BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE.

UPPER MARLBORO'

Wednesday Morning, October 5, 1853.

Death of John B. Brooke, Esq.

It is with the sincerest sorrow that we have to give place, in another column of to-day's paper, to the announcement of the death of JOHN B. BROOKE, Esq., our late estimable fellow-citizen, who died in this village during the afternoon of Wednesday last, in the 53d year of his age.

Mr. Brooke was so widely and favorably known, as a lawyer and as a man, that this occasion calls for no eulogy at our hands. No resident of Prince George's needs to be told of his many rare qualities of head and heart. He was eminent in his profession, and was known throughout the State as an accurate and deeply-read lawyer. Of his character as a man and a citizen, his known goodness of heart and the deeds which it dictated will speak sufficiently.

A gentleman and a scholar, he has been taken from us, after having identified himself with the county; and his memory will long be cherished by his fellow citizens, who admired his talents and appreciated his virtues.

KOSZTA.

The long-looked-for reply of Mr. Secretary MARCY to the Austrian Charge 'd Affairs, Chevalier HULSEMANN, has at length appeared. It is a very lengthy document, occupying about a page of the "Union" newspaper. It is one of the ablest State-papers we have ever read. It completely establishes the right of MARTIN KOSZTA to the protection of our Government, and annihilates the diplomatic note of the unfortunate "Chevalier."

First and foremost, it is clearly shown, that whether Koszta was an American citizen or not, Austria, at least, had no such claim on him, as to justify his arrest in the neutral territory of Turkey; because she had caused him to be *banished* from her dominions. Having thus denied him any *rights* in Austria, of course he owed her no *duties*.

His right to protection is not based upon the extreme and erroneous dogma that he was as good as naturalized, because he had taken the incipient step; but because, by coming here to reside permanently, and by declaring his purpose of becoming a citizen, he entered into certain obligations to our Government, he acquired a *domicil* here, which he did not lose by a temporary absence in Turkey. Thus he acquired, if not citizenship, at least an *American Nationality* and *domicil;* and was, therefore, by the law of nations, entitled to our protection.

It is also shown that Captain INGRAHAM's course did no violence to the laws of Turkey, as that Government has made no complaint or protest.

These are but a few of the many strong points of this able document. The conduct of our foreign agents is fully justified, and a demand made that Koszta shall be placed in the same condition he was in, before his arrest by the Austrian authorities. Mr. Marcy's letter is perhaps too long and diffuse for so grave a paper. But the logic is so decisive and the principles so sound, that we can readily overlook the mere defects of style.

Laws of Maryland.

We understand that bound copies of the Laws and Proceedings of the last session have been received at the Clerk's office, and are, we presume, ready to be distributed to such persons as may be, by law, entitled to receive them.

The unparalleled delay that has attended the preparation of these volumes seems to us to be deserving of no little condemnation. With the great facilities for rapid printing that ought to be in command of every public contractor, we see no reason why the laws should not be ready for delivery very soon after the adjournment of each session.—Instead of this, in this instance, another session is almost at hand, before anybody has had a chance to see the enactments of the last!

As it is, the copies now delivered are only intended for certain officials. The great mass of the people can't get a sight at them for love nor money. This is a huge evil. We contend it is highly unreasonable to keep citizens ignorant of those laws, which they will surely be punished for infringing. The State should take every means for spreading among the people a knowledge of her statutes.

The most obvious way of doing this, is to have them printed in county papers. And the most ready way of securing such publication of them, is to offer to these papers something like a reasonable compensation, instead of the contemptible pittance that has, sometimes, been proposed.

The Circuit Court for Calvert County meets on MONDAY next, the 10th instant.

STATE OF PARTIES.

To the complete existence of everything of which the human mind can take cognizance, two things are absolutely necessary: an outward form and an inward spirit. It is not sufficient to constitute the absolute and independent entity even of material objects that they have material, external forms, constitutions, or bodies. A tree is not made up of sap, bark and the hard wood—unless there be *life* in it, it is no longer what its form would indicate it to be. Equally true is this of what we may term, by way of antithesis, *immaterial existences*, such as institutions, societies, or bodies-corporate. An organization is not complete when it has its roll of members and its authenticated charter; something else is necessary, surely, to give it life and energy, to make it an effective and operative body. It must have *an object*. It must lay down some *purpose* to be accomplished. It must declare what motives direct it, what design it would accomplish, and upon what *principles* it proposes to act, before it can expect to be recognized as an established fact, or can lay any claim to our respect. An organization without an object is no organization at all.

