statements contained in the Treasury tables.—The editor says:

"The great grain-growing interest may be thought to figure to poor purpose in the list of foreign exports, when it is known that we smoke up, in Spanish Cigars, the whole export of wheat, and drink down, in French Cognac, the entire export of Indian corn. For the rest of our breadstuffs, the flour sent abroad suffices for something like two thirds of the interest on the foreign debt, leaving the rice of South Carolina and the deferred faith of the repudiating States, to settle the remainder."

Congress—*Death of a Member from New York.*—The Intelligencer of yesterday says:

There was little legislative business transacted yesterday—the attention of both Houses being chiefly engrossed by the melancholy duty of paying due honors to the remains and memory of their deceased colleague, the late Alexander H. Buell, of New York.

And the Baltimore Sun of Monday has the following:

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Hon. Alex. H. Buell died this morning at his lodgings, after a few days illness, of erysipelas. His remains will be conveyed to-morrow to his late residence at Fairfield, New York, in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, attended by a committee, consisting of his colleagues, Messrs. Walbridge, King, Wells and Jones. The customary announcement will be made in the House to-morrow.

THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE.

UPPER MARLBORO'

Wednesday Morning, February 2, 1853.

Death of Judge Magruder.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of this venerable gentleman, late Chief Justice of this District, (and at present the State-Reporter to Court of Appeals,) who expired at his residence, near this village, on Monday morning, the 31st ultimo.

His death was sudden, but not to be wondered at, for he had arrived at so advanced an age that his friends could have no reasonable hope for a long preservation of his valuable life. It is not our purpose to attempt an eulogy of him. His wide reputation will dispense with any fulsome praise; while a simple announcement is more fitting of the death of one who passed through life with such dignity and in so much quiet and retirement.

Judge Magruder was one of the ablest lawyers of the State, when in his full vigor. His mind was one of great concentration and clearness, and these traits were aided by such a mass of legal and other information as is seldom acquired by a single individual. He was benevolent to a fault: being one of those who could not turn away from any object, that presented itself for pity or relief. In addition to all, he was a most upright gentleman and a straightforward, thorough Christian. His death will be the occasion of great regret throughout the State, to numerous friends of several generations, who have grown up around him, and who will be pained to lose sight, forever, of his venerable form.

Western Railroad.

The scheme of Mr. Senator Gwin, as all other such propositions, for a great western railroad, will draw forth the most unqualified approval from all sections of our country.—The whole subject derives a new interest from the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio route to Wheeling—which has shown what perseverance will do, in such matters, and points to great benefits as the recompense of unwearying exertion.

Apart from all other considerations, such as the quickening of internal trade, the arousing of the spirit of internal improvements, and the joining together of great commercial localities, we look upon the carrying out of this great project as giving great hope for the perpetuity of our Union. How is this to result? Now, it cannot be doubted, that the more facilities that are afforded for frequent intercourse among the widely separated extremes of our country, the more closely knit will the interests become, and the more fraternal the feelings of the citizens.

A facility of internal communication will develope more strongly the dependence of one section upon the others, while, by affording opportunities for the commingling of the people, so to speak, it will tend to consolidate and invigorate the peculiar force of each, that by itself must remain weak and powerless. Trade never stops for sections nor for factious feeling. Wherever the means are afforded, it advances steadily and firmly. No merchant will refuse to trade with another, because he belongs to a different and a hostile section. But construct modes of communication, and merchandize must flow through uninterruptedly. The northern merchant will then become more dependant on the southern merchant; the southern and western speculators upon their northern and eastern brethren, and an unity of interest can never fail to produce a thorough unity of feeling.

We think we are not hyperbolical in expressing the opinion, that this great work in contemplation, when fully erected with all necessary branches, will tend to direct our attention to our own vast territory instead of looking for new acquisitions; will tend to harmonize and strengthen our national forces, at present in a manner, disjointed; will turn away the thoughts of all parties from their private and sectional interests, by binding up these interests into one; will develope our immense internal resources, that are now, in a manner, lying fallow; and must, in the end, perpetuate the States whose commercial advantage it is designed immediately to promote.

We hope this measure will at once be set on foot. We can think of no method by which an administration can do itself credit, or a public man immortalize himself, better than the one before us. It will tend much, we firmly believe, to harmonize most of the conflicting opinions, that are now abroad.

