MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY—*May* 24.—In the House of Delegates, the bill for the safe keeping of the records of the Court of Appeals and late General Court, and the acts of Assembly, was rejected—yeas 36, nays 7. Also, the bill for the purchase of the compilation of the Laws by Webster and Matthews—yeas 26, nays 19.

The bill to exempt certain instruments of writing of and under $500 from payment of stamp duty, was taken up. The amendment of Mr. Stephenson to exempt from payment of stamp duty all instruments of writing, (except deeds, mortgages, or leases of mortgage and bills of sale,) under $300, was adopted. Mr. Kerney moved to exempt altogether deeds, bills of sale, mortgages, and releases of mortgages, which was rejected—yeas 24, nays 26. Said bill was then passed by the following vote—30 to 19.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting the reply of the Secretary of War to the resolution of the Legislature in regard to the muster and pay rolls of the war of 1812, so far as they relate to the soldiers of Maryland in that war. The war department declines returning said rolls, or copies thereof.

The bill for a general registration of births, deaths, and marriages, was rejected—yeas 19, nays 21.

In the Senate, Mr. Sellman reported a bill, to repeal the proviso of the act which prevents the navigation of vessels by and under the sole command of negroes.

The Senate bill exempting $150 worth of a debtor's property, was passed—yeas 12, nays 4. The House bill on the same subject was then laid on the table.

The bill to repeal the Stamp tax was rejected.

Mr. Bowling reported a bill to confer upon railroad companies incorporated by this State, power to make special contracts in certain cases.

WEDNESDAY—*May* 25.—In the House of Delegates, a resolution of the Senate appointing Messrs. Crook and Tewksbury to ascertain the cost for a lot in Baltimore city, for erecting sheds or one story warehouses for the accommodation of the tobacco trade, was adopted.

The bill to regulate the catching of oysters by licensing citizens of this State, to take the same with dredges in certain depths of water, was also rejected—yeas 24, nays 15, not being a constitutional majority.

The bill requiring the Commissioners of Public Schools in this State, to report the condition of said schools annually to the Secretary of State, was taken up. This bill was reported by one from each county, in place of the general school bill of the committee of education. It also prohibits the use of sectarian books in the public schools. A proviso was added that this prohibition shall not extend to the Bible, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Speaker presented a report of the State Agricultural Society upon the inspection laws. Mr. Stewart presented a petition of A. H. Pennington, to be compensated for furnishing the Executive with the testimony in the case of McCreary, for kidnapping.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to divide the State into six Congressional districts was rejected—yeas 38, nays 20. Reconsidered and postponed.

The bill to fix the time for the Comptroller to enter upon his duties, was passed. Also, the bill extending to courts of equity the right to issue attachments by way of execution.

The bill to aid in erecting a monument in Philadelphia in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, was rejected—yeas 32, nays 21; reconsidered and again rejected—yeas 23, nays 21.

In the Senate, the bill to divide the State into six Congressional districts, was rejected; yeas 11, nay 6, not having received a constitutional majority.

On motion of Mr. Kunkel, said bill was reconsidered—yeas 12, nays 5. Said bill was then passed—yeas 12, nays 5.

THURSDAY—*May* 26.—In the House of Delegates, Mr. Dent obtained leave to report a bill, to regulate the outage tobacco and the repack-of stay tobacco in the State warehouses in Baltimore.

The bill to regulate the measurement of potatoes and apples, was debated and laid on the table.

The bill to aid in erecting a monument in Independence Square, Philadelphia, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, was reconsidered and referred to the next General Assembly.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to divide the State into six Congressional districts, were concurred in by 38 yeas to 25 nays.

The bill to allow the Commissioners of Prince George's County mileage, was passed.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the sureties of James J. Chew, was passed.

The bill to carry into effect the constitutional provision which fixes the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent, was rejected.

FRIDAY—*May* 27.—In the House of Delegates, Mr. Dent presented a petition of sundry citizens and ladies of St. Mary's county for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Reberts made an unfavorable report upon the bill to abolish the office of State Agricultural Chemist, which was adopted, and the bill rejected.

The bill to protect the fishing privileges of citizens of this State, bordering on the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, was engrossed.