This principle, or truism, as we take it, may be predicated, in the widest sense, of what are called POLITICAL PARTIES. By this term we understand informal organizations of free citizens, banding together, working together and earnestly striving to obtain the reins of government into their hands, *for one avowed object*, viz: to engraft their own political creed on the creed of the nation, to direct the State according to their views of public expediency—in a word, to make their peculiar *principles* to constitute the public policy of their country. From this it would appear that these political organizations must exist wherever there is freedom of opinion; and that their influence must be highly beneficent wherever there is aught of political liberty. And such is the fact. History informs us that wherever there has been any spark of freedom, or any glimmering of unbiassed legislation, (for that is ever the twin-sister and companion of freedom,) there have existed antagonistic parties upon great public questions. In our own Republic they have always existed, and, occasionally, in very bitter forms. But their effect has never yet failed to be beneficial; for they have served to force upon the Government a middling and moderate system of policy, when either extreme would have been dangerous; they have served, in turn, as a strict watch on the actions of administrations to prevent an abuse of power; they have caused a thorough search and examination of the cardinal principles of the Constitution, and have thus tended to strengthen and solidify the Constitution itself.

Organizations which effect such results as these, we hold to be essential to a government like ours, and we look upon them as great guardians of Civil Liberty. From this definition of what parties ought to be, and of what they ought to effect, it is clearly apparent, that the very essence and condition of their existence lie here: that they have certain political creeds by which they are guided, and which they believe to be correct. It is PRINCIPLE that makes Party. It is only when a party fights for its principles, that it can claim to be recognized as a Party. When, therefore, it renounces its creed and forgets its principles, and contends for the spoils of office instead of the right-ordering of the State, it is then no longer a Party, in any proper sense, it is no longer alive to its duty; but it is absolutely and essentially *dead*.

Now, though we believe that some sorts of parties must almost always be in existence in a government like ours, it by no means follows, that the *same identical* organizations must endure forever. History at once negatives any such proposition as this. Parties depend on circumstances, they depend on events. They are formed by reason of a difference of opinion on public questions; but when these public questions become so settled that they no longer afford subject-matter for grave issues, manifestly the parties, *of which these issues were the life*, must themselves perish with the questions and differences which gave them birth. As fast as issues arise, so often are parties formed; and these same parties die out and are succeeded by others, just as often as these issues change.

Upon these facts we may reiterate confidently what is now recognized generally as a fact, that, in this country, we have no real political organizations. It is true we have visible organizations, shadows of what were parties once. It is true that one of these shadows is in power, and the other out. But it is nonsense to affirm that the Whig party and the Democratic party are now existing in their pristine vigor. Properly speaking, they are both dead, because the old issues on which they divided have long ago been extinguished, and no new issues have taken their places. Both point us to platforms, it is true; but we are at a loss to find the least differences in these embodiments of what they call their principles. The force, the energy, the spirit that used to characterize them are all gone forever; and it may be said with perfect truth of the two great parties, that neither has any principles at all, or, if they have, these principles are the same for both, and they must therefore be, essentially, but one party. They are utterly dissolved, because there is now no reason for their existence. It is nonsensical for them to pretend to differ, when they have really no issues, except their old, lingering prejudices. Away with them, and the sooner the better! The country is tired of them—and we are all prepared to harmonize, until new issues shall beget their successors.

Under such circumstances, we cannot see how the mere shells that remain, can expect the confidence or allegiance of the people. Principles being destroyed, the mere organizations are of no binding force. To such facts as these, the public mind is fully awakened. The day is at hand, aye, *and now is*, when people will no longer stand aloof on imaginary issues, but will band together for the elevation of such individuals as may be their personal friends, or otherwise entitled to their confidence. "Every man to his liking" is the maxim that is going to govern the ballot-box, for some time to come.

TOBACCO HOUSE BURNT.—We regret to learn that J. THOMAS SASSCER, Esq., lost a valuable Tobacco House on Friday last by fire. It is supposed to have been the result of carelessness in removing the old chunks from the house, as there had been no fire made in it since Wednesday. Beside the loss of the house, it is supposed to have contained some twelve thousand weight of tobacco.

Maryland Politics.