Printing the Laws.—We heartily join, with several of our brethren of the press, in recommending the project for printing the Laws of the State in the newspapers of the Counties. As the people are expected to keep pace with all the new enactments, and are never to be excused from the sanction of the Laws, on the plea of ignorance of their provisions, it is but fair that every opportunity should be afforded the masses for seeing what the law of the land is. The Laws of the Federal Government are always published, the whole country through—and the same reasons that sustain their publication would sustain likewise the printing of State enactments. In fact, it seems to be more necessary to have these latter diffused, because they more immediately affect each citizen.

There is additional reason for such publication just at this time, when the Legislature is regulating, reforming, and settling the Laws under the new Constitution.

We earnestly press the subject upon the consideration of our Legislators.

Court House Repairs—*Notice to Contractors.* We call the attention of Contractors to the advertisement, in another column, for repairs and additions to the Court House in this village. To a responsible man this will be a good job. The building needs thorough renovation.

We may congratulate the county, that the first step has, at length, been taken in this matter. The court room is as rowdyish a looking place as can be found in a day's ride, and is no fit place for the sessions of a dignified court.—The record offices are small and cramped, old and musty. The whole affair has long been a disgrace to the county, and we hope the Commissioners will not "rest from their labors" in effecting an improvement.

Hon. John Petriken, of Indiana, declined giving a public dinner on the occasion of his election to the United States Senate, as has been usual with others on similar occasions, not from any narrow or illiberal motives, as the Sentinel assures us, but because he disapproves of the custom, and has other use for his money.

A BOURBON AMONG US.

In the February number of that sterling publication, Putnam's Monthly, there is, among other original papers, a most remarkable article from the pen of an Episcopalian clergyman, Mr. Hanson, going to show that Louis XVII, the son of the unfortunate Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, of France, is at present alive, under the name of Eleazer Williams, a clergyman, missionary among the Green Bay Indians—being sixty-eight years old.

It will be recollected that this unfortunate prince, born in 1785, is said by historians to have died under the cruel treatment to which he was exposed after the downfall of his parents. But it appears that his death, though announced, in a manner officially, has never been thoroughly believed—for there have been several attempts to personate him since his disappearance at the close of the last century. And as his existence was a sore point to the Republicans, and the French Assembly passed, in 1794, an act for his banishment from France, the most natural supposition, seeing his *death* has never been authenticated nor believed, is that he was carried to foreign parts and there concealed. The purport of the article referred to, which is published without any motion on the part of its venerable subject, goes to establish the following story:

In about 1795, a young French boy was brought over to this country, and placed among the Indians near Green Bay, Wisconsin. He was when brought, in a state of mental derangement—which all historians say, was the Dauphin's situation, brought on by the inhuman cruelties to which he was subjected, after the mishaps of his unfortunate parents. He was educated by one Williams, whose name he afterwards assumed. He was brought there by a Frenchman, and there were left with him boxes of medals and certain royal insignia.—The Indian woman, his reputed mother, however, does not say that he is her son—which is further borne out by these circumstances: that his name is not registered with her other children, which was always the practice in that region, under the guidance of Jesuit missionaries; and that nothing in his personal appearance indicates that he is of Indian extraction. He lived at the place of his reputed birth until the year of 1826, when he was ordained by Bishop Hobart, of New York, as a missionary, which he has been up to the present time.—Mr. Williams passed a life of quiet and obscurity, without even imagining he was of royal descent, until the visit of the Prince de Joinville to this country, in 1841.

But it would be impossible to give anything like an outline of the remarkable chain of evidence by which the story is supported. We can only then give some few of the stronger proofs on which it rests.

It is proved that he was brought over in 1795, by one Belanger, who, dying in New Orleans, in 1848, *confessed that he brought the Dauphin to this country.*

It is proved that Williams has been watched all his life by certain Frenchmen, who successively resided near his mission, without any apparent reason; and that, obscure as he was, his existence and whereabouts were *State-secrets* in France, during all the reign of Louis Phillippe, whose emissaries the said Frenchmen were. This latter is confirmed by the following remarkable facts:

In 1841, the Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Phillippe, came to this country, as was thought, on a tour of pleasure. At that time, Williams was an obscure missionary among the Indians. Immediately on his arrival in New York, the Prince made diligent inquiries after this same Williams, and, as soon as he learned where he was stationed, started at once for Buffalo, and never rested until, near his residence, he met Williams himself—which was in a steamboat. The Prince made frequent inquiries of the Captain concerning him, and requested an immediate introduction. This was effected at once, and the Prince and the poor missionary entered into a long conversation. We may pause to say, that it was most remarkable on every face, that a foreign Prince should thus seek out so obscure an individual. The consequence of their conversation was a series of interviews, in one of which, the Prince, after preparing his mind for the announcement, told Williams as follows: You are the son of Louis XVI, of France, though unconscious of your high birth! At the same time he produced a splendidly engrossed parchment, which he requested Williams to sign, but which, under the bewilderment of the moment, he refused to do. This was a formal renunciation of the crown, on the part of *Charles Louis, styled Louis XVII*, in favor of Louis Phillippe—in consideration of which, he (Williams, *alias* Louis XVII) was to have a splendid establishment, on this or the other side of the ocean, at Louis Phillippe's expence!