Mr. Duvall reported a bill for the employment of an additional teacher in Bladensburg school district of Prince George's county.

The following bills were passed: To license hucksters in Charles and Prince George's counties. For the benefit of A. R. Sollers, late clerk of Calvert Co. To authorise one justice of the peace to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., now requiring two.

SATURDAY—*May* 28.—In the House of Delegates, the bill to pay A, R. Sollers for prosecuting the case of the State *vs.* Worthington, was passed.

Mr. Dent reported a bill to regulate the outage on Tobacco inspected in the State warehouses of Baltimore, and to provide for the repacking of stays or unmerchantable tobacco in said warehouses.

In the Senate, the following bills were passed: To confirm acts of magistrates who failed to comply with a certain act, designating the persons before whom they should take the oath of office. Relating to answers of defendants in equity. For the enrollment of the militia of this State.

MONDAY—*May* 30.—In the House of Delegates, the bill to restrict granting of licenses to retail spiritous liquors in this Stats was ordered to be engrossed. A motion to suspend the rules to give it a third reading was lost—ayes 40, noes 11, (not being three-fourths.)

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the purchase and redemption of the funded debt of the State, was passed.

The following bills were rejected: Relating to supersedeas. Relating to the law of attachments in this State. To provide for expenses hereafter incurred by Howard county for arresting runaway negroes.

The Richmond Dispatch says:—In relating the story of the killing of a cow on the Danville Railroad, a few days since, and the coming forth from her mangled remains of a live calf, that was, at last acccunts, doing well, we remarked that if there ever had been an occurrence of the kind before we had never heard of it. The paper had hardly appeared, before we were informed of two other cases—one that occured on the Central Road, and another on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Road.—In both instances the calves lived and grew to be cows!

SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.—A curious case was before the Circuit Court in New York on Friday—an application from Mrs. Hetty Carsen to have a divorce between her son, Isaac O. Carsen, and his wife, on the ground that he is a lunatic, and was so at the time of his marriage. The effort is to show that he was inveigled into the marriage by the lady and her friends, on account of his fortune. No decision was arrived at.

The Gardiner Case.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the Criminal Court this morning, Judge Crawford intimated his purpose of discharging the jury in the Gardiner case. Mr. Fendall, in behalf of the United States, advocated their discharge, and Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle, for the defendant, opposed the proposition.

The court then cited authorities, among them that of the Supreme Court, giving the judges discretionary power, under certain circumstances, to discharge juries, and said that he was satisfied that the time had come to exercise that discretion. He accordingly directed the deputy marshal to bring the jury into court.

The jury on entering court appeared much fatigued from their week's confinement, but cheerful at the prospect of being set at liberty.

Mr. Middleton, clerk of the court addressing the jury said: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mr. Magruder, the foreman, replied, "We have not, and could not if we remain out until Christmas."

The court—"Gentlemen, I am sorry you have not agreed. In reflecting upon the case I have come to the conclusion to discharge you, as it seems that you never would be able to agree. You are therefore discharged."

We afterwards learned from the jury that on being discharged they stood precisely as they did when they first left the jury box, viz: Messrs. Lane, Bain and Borland for conviction, and the remaining nine for acquittal.

LATEST FROM THE DISPUTED TERRITORY IN NEW MEXICO.—The Mexican Governor, Trias, of the disputed territory claimed by Gen. Lane for the United States, arrived at El Paso on the 24th ultimo, with 750 men and 150 officers, to command the levies of militia he has made upon El Paso, La Real and Sineca, from which places he had made a call for 700 men. A letter from El Paso, dated April 25, gives the following ridiculous reports as coming from Gov. Trias, which would show him to be a very gassy individual:

Gov. Trias reports the withdrawal of the Mexican minister from Washington, war with Spain, &c., &c. General Montenegro, with 6,000 men, is reported as en route from Sonora and below to the copper mines. General Morales, with 2,000 men, is expected daily from Durango. The excitement in El Paso is very great, and all breathe war and death to los Americanos.

Salezar, the Mexican boundary surveyor, is just from the city of Mexico, and reports the decision of the Mexican government to consider as a declaration of war the refusal on the part of the United States government to recognise Bartlett and Conde's boundary. They think they have outwitted us, and mean to set up great pretensions in consequence.