THOS. YATES WALSH, Esq., announces himself as a candidate for Congress from Baltimore city. HENRY MAY is the Democratic nominee.

Ex-Governor Thomas has challenged the Hon. W. T. Hamilton to meet him in joint discussion before the people in the fifth Congressional district. Gov. T. proposed four meetings in each county of the district. To this Mr. H. demurred, but finally consented to one meeting in each county, which are to take place as follows: at Frederick city on the 15th of October; at Hagerstown on the 18th, and Cumberland on the 25th of October.

The "Sun's" Annapolis correspondent of yesterday says:

Politics continue to wax warm. A torch light procession is to come off next Thursday night, and Hons. Daniel Jenifer and Augustus R. Sollers are expected to be present to hold forth. A political meeting took place on Saturday in the 3d election district.

THE JURY IN THE SWAN CASE, at Hagerstown, it seems most likely, will not be able to agree.

The Baltimore Patriot says a despatch was received yesterday from Hagerstown, stating that the jury in the case of Robert Swan had not yet agreed upon a verdict, and were equally divided—six being for murder in the first degree, and six for murder in the second degree.

It is reported that the old *Congressional Globe* will become a daily paper after the meeting of Congress, and run a fierce competition with the papers now in existence, especially those of the Democratic order. It will probably publish morning and evening editions, with all the latest news. The object is to continue it permanently thereafter as a daily Democratic journal.

MR. SOULE'S RECEPTION IN MADRID.—The Spanish official organ at Madrid, the Heraldo, is discussing the subject of Mr. Soule's reception by the Government of Spain. It is said that the Spanish Cabinet had agreed to allow him to present his credentials, the government reserving to itself the right of sending him his passports should he depart from the strictest diplomatic propriety in his speech to her Majesty the Queen. The speech delivered by Mr. Soule on the eve of departure for Spain, has raked up old embers of dissatisfaction, and the press were criticising him and his sentiments very freely.

"THE TRUE DEMOCRAT" is the title of a campaign paper just stated at Frederick, to advocate the election of the Hon. Francis Thomas to Congress. It is published by a committee of the Ex-Governor's friends, consisting of Messrs. Jacob Markell, Joseph Easterday, John Sifford and Henry Boteler.

The *Washington Star* says: A. R. SOLLERS and DANIEL JENIFER, candidates for Congress in the adjoining District of Maryland, are in the city, the first named is at the National, the latter at Brown's. One house is not large enough to hold both.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES.—The annual commencement of this Institution, which was postponed on the 29th of July last, will take place on Thursday, Novermber 3rd. The regular exercises of the college commenced on Monday, the 3d instant.

H. R. W. HILL, Esq., who lately died of yellow fever, near New Orleans, it is said, gave away during his life-time over $300,000. In his will he says:

"I want my negroes well treated. But for *abolitionism*, I should have been able to do more for them."

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.—The New York Express states that Edward Everett's letter to Lord John Russell, respecting the tri-partite treaty, was submitted to Mr. Marcy by the writer before its publication, and that the Secretary of State recommended its public appearance.

Lord Ellesmere has written a letter to Mr. Sedgwich, of the Crystal Palace, denying the report that he and his officers of the British frigate Leander had been inhospitably treated while in New York.

"NOTES ON UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: BEING A LOGICAL ANSWER TO ITS ALLEGATIONS AND INFERENCES AGAINST SLAVERY AS AN INSTITUTION, *with a supplementary note on the Key, and an appendix of authorities.* By the Rev. E. J. STEARNS, A. M., late Professor in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md."

"It is an ill wind that blows no body good," and the perfect gust which followed the publication of Mrs. STOWE's work, while it swept over our country, at the time threatened to sweep away the bulwarks which Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER and others, had thrown around the institution of slavery; and, as a consequence, we have last, but not least, the above mentioned work.

The author calls it a logical answer to the allegations and inferences of Uncle Tom's Cabin against slavery as an institution. It is all this, and even more. It not only meets every objection of the ingenious authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, but it goes beyond these objections, and so admirably covers the whole question of slavery, that we know no book which treats of it so well, so lucidly and so satisfactorily. The logic of the Professor is not chop logic. It is not the syllogism of the schools, which, by an adroit logician on the shifting of the major and minor, may be made to prove directly the contrary; but it is a logic which rests upon a major that all must allow, and is followed by a minor which belongs to it and no other; and the conclusion is as evident as the shining of the mid-day sun. It is plain, practical, to the point, and conclusive. We will not quarrel with him that he is witty occasionally, and that he has managed to invest so important a subject with the authority of learning, the trenchant form of wit and logic, and the grace and humor of harmless pleasantry. Mrs. STOWE deserves all the ridicule he has bestowed upon her; and, if Professor STEARNS has not entered Uncle Tom's Cabin and shown it to be a miserable contrivance to get up abolition sympathy upon, then we are mistaken.—He makes the subject of slavery so clear, and its legality and equity so indisputable, that we have but to read his book to know it.