If this fact be true, then the proof is complete in all its parts—and Mr. Williams is undoubtedly the son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette—and, we must say, that from the statement given of it, in the article before us, we can have no doubt of its authenticity.

But this is far from being the only argument for the truth of Williams's pretensions. In such a matter, as Dr. Paley said, the strongest are the little *side-proofs*, little co-incidences which seem insignificant. Of these there is a large number given—from sources entirely different and unconnected. When they are all put together and well arranged, as they are in Putnam's article, they present an irrefragable front, and cannot fail to carry conviction to every candid mind.

As a matter of historical curiosity, this developement is the most remarkable we have ever seen; and it is enhanced with double interest by the present state of the old inheritance of the Bourbons.

Rather Expensive Travelling.—A Mexican paper, the Orden, states that the American boundary commission have paid during the year no less than *eighty thousand dollars* for corn alone for their mules.

A Subscription of $2,000 has been started in Boston to enable Miss Hensler, who lately created a sensation at a concert in that city, to complete her musical education in Italy.

His Excellency, Governor Lowe, will please accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his late Annual Message.

Likewise, Hon. John D. Bowling, of the Senate, for a similar copy of the report of the Comptroller.

Assessment in Talbot County.—The Easton Star says that the assessors in that county have completed their labors, and that the total assessment is $5,096,295, being an increase of $505,414 over the old assessment.

For the Planters' Advocate.

CUSTODY OF PRISONERS.

[The following communication is inserted at the request of our friend and patron, whose name is affixed to it. Our rule is never to publish any remarks, (except as advertisements,) the tendency of which is to *begin* a quarrel; but we never can deny our columns to any of our patrons for the purposes of *self-defence*.—As the only design of Mr. Suit is to exonerate himself from certain charges, we can not hesitate, for a moment, to give him the space he requests.—*Ed.*]

Upper Marlboro', Jan. 31, 1853.

Mr. Turner—Without offering you any apology for so doing, permit me to beg a small space in your columns. To correct several errors into which the Editor of the Marlboro' Gazette fell, in an editorial in the last issue of that sheet, is now my object. He, alluding to an individual "under committal to our jail," charged with murder, says: "the prisoner has really never been confined." This is false, and the Editor of the Gazette knows it, or might easily have known it. The prisoner's door, during the day, it is true, is not always locked; but I apprehend it would be impossible for him to escape, by night or by day. The prisoner is confined in a room in my Hotel, and why? While from the language of the Gazette, one would infer that the County had a perfect Bastile, for the safe keeping of prisoners, there really is no jail at all; and, for the security of prisoners, the jailor has to resort to stratagems and devices which would amuse even the sedate and captious editor himself.—The prisoner is confined to a room in the Hotel, simply because of the necessity of the case.—There is a log house on my premises, which I use for jail purposes; but there is now confined there a person under sentence of death "for the highest crime known to our laws," to use the Gazette's words. Would the Gazette have me turn the condemned out and put the accused in? But, in the same tissue of misrepresentation, it is asserted that the individual in question "has perfect liberty to go and return as he pleases." Now, Sir, this is untrue, utterly untrue, in the aggregate and in the detail.—Upon one occasion, under special circumstances, *and in my company*, he has been some "seven or eight miles from the village." But he is *my* prisoner, and even the Editor of the Gazette, if one may judge from the parade about "his resolutions upon assuming the editorial chair," appeared to feel that he was meddling with what did not concern him, and that the enormity of his impertinence required an elaborate excuse before the public. Now I have high legal authority for saying, that Dr. Worthington is my prisoner, and that I may consult my discretion *and even my convenience* in keeping him until his trial. Admitting then the truth of the Gazette's allegations, the utmost any one (save the Sheriff) could say, would be that I was incurring risk and was therefore imprudent. The policy of the law regards every man as innocent till he is proved guilty. How inconsistent with this maxim of law would it be, to impose on the accused all the rigor and severity of the condemned, and commence, in advance, the punishment, of which a jury of his equals may declare him undeserving?—Whatever may have been the motives of the said Editor in penning that article, I assure him that I intend to pursue, in regard to this matter, the course of conduct I have thus far parsued, and which he so needlessly condemns. The evident tendency of the article is to prejudice this unfortunate young man's trial and injure, moreover, the redoubtable Editor himself; but if he or the public feel aggrieved by my course, he and they may seek and follow their remedy. It is high time that the Editor of the Gazette had learned to keep himself within his proper sphere, as going out of it has not done him, in days gone by, much good.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

I am, sir, your's, &c.,

F. SUIT.

Correspondence of the Planters' Advocate.