AFFECTING SCENE.—The Louisville Times, alluding to a late concert given in that city, gives the following account of a scene which must have been affecting to all feeling hearts present:

In the song of "Home," the memories of the fair chanteuse were carried back to her fatherland, and becoming too strong for restraint, her emotion was first audible in the soft sigh that stole along with the music, then trembled in her voice, and when in tones that went to the inmost heart, thrillingly and imploringly she warbled

"The birds singing gaily that came at my call—
Give me these, with the ——."

She could go no further, and left the audience abruptly to hide the outburst of feeling over which she had lost control. M'lle Lehmann made an effort to regain the mastery of her conflicting emotions, and afterwards sung a sweet little ballad, but the effort was visible, and the wail of sadness ran through the lively air, like a shadow in a quiver of glittering sunbeams.

MELANCHOLY DEATH RESULTING FROM SPIRITUAL MONOMANIA.—Miss Nancy Sherman, of Plympton, Mass., who died on the 15th ultimo, it is stated, *starved herself to death.* She had been quite noted as a medium of spiritual communication, and by constant ministration in that office, had become so completely imbued with its hallucination as to be wholly unfitted for the ordinary duties of life. About a month since she attempted to hang herself, but was prevented from accomplishing her design. She then announced that the spirits had forbidden her eating any more, and for three weeks she studiously abstained from partaking of food, living on water alone, although at times so tortured by the pangs of hunger as to writhe in agony.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION OF A JUROR.—At St. Louis, during a murder trial, one of the jurors, on adjournment, went home, instead of going to the jury room. The court, the next morning, took him to task for his conduct, when he replied that he had been a married man for twelve years, and had never been away from his wife one night in the whole time, and that he found it utterly impossible to be absent from her. The judge fined the delinquent $50 for his conjugal affection, which fine was afterward commuted to three days' imprisonment in jail.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—On Sabbath afternoon, as a stranger was lecturing on temperance in the old Market House in Camden, New Jersey, he remarked that it had been 27 years since he saw his mother, when on looking around he espied some one in the crowd whom he thought he recognized as her. When he was done speaking he went down and spoke to her, and strange as it was, she was his mother, who had recently come from the old country, and could not speak a word of English.

PRIZE ESSAYS.—The London Peace Society and the Peace Congress Committee offer the sum of $1,250 to the author of the best essay upon the European standing armaments, and $500 for the second best essay. The prizes come from a fund of $30,000, subscribed lately at Manchester, in part of the sum of $50,000, which is required to complete it.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE!—Mr. J. W. Whorter, who for eight years has held the position of ticket-seller at Buffalo to the Rochester and Buffalo Railway Company, and who is now compelled to resign his situation on account of declining health, having lost his eye-sight, has been presented by the Directors of the Company with the sum of $2,000.

Fly on the Tobacco Plants.—The Hickman (Ky.) Argus of the 21st says that the tobacco plants in that county and the adjacent ones, so far as his information extends, are very much injured by a fly that perforates the leaves of the plants in such a manner as to entirely stop their growth.

Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina.—RALEIGH, N. C., May 28.—The Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Bltimore, was to-day elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, by a large majority of both lay and clerical delegates.

Mrs. Partington is said to have anxiously inquired if Uncle Tom is a better man than Enoch, of biblical memory. Her reason for making this inquiry is that she has heard that Uncle Tom has been translated seven times, while Enoch was translated but once.

NOVEL SLANDER SUIT.—The New York Mirror says it is rumored that the mother of the Rev. Eleazer Williams has commenced a suit for slander against all persons who have asserted that her Eleazer is the son of a King.

MAMMOTH LUMP OF GOLD.—A lump of gold quartz, is is stated, was lately found about five miles above Columa, California, weighing over one hundred pounds. At least one-third of it was supposed to be pure gold.

A QUEEN'S PRESENT TO A QUEEN.—A steam packet recently arrived at Southampton, bringing a hyena and a wild-cat as a present to Queen Victoria from the Queen of Portugal!

There is a report that the Austrian government refuses to permit the remains of Napoleon I.'s son to be removed to France.

THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE.