We trust the book will find an extensive circulation. We need it as a vade mecum to refer to, when the cant of fanaticism is obtruded *usque ad nauseam* upon us; and every Southerner—yea, every lover of our glorious Union—is indebted to Professor STEARNS for his very masterly exposition of slavery as it is, and his as masterly demolition of Mrs. STOWE and abolition cant and nonsense. H. S.

The Prospect in Europe.

"We give, yesterday's Intelligencer says, extracts from the best informed journals of England, from which our readers will see what was the public aspect of the Eastern quarrel at the latest dates. The accounts brought by most of the newspapers and commercial letters would seem to make war very probable, if not inevitable; but our opinion remains unshaken that the difficulty will be settled without an appeal to arms, unless, indeed, the excited state of the Ottoman troops shall spurn authority and make a hostile attack on the Russians; the troops of the two Powers being in sight of each other, on opposite banks of the Danube. The allies of Turkey have sent despatches to Constantinople which will probably lead to the Sultan's withdrawal of his amendments to the Vienna proposition. It is a curious incident in this affair, that the allies are offering, as is said, to protect the Sultan from his own subjects. Nor is it a groundless precaution; for if the Sultan yields to pacific measures, and withdraws his conditions to the Vienna note, the fanaticism of his troops will be exasperated beyond bounds."

We gather from the Port Tobacco Times, of Thursday last, the following items:

Drowned.—On Tuesday night last, about 12 o'clock, a young man named *Washington Campbell*, a hand on board of Captain Lewis' vessel, of this place, was drowned in Port Tobacco Creek, while he and a small black boy twelve years of age were carrying an anchor off from the vessel in a small row-boat, for the purpose of hauling the vessel into the channel. The boat capsized, and the boy says that Campbell, who was a good swimmer, supported him in the water until he seized an oar, one end of which was fastened in the mud and the other far enough above water to hold on by. After this Campbell made several attempts to save himself by getting into the small boat, but being filled with water, it sank with him. He no doubt struggled until exhausted and then resigned himself to his fate. The boy was taken up by Captain Beard, who came to his assistance from another vessel. The body of the unfortunate young man drowned was recovered on Wednesday.

The Races.—The races over Ferrall's Course near this place, heretofore advertised to take place on the 18th, 19th and 20th, have been postponed to the 25th, 26th and 27th of October.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ITEMS.—We have the following from the "Rockville Journal:"

We fear, that owing to the scarcity and very high price of guano, that a large number of our farmers will be prevented from seeding this fall. There is, we learn, but slight probability of any being procured in time. This will be a serious affair to many of our farmers.

The corn crop of this county is over an average; potatoes have turned out badly; the oat crop may be set down as a failure; not much tobacco raised; the apple crop is an unusually small one.

The surveying party of the Metropolitan Rail Road have been in our vicinity for several days.

THE OPENING OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIR.—We have only space to remark, says the Baltimore Sun, of yesterday, this morning that the annual Fair of the Maryland Institute, was opened last night with stirring *eclat*, and all the promise of a most successful season. The exhibition is not quite complete, but the whole scene is exceedingly striking and beautiful viewed from any part of the spacious hall. An immense number of persons were present on the occasion, the ladies of course contributing freely to the grace, animation and beauty of the picture. The fine band of the Independent Blues, Captain Holland, occupied the orchestra, and occasionally poured the rich variety of their choicest music down upon the admiring multitude. A hasty glance through the avenues of the exhibition was enjoyed by the visitors, and the opening was complete.

The number of depositors this year for competition is about 2,800, and the number for exhibition alone is 1,000 up to the present time. The opening address is to be made by the Hon. Caleb Cushing. He was present at the hall last night, but at his own request, the delivery of the address was deferred until Monday night, when something excellent may be expected.