West River, A. A. County, *January* 22, 1853.

The Rev. Mr. Morsell delivered a very interesing and instructive lecture before the pupils and patrons of the *West River Classical Institude* on Friday afternoon. Subject: "Self-will vs. The Will of God."

Since the opening of this Institution, some sixteen months ago, between 70 and 80 pupils have been registered upon its rolls. It is now in a flourishing condition, under the following Board of Instructors: Rev. R. G. Chaney, A. M., Principal; Mr. Clarke Koontz, assistant in Latin, Greek and Mathematics; Mr. F. B. Smith, assistant in the English Branches; and Miss M. L. Alder, Teacher of Music, French, &c., in the Female Department.

I understand that the Rev. Mr. Wilson and Dr. Wm. Grove Deal will each deliver a lecture before the School this winter. A.

From the Annapolis Republican.

Resistance to the Laws.

A colored man named Richard Neal, was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, by Mr. John Lamb, of this city, who left here a few days ago, with a requisition from Governor Lowe upon the Governor of Pennsylvania, for the said Neal, who is charged with inciting slaves to escape from their owner, Captain Isaac Mayo, of this county. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Kenney, who heard the evidence as to the identity of the man, and gave him into the custody of Mr. Lamb, to be conveyed to Maryland. The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

"The party, with the alleged culprit in charge, started in a chaise to the Baltimore depot, but reached there too late for the afternoon train; the prisoner was then taken in the chaise to Chester, where a halt was made—the Commodore and his friends intending to proceed to Baltimore by the night train. In the meanwhile the friends of Neal had learned for the first time of his arrest, and after having procured a writ of habeas corpus, an officer was despatched in pursuit of the party. At Chester, just as Neal was about being placed upon a car, the writ of habeas corpus was served upon Lamb, but he refused to recognise it, and insisted upon his right to proceed South with his prisoner. A mob was soon raised, and the different individuals composing it took sides as their feelings prompted. There was considerable pulling and tusseling about the depot, and even threats to shoot were indulged. Finally the cars started, leaving the entire party—prisoner, officers, friends and all—behind."

The case of Neal was to have come before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on Thursday, in Philadelphia, but it appears was postponed. The Court, however, is reported to have intimated that it could not go behind the requisition.

A telegraphic despatch in the Baltimore Sun, of Friday, states that Governer Bigler has recalled the requisition.

Land in Montgomery County.—The Rockville Journal" of the 29th ult. says:

There is an unusual demand for Montgomery Land at this time and sales are freely made at moderate prices. The great bugbear, (the direct tax,) which used to frighten strangers, is now being considerably reduced, and in a few years will be entirely removed. Montgomery is rapidly filling up with an industrious and enterprising population.

Texas Tobacco.—The San Antonia Ledger says that last year, a German farmer, in the vicinity of New Braunfels, cleared from one acre, $500 worth of cigars. A merchant at Bremen, Germany, has pronounced the tobacco of Western Texas, second to none but the Cuban, for fumigating purposes, and adds his willingness and desire to secure the investment of $100,000 in the product. Several planters on the Medina will appiy themselves to its cultivation the coming season.

The Rev. Dr. Dewitt, in his prayer in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday morning, asked grace for the members that their "hands may not be polluted with bribes."

Re-Election of Senator Houston.—The Hon. Sam Houston, of Texas, was re-elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

We are pained to learn that Mr. James Hall, near Brookeville, in this county, met with a very serious injury on Thursday last. He was engaged in feeding a machine thrashing out clover, into which his left hand was drawn and his arm shochingly mangled, rendering amputation above the elbow necessary. The operatian was performed by Dr. Wm. B. Magruder, Brookville.—*Rockville Journal.*

Delaware Legislature.—In this body, a few days ago, a petition was presented from the Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, asking the passage of a law to enable him to hold in trust the real estate owned by the Roman Catholic Church in Delaware.

DIED,

In Woodville, on the 26th ultimo, Ann Greenfield, daughter of Mr. George Morton, in the fifth year of her age.