UPPER MARLBORO'

Wednesday Morning, June 1, 1853.

Political Aspirants.

It is the tendency of popular governments to beget aspirants for public honors and employments. Where men are esteemed equal, in respect of their rights and privileges as citizens, and where certain offices are, periodically, to be filled from the "many-headed," there must always be crowds of candidates for every post, in the people's gift, mediately and immediately. History proves the truth of the Principle. In the times of republican Rome, the streets of the Seven-Hills were beset with demagogues. Athens (a very republican city, indeed) had probably more spouters and aspirants than any other country (save our own) has ever been distressed by.

As the legislative department is easiest reached and oftenest replenished by the popular *fiat*, no wonder it is the chief terminus of the ambition of a majority of our American aspirants.

In the olden times of England, when the great organ and shield of the people, the House of Commons, was just forming and coming to be of some importance; when the practice of sending knights to that House, from each shire, had just been introduced, we read that it was a most difficult task for the sheriffs of those shires to obey their writs, by causing two "good men and true" to be chosen and sent to London. We recollect one instance, illustrative of this fact, given by SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, in a little work on English Antiquities, somewhat to this effect: The meeting of citizens was, on one occasion, convened, according to law, and the sheriff's orders were given. Two persons were thereupon chosen, who were excused upon some good protest. Two others were then elected, in their place, who were also excused. By this time the sheriff was wearied out with excuses, and determined that the next couple *should* serve, *nolens volens.* Wherefore, when the third set was chosen, the two unfortunate individuals, seeing that no excuse would be likely to avail—what did they? Why, no sooner was their election declared, than, mounting their knightly steeds, they made from the meeting as fast as their horses' heels could carry them! Away they went, over marshes and ditches, scudding over fields and through forests and creeks, with the sheriff's *posse* at their heels, and, finally, if we recollect aright, made their escape from being caught as public legislators!

Now, it is true, perhaps, that a great reason for this reluctance, at that time, to go to Parliament, existed in the fact that the representatives were long detained, far away from their estates and respective callings, and were so poorly supported by their constituents, that a trip to the House of Commons was a considerable drain on their private resources. From which, (if our desire be to lessen applicants for office,) we may gather a hint, that a reduction of legislative rations would, probably, effect this as readily as any other scheme that can be devised.

However, in the race we have just described, there lies a hidden truth. Does the circumstance only go to prove the meagre support of members of Parliament in those days, or does it involve a truthful and important principle? We are disposed to think, that our two knights, as they ran breathless from the public officers, illustrated a point that is now almost forgotten, viz: That the Public service is one of much responsibility, and ought to be one of much labor. It does not detract from the truth of this proposition, that it is made light work of by many of our modern legislators; or that some even make it a matter of sport and pleasure—of which last we could give a striking example very near home, if we chose—for the fact, that the public servants are now trifling and negligent, does not prove that service to be one of but little moment. Cotemporary practice cannot vitiate any sound principle. Doubtless, there is no need *now* of so much unwillingness for public employment, as our two knights, above mentioned, exhibited. Such diffidence would only be regarded as affectation; and, besides, every good citizen, *who feels himself competent*, should think himself bound to accept office when urgently pressed upon him; though this is far from saying that any such citizen is morally bound to thrust himself upon the public. But when we part somewhat from the example of the knights, let us not forget, as we are too prone to do, that *some* degree of unwillingness and diffidence, at least, is both becoming and commendable. No man should undertake to push himself forward into any public position, who is not conscienciously confident he is able to fill it for the public weal. And whenever we see a man, without parts or experience, so urging himself before the people, we are always convinced that he has not the *public service* before him, as he ought to have, but only private advancement. Such aspirants ought not to examine what kind of legislators they have around them, and then say: "We can be as good members as A, B and C, &c." They ought to reflect on what a legislator *ought to be.* If such men would so reflect, they would find so much that ought to be done, even by a State-member; so much thought concerning his own constituents, and the public weal generally; so much actual hard labor to be accomplished, in the faithful discharge of the duties of the position, as would lead many a one to resist an appointment, as far as Sir Francis Palgrave's two knights resisted. Unhappily, for them and the public, there is very little of such reflection.