AN EXTENSIVE SUIT.—C. F. Field, an Inspector of the London Detective Police, and the original of "Inspector Bucket," of Dickens' Bleak House, it is stated is now getting up evidence in a property case, (involving £150,000, and dating as far back as the American war,) which will be tried in London in November.—The witnesses are from the United States, India and the West Indies. Field's son is on duty at the Crystal Palace in New York, on the look-out for English rogues.

Judge Bishop has published a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. He takes high national and broad Democratic grounds, and goes in favor of the new constitution.

HON. JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, has accepted the appointment of Minister to France, and will prepare soon to depart on his mission.

THE GREAT RACE AT RICHMOND.

South Carolina against Virginia.

The great match race, of two mile heats, for $10,000, between Major Bacon's bay mare, NINA, and Captain BRECKENRIDGE's horse, RED EYE, came off over the Fairfield Course, near Richmond, on Tuesday last. We find in the Richmond Dispatch the following description of this exciting race, which, we doubt not, will be read with interest by a large portion of our subscribers:

Fascinating as we know a horse-race to be, and strong as are the allurements of State pride in every contest for the supremacy, we frankly confess that the excitement just witnessed has far surpassed our highest conception of what could be the effect of a horse-race upon our people. And this feeling was not alone confined to the sterner sex. As in the great contest between Virginia and Kentucky, where hundreds of fairy hands waved their 'kerchiefs when the latter won the first heat, and shed copious showers of tears when their beautiful "Grey Eagle" fell beneath the untiring game of the invincible "Wagner," so were the fair daughters of our city exhilerated by yesterday's contest. Catching the fire that warmed and reanimated their fathers, husbands and brothers, they were filled with the energizing influence, and seemed carried back, in feeling, twenty years, when the races of Virginia were attended by her fair daughters, whose smiles and presence always add largely to the happiness of those around them.

Since Friday last strangers from the North, South, East and West, have been arriving, and on Monday all the railroads, the river and the canal, continued to pour in their thousands, until but little room remained for more. Veterans of the turf, their heads frosted o'er with many winters, had had the days of their youth recalled, and could not resist the tempting invitation to see for the last time that sport which filled up the measure of their pride. Young men after listening to tales "Lang Syne," had caught the inspiration, and and they too were among the myriads, who came to witness the exhumation of one of the most exhilarating as well as delightful sports of old Virginia, and all were enraptured with the scene presented to their view.

By 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Mechanicsville turnpike, and every other avenue leading to Fairfield Course, seemed a living mass of beings, all moving onward for one grand destination. Pedestrians, vehicles of every character, horsemen—all mixed and commingled together, and each apparently hastened onward as if the whole constituted one grand army, led on to a fearful and deadly charge. Our streets became nearly deserted, and a stranger visiting them for the first time, might readily have taken affright from appearances and fled the city as from a plague. Having passed the moving panorama and arrived at the course, we were astonished to see the hundreds of persons already congregated, notwithstanding there were then three hours to elapse before the bugle would sound. On the track every tryo was expatiating upon the invincible game and bottom of Red Eye, or the incomparable fleetness of Nina. The friends of both horses seemed ill at ease until nearly 1 o'clock, when the contestants appeared upon the course.

Red Eye, as he strode along in front of the stand, seemed to tread more elastic, more lively, than we had ever seen. His coat exhibited indications of his perfection in "keep" and excellent condition, but it seemed to our unpractised eye that he had been little too finely drawn—that he would fail of strength if severely pushed, and thus hazard his chances for success.

Nina, the fleet footed, the gazelle-like Nina, was all that we should have asked her to be, had the match been ours. Since spring, her form had expanded, the dead coat she then wore had been donned for a richer and more beautiful one, and having added a sufficiency of flesh, she seemed to us fully up to the mark. Her trainer, however, thought her too high, and before the race we have no doubt Major Bacon would have given $1000 for two weeks time.

As the contestants were led to and fro, bets were offered on the mare at odds, and occasionally taken—such as $100 to $80, and $100 to $60—that she would win the race. While the friends of the horse frequently came back with an equal banter, that he would win. In this way, thousands and thousands of dollars changed hands, for moneyed men had come to see the race and to speculate upon it.