Relentless Death! could'st thou not spare
A thing so beautiful, so fair?
How could'st thou break a bud so sweet,
When fond eyes watch it, ev'ry hour,
Unfolding to the loveliest flower
That e'er made joys of home complete?

'Tis ever so: the lofty brow,
The golden hair, the neck of snow,
The ruby lip, the sparkling eye,
Where depth of thought and feeling lies—
Nor all the love that is around
Such earthly idols madly bound
Can form a shield, aside to throw
The arrows of the ruthless foe;
Death will, with still unerring aim,
The loveliest and the dearest claim.

But should we weep, that, freed from earth,
A spirit of immortal birth
Has soared its native Heaven to gain,
Ere grief could cloud, or sin could stain?
No—rather let us upward raise,
To follow her, our longing gaze—
Till Faith her perfect bliss discerns
And ev'ry heart more ardent burns
To gain that bright, that happy shore,
Where death and sorrow come no more.

At his residence, near "Boon's Fields," on Friday last, the 28th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Mr. William H. Mitchell, in about the 40th year of his age. The deceased leaves a large and helpless family to mourn their bereavement.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

We have certificates from Hon. Henry Clay and R. M. Johnson—one from Captain Cannot, brother to the eminent Physician to the President of the French Republic, who was cured of a Rheumatism of 7 years standing—also, one from Robert Gault, Rheumatism of 7 years. Mr. Oldham, Baltimore Custom House, dreadful case of Dyspepsia, and from hundreds of others. All must admit there never has been such a mass of testimony in favor of any other medicine, which is so pleasant and taken in such small quantities.

GREATER WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY CANNOT BE GIVEN.

Were there ever so many cures—wonderful cures made by any other medicine? All we ask of the afflicted is, that they try Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, the purifier of the blood and cure for all chronic diseases, as Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all complaints of the stomach, bowels, &c.

Pamphlets, with a history of the medicine, with certificates of many wonderful cures, may be had at the stores having the Tincture for sale, gratis.

You owe it to yourself to call and get a pamphlet, it may be the means of curing you. See certificates in to day's paper. John T. W. Dean and Geo. W. Wilson are the agents for Upper Marlboro'.

For the Sheriffalty.

Mr. Editor, you will please offer Mr. James W. Lowe, of Nottingham District, to the consideration of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Prince George's County. He will be supported by many and strong friends. A Friend.

February 2, 1853.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

The Undersigned, appointed Commissioners for the Repair of the Court House and the building of Additional Offices thereto, for the use of the Clerk and Register of Wills, inviite proposals for the same. It is contemplated to put the Court-House in thorough and complete repair, and to build two fire-proof Record Offices.

All persons disposed to engage in this undertaking are requested to make their bids.—Either of the undersigned will shew the premises and give any information in the matter that may be required. Any contract that may be made, will be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the County.

D. C. DIGGES,
WM. CLARK,
WM. A. JARBOE,
Commissioners.

Baltimore Sun and National Intelligencer will please publish twice a week, and send bills to either of the Commissioners.

February 2, 1853—3t

Prince George's County, to wit.

I hereby certify that Washington G. Boswell, of Prince George's County, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as strays trespassing on his enclosures, *TWO YEARLINGS*, between two and three years old. One white, with red ears, and marked with a crop and over bit in the right ear and a hole in the left ear. The other red and white, with no ear mark.—Given under my hand.

E. Connick, J. P.

To Owen Norfolk, Clerk of Prince George's County Circuit Court.

True copy—test:

Owen Norfolk, Clerk
C. C. for P. G. Co.

The owner of the above described yearlings is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

WASHINGTON G. BOSWELL.

Living on the road between Brandywine and Horse Head.

February, 2, 1853—3w

John Riddle, Elizabeth Riddle and others, v's. Jacob L. Riddle, John Riddle and others.

In the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, sitting as a Court of Equity, January Term, 1853.

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, sitting as a Court of Equity, this twenty-fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, that the sale made and reported by Septimus I. Cook, Trustee for the sale of the real Estate in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first Monday in April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some paper printed in Prince George's County, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of March next.

True copy—test,

OWEN NORFOLK, Clerk
C. C. for P. G. County.

February 2, 1853—3w

Administrator's Notice.

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Sct:—Jan. 31, 1853.

Ordered by the Court, that William E. Stickland, Adm'r. of John G. Strickland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the Planters' Advocate.

Test, Wm. A. Jarboe,
Reg'r. Wills for P. G. Co.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order I hereby give notice, that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John G. Strickland, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of July next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

WILLIAM E. STRICKLAND,
Adm'r. of J. G. Strickland.

February 2, 1853—6w