Now, we do not go so far as to lay it down, that no man should be willing to accept office but a very *wise* man. We know such a result, though good indeed, is yet altogether impossible. But we do say, that no person should seek the office of a legislator, who is not well put up, thoroughly posted, in the varied branches of political science. It is not enough, even for a member of a House of Delegates, that he should know whether the Inspection-laws work well or ill; that he should "have his notions" of such a railroad or canal project; that he should recollect the state of parties, and how the different elections have terminated, for the last ten or fifteen years. It may be well enough for him to know who have been Presidents and Governors, and who is likely to succeed in the next heat for these offices. But if he shall know no more than is just enumerated—in the language of the philosophic BERKELEY, "he may make a decent earthworm, but he will ever be but a *sorry statesman.*" It would be difficult to sketch out, precisely, what such a legislator ought to know. But thus much may be said: that, together with the wisdom reaped from much thought and sound reading generally, he should carry, at least, an intimate acquaintance with the principles of Political Economy. Adam Smith and Malthus should be at his fingers' ends. He should understand the theory of currency; the theory of banking, in all its branches; and the truths concerning the duty of the State to its citizens. If such knowledge were possessed by our present legislators, we should see fewer unwise and unphilosophical measures—measures contrary to all sound principles. Above all, he should be fully master of our Constitution; he should be able to discern the limits and intent of legislative authority, and should be a man of so much solid CHARACTER, as to be raised above vulgar prejudices, when considering of great public measures.

Now, how do most "aspirants" in these days come up to this standard? The majority of them are young men, brought up either to farming or to a profession. Some become tired of the plough, and yearn to be legislators; and why? Simply because they keep too literally *to the plough.* They do not dive into the hidden philosophy of farming; and, skiming along on the surface, soon become disgusted of the mere working part of it. Others come from the professions—the greater part of them from the law. Not a few make this noble study but a mere platform, for leaping down into the narrow and dirty arena of modern politics. They read a course of books, they begin to see the beauty of Law as a grand system, they just get an inkling of the philosophical discourses of the great Sages of the Profession, when they leave such an eminence of Thought to participate in the miserable, squabbling, scheming transactions of wire-pulling politicians. Just as if, in the old Reports and the mazes of the Civil Law, as well as the Common, there were not fields worthy of thorough and searching exploration, by men of talent! It is because they are too apt to consider their study as a mere *calling* to make money and a reputation by, instead of what it really is: a great and unique science.

We earnestly wish the young men of Maryland would become deeply impressed with the truth of what we have now written; that those engaged in business, would reflect that every calling is worthy of an honest man's true and earnest labor, and that any profession affords a great and almost endless field for profound study, and for reaching a proud eminence. If these truths were generally appreciated, such men would "bend to their oars" with an earnest spirit; they would build themselves up, in all departments of learning; they would become masters of those general principles that lie at the bottom of society, and are the criterion for healthy legislation, and then, when more advanced in years, when called (as all able and sound men can always be) to the public service, they would come thoroughly prepared to do justice to themselves and to the people, by proving themselves prudent, philosophical and wise legislators.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—It will be seen that the second regular public meeting of the Marlboro' Waverly Society will take place to-morrow night at the Court House. C. S. KEECH, Esq., of this village—a member of the Society—will deliver a Lecture, and there will also be a Debate. We hope the citizens of the village and vicinity will encourage this admirable and praiseworth movement, by their presence.

NEW PAPER.—THOMAS MARTIN, Esq., (formerly of Aquasco District, in this County,) is about to establish a weekly journal in Williamsburg, Va., his present residence, to be called the "WILLIAMSBURG GAZETTE." The Prospectus will be found in another column. Although "dwellers-in-the-country" are not in the habit of taking country papers, except those published in their midst, still we hope many of our fellow-countymen will patronize the "Gazette" out of regard to its Editor. Mr. MARTIN was a very popular gentleman here, and was much esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends. We hope they will recollect him with "material aid." A subscription list is open at this office, and we will take great pleasure in forwarding the names of any gentlemen who may wish to subscribe.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—The forest of this county was visited, during the past week, by a very severe gale of wind. It was in quite a narrow vein, but very powerful. We have heard of a very large Tobacco-house, belonging to B. D. MULLIKIN, Esq., entirely destroyed, and another very seriously injured; and trees were uprooted at a round rate. The gale passed into Anne Arundel county, where, as we have since learned, it also did considerable damage.

BEAUTIFUL BEDSTEAD.—We were shown, a day or two since, by Messrs. GRAY & MALONEY, at their Furniture wareroom in this village, a very handsome bedstead, manufactured by them, and finished up "to kill." It reflects great credit on their workmanship. The chief attraction about it is, that it was made for a young bachelor in this place. Look out ladies!

THE COTTON PLANT.—We are glad at having effected an exchange with this well-conducted journal. The Plant is purely "Southern" in its principals; its main object being the establishment of direct trade from Southern ports to Europe; which, as we have repeatedly said, is the only wise and true means of rendering ourselves independent of the North.

THE WORKINGMAN'S NATIONAL ADVOCATE, we welcome to our exchange list. It is a neat sheet, published in Washington, (D. C.) weekly, by WATERS & MEARSON. As the organ of the workingman, it will always command much of our attention.

Judge Brewer, of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, has refused to issue the mandamus against the Treasurer, applied for by the late Comptroller, in regard to the payment of salary. The case will go up to the Court of Appeals.

A writer in the last Carroll County Democrat, presents the name of Hon. Elias Ware, Jr., of Baltimore city, the present Speaker of the House of Delegates, as one upon which the "Democracy can rally" as the next Governor of Maryland.

ANOTHER PRINTER IN LUCK AND ONE OUT OF LUCK—*Wm. T. Rowlenson*, Esq., junior editor of the "Star," has been appointed postmaster at Easton, vice George C. Graham, Esq., editor of the "Gazette," removed.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The elections, which took place last week in Virginia, for members of Congress, Legislature, &c., have resulted generally in favor of the Democrats.

NEW BOOKS.

We are indebted to Messrs. TAYLOR & MAURY, of Washington, for several new works, such as the following:

MARMADUKE WYVIL: a Historical Romance, by HERBERT; a new and beautiful edition by Redfield, New York, a book of established reputation—the best that Mr. Herbert has ever published. Many readers will recollect that it appeared, some years ago, in the "New World," when it was conducted, principally, by Park Benjamin.

THE BIBLE IN THE COUNTING HOUSE: A course of Lectures to Merchants, by Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia. This Book opens thus: "Merchants have had too little help from the Pulpit." We expect it shows also (by design too) that the converse of the proposition is also true, viz: The Pulpit has had too little help from the Merchants. However, we welcome anything that tends to promote honesty among Tradesmen. The work will be noticed, more extensively, in a future number.

CARPENTER'S HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS: Being one of Lippincott's series of Cabinet Histories of the States. The series is designed for the young, and is a capital undertaking, to judge from the specimen before us. We hope they will come to be extensively used in our primary schools. Any teacher in this county shall examine our copy who desires to do so; we will be glad if all will look into the matter, for the department of American History is, generally, shamefully neglected.

We will take the opportunity of saying, that at the Store of Messrs. TAYLOR & MAURY, books may be had on the most advantageous terms. The proprietors are both young and enterprising men, and seem to take great pleasure in *showing* their stock to visitors; which is more than can be said of most of their calling, in the Metropolis. We hope our book-buying readers will give them a call. They will find cheap bargains and agreeable salesmen.

"St. Mary's Beacon."

When the editor of a newspaper publishes an article from a cotemporary, on any subject, and introduces it with a *protest* against such cotemporary's doctrines: it seems to us that the editor avows himself *opposed* to those doctrines. Some time ago, the editor of the "Beacon" published an article from this paper, in reference to "Spiritualism." He introduced the extract by complimenting it, and by words to the effect that he did not agree with its sentiments. Upon this we replied, as we thought, a very pleasant and harmless tone, thanking him from his compliments, and joking him on his "spiritual" tendencies. The Beacon man rejoins, accusing us of want of perception in not being able to see, that "if our article had been contrary to his views, he would never have published it;" and, furthermore, of treating his remarks too seriously. As to the first charge, we think it is a very common custom for papers to publish articles from others, entering a *caveat* against them at the same time; as the Beacon evidently did in this instance.—As to the second count, if our language was serious, did not our friend perceive that the *spirit* was jocular? Does he not know, that, as serious matters may be jokingly conveyed, so jokes may possibly lurk in a seemingly serious dress? It is *he* who has taken the affair in earnest—not ourselves. All a joke, Mr. Beacon!

AWAKE AT LAST!—It will be seen that our Street Commissioners have at last awakened to the public necessities. In another column will be found their proposals for Contractors.—They design to have either brick pavements or plank walks. We would rather see one half the town in brick, than all of it in plank.—While we are about it, let it be done well and to last. If once the plank walks wear out, Heaven only knows where the next are to come from. If the funds in hand be not sufficient, then the ladies of the village must set to work in their old style, by holding an "af-fair" at the next Cattle Show. Any thing, so we get the pavements, for it has come to be a question of life or death.

The President has made the following appointments for the District of Columbia:

City Postmaster—Col. J. G. Berrett.
Marshal of the District—J. D. Hoover.
Navy Agent—Allen.

We are heartily glad to see that a new postmaster has been appointed, and we would be very glad again to see a prosecution of the old workies. We want indemnity for the past, as well as security for the future. The office has latterly been conducted in a very loose manner; so loosely, that our Baltimore mail slipped through about every other day.

We regret to learn that a Tobacco House filled with Tobacco, belonging to JOHN T. EVERSFIELD, Esq., of Nottingham District, in this county, was struck by lightning on Monday night, and entirely consumed, together with the contents.

We learn from a gentleman living in Piscataway district, that a number of the largest planters in that district are planting their Tobacco Land in Corn, in consequence of the unprecedented scarcity of plants.

CÆSAR A. GANTT, Esq., formerly from this conuty, has been appointed by Collector Thomas, one of the Inspectors of Customs.

We are in receipt of the June number of *Putnam's Monthly.* It is filled, as usual, with articles well calculated to amuse, interest and instruct.

A writer in the Baltimore Sun, of yesterday, recommends Col. WM. J. BLACKISTONE, of St. Mary's County, as the next Whig candidate for Governor.

Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE has consented to the use of his name before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Congress in the fourth district. This will make one candidate less for Governor.

HON. JOHN G. CHAPMAN declines being considered a candidate for the whig nomination for Governor of Maryland, in consequence of his private affairs requiring all his time and attention.

There are at this time upon exhibition in Richmond, two mules, which are said to be the largest and finest animals of the kind in the world. One of them is six feet high, lacking one inch, and is admirably made. The other is, perhaps, an inch lower, but is probably the best formed of the two. The owner intends to cary them to the World's Fair.

It is stated that several of the German governments are about sending agents to America to collect information regarding the doings in our country of the emigrants from theirs.

The "Anti-Licentious" Law.

There was sent to this office not long since, a copy of a short act, passed by the Legislature of Maryland, for the suppression of Licentious Publications in newspapers. The object of the bill is to do away with certain advertisements (such as that of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, &c.,) which are published at great length in most of our State newspapers. A great many journals are, therefore, up in arms against the Legislature for this Law, because it detracts smartly from their advertising revenue. We are also heartily opposed to it, but upon entirely different grounds. We have no interest in opposing the bill. *No such advertisement has ever appeared in the "Planters' Advocate."* We wish this fact to be distinctly understood. We have often been solicited to publish them, and have been offered large prices, but they have, in every case, been declined.

But, at the same time that we exclude them from our columns, we see no reason upon earth for a Law against them. Everything now-a days that does not savor well to the noses of certain smellers-out of evil, (pity they don't see the motes in their own eyes!) is followed by a hue and cry, and our philosophical Legislators hearken to the voice, and, to save their popularity, pass a foolish enactment. We are heartily sick of such a ridiculous state of things. What, with our anti-liquor, anti-gambling and anti-advertisements Laws, we fear we shall soon become so *very* moral that the air of heaven will not be pure enough for us. We wish the Legislature would pass anti-trifling, anti-tom-foolery and anti-practical-embezzlement-of-public-money Laws, and perhaps their sessions would be shorter. It is because they sit so long, doing nothing, that they put forth so much nonsense. By the by, thank Heaven for it! yesterday was the day for adjournment; a truly fortunate day in the History of Maryland—the 31st of May, 1853! Had they sat 'till August, Maryland would have been like France of old—buried in vile socialist heresies.

But as to this particular bill—what evil is there in the advertisements? They do not *cause* the evils; the advertisers only profess to cure them. The harm is all done already, when the physician, through his advertisement, offers a cure for it. If any way could be devised of stopping the original evil, well and good; but it seems very wild indeed in the Legislature, to cut off all remedy from a state of things which it cannot better. It would have been much better to prohibit the thousand and one advertisements of quack-doctors, for they, really, do some damage; but this present Bill is about as senseless a move as we recollect to have been made in any civilized legislature.—The chief objection to it, however, is that it is one of a series of measures, conceived in an entirely false and wrong-directed zeal for public improvement, by the passage of which, the Legislature oversteps its bounds, and imposes a set of useless and petty restrains, that were never intended to be borne by a free people.

A CHALLENGE.—Our neighbor of the Marlboro' Advocate, in noticing the meeting lately held to form a Jockey Club for our county, appends the following:

"We understand that the lovers of the sports of the turf intend getting up a Jockey Club in this county soon. If they do, we will show our St. Mary's neighbors some horses 'as is horses.'"

We shall certainly be most happy to see you next fall, but your Prince George's horses, we are afraid, will return from the trip with but a poor opinion of the courtesy and hospitality of their coursing brethren of St. Mary's—the latter have a way of not only refusing *to keep company* with their visitors on such occasions, but, actually, of *turning their backs upon them!*—*Leonardtown Beacon.*

We would think that the horses way down there would be more hospitable—as they are so far out of the world, that visitors ought to be welcomed. Perhaps, however, the reason why they would race off from us is, the fact that they would be amazed and frightened at seeing such noble specimens of their kind. *Horses* rarely turn their backs on one another—but this is a peculiarity common to another species with long ears. Wherefore it is probable that the beasts referred to above, are not horses, but mules. If so, we surely can't get up a race.

But if the Beacon means that his horses will *distance* ours, we would like to know how such a thing can be, when it is a known and acknowledged fact, that St. Mary's county horses run on only three legs? This we have always heard; and the reason stated to us was that they have to traverse such deep sand, that they keep one foot out of it, to pull up by, in case of a "stick." How is this, Mr. Beacon?

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.—The suit instituted at Pittsburg by Wm. L. Slicer, of Maryland, and others, heirs of Thomas Cromwell, deceased, to recover about $2,000,000 worth of property, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court in that city on Monday. Judge Grier, in his charge, was decidedly adverse to either the law or equity of the claim, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of the defendants in the dower, and dismissed the bill in equity.

CHOLERA ON THE POTOMAC.—The Port Tobacco times, of Thursday last, says:

We understand that the Cholera has made its appearance at Mr. P. Chapman's fishery in this county. We have heard of several of Mr. Hezekiah Brawner's negroes, who had been on the shore, being violently attacked. As yet but one death has occurred, that of a negro belonging to Mr. John Cox. It is supposed that imprudently eating tainted fish has caused the disease. Great care should be taken to prevent its spreadirg any further.

HOW TO GET AN OFFICE.—"Smoker," in the Comedy of "Office Hunting," now being published in the Washington City "Cotton Plant," gives the following "recipe" which will prove of importance to all hungry patriots:

"In fact woman is the best manœuvre after all. Take three pounds of petticoats, four smiles, two tear drops with gammon at discretion; stir briskly and apply while warm to the blind side of a secretary, and you have a never-failing prescription for getting an office."

DR. KANE, of the Arctic Expedition, has recently received a gratifying evidence of the general interest taken in his daring undertaking, in an autograph letter from the King of Denmark. The letter directs the authorities of the colonies in Greenland to afford all possible aid in the expidition.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 26th ultimo, in Piscataway District, by the Rev. John P. Donelan, AUGUSTUS D. BROOKE, Esq., and Miss A. S., eldest daughter of John French, Esq., all of this county.

At Elk Hill, Goochland county, Va., on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. F. M. Whittle, ALEXANDER B. HAGNER, of Annapolis, and LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Randolph Harrison, Esq.