At the appointed hour, positions having been tossed for, and Nina winning the inside track, the bugle sounded, and both horses coming up well together, the word was given, and off they dashed. On reaching the first quarter pole Red Eye drew clear, took the track, and made a steady run to open a gap, which being perceived by his friends, they sent up a terrific shout that the old horse had her, and that he would win the race, but a suggestion to back that opinion was instantly seized upon, and the required amount staked. On, on go the two, Red Eye in the lead, the mare following a warm trail. The quarter-stretch in the first mile is at length reached, and Lewis, the rider of Nina, throws out a feeler by a short brush, when finding that he could pass his opponent at any point, he once more takes his mare in hand.

As the two pass the Judges' stand, side by side, like Siamese twins, a yell goes up from the friends of the horse, as the mare resumes her trail, that she can't win. But the black imp who besides her has learned her "foot," and abiding his time, keeps up a hard pull till reaching the half mile pole in the last round, when he leans to her, and she gallantly responds, passing Red Eye as they reach the head of the quarter-stretch. But here he makes a *faux pas*, as we think, and greatly jeopards his position, for supposing his competitor would hold up, after being passed under headway, he reins in the mare, and the horse, continuing the brush under which he had been beaten, comes alongside in a gallant run, and is only beaten for the heat by half a neck, the time being 3.54¼.

The loss of the first heat, by so small a space, seemed to revive the drooping spirits of Red Eye's friends, who now rallied strongly, and were more firm in the belief that their favorite would win, than before the race was began.—Bets were therefore offered even, on the horse, not many of which went untaken by the opposite side, though Red Eye gained greatly in public esteem by the indomitable game he exhibited throughout the heat.

After the expiration of thirty minutes, both horses having cooled off fine, the bugle again sounded, the riders mounted, and coming up fairly, at the word go, dashing off at quarter speed, Nina having the track, which she maintained throughout the first quarter, when she again fell in the rear, and commenced her waiting game, to the no small delight of the friends of Red Eye, who perceiving the pace at which the two were going, fully believed that the lick was too severe and continuous for her, and that she had fallen off from necessity. Not so with the "knowing ones," who had started on her, for they could not fail to perceive that she was moving steadily under a strong pull, only waiting for the call of her rider, to go home and take the purse. The quarter stretch of the first mile is reached, and now the mare takes up the running—she laps her competitor, when her friends send up a shout that shakes the ground.

The Judges' stand is now reached, and once more the mare falls in the rear; but the pace is not slackened in the least, for Anderson, the rider of the horse, has drawn his whip, and uses it freely, till every sinew is stretched to its uttermost, and still his dreaded competitor swings to his skirts, well in hand, ready for that awful and telling brush. The half mile pole is reached for the last time, and yet the horse leads three lengths. So quiet, so enchanted were the spell-bound spectators, that a whisper would have been heard in the long house. But now the final brush commences.—Lewis, the rider of the mare, has made his last call upon her, and with the speed of the antelope, she challenges her competitor in the quarter stretch, laps and passes him, when cheer upon cheer fill the air, equal to the roar of a field of artillery. No persuading, no coaxing, no driving, can increase the speed of the old horse, who is overmatched in his fleeter competitor, and he comes home, beaten, in 3.48.

A CHANCE FOR TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Messrs. Britton, Todd & Harrison, of Petersburg, Va., have procured an elegant pair of silver pitchers, which cost $150, which they intend as a present to that one of their customers who shall have consigned to them the highest priced hogshead of tobacco, between the 1st of October, 1852, and the 1st of the same month of the present year.

Among the curiosities at the Ohio Fair, was a printer with a five dollar bill in his pocket. Barnum has sent for him.—*Exchange.*

Gen. Dix, of New York, has written another letter to the South, to prove that he is neither a free-soiler nor an abolitionist.

Breckenridge county, Ky., it is said, will not produce one-eighth of a crop of tobacco this year.

A suit for slander, instituted by Judge Birch against Col. Benton, we see it stated, is soon to be tried in Jackson county, Missouri.

It is said that *ninety miles* of cotton cloth are daily manufactured in Manchester, New Hampshire.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, Mr. WILLIAM BOTELER and Miss PRISCILLA CRANDELL, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in this village, on Wednesday last, JOHN B. BROOKE, Esq., in the 53d year of his age.

It is an occasion for general sorrow when a prominent citizen of any community is stricken suddenly down. A man whose life is passed almost entirely in one locality, who has seen generation after generation pass by him, is looked upon, not as an ordinary citizen, but as a landmark, as it were—a very pillar of the community itself. Especially is this case when the individual, thus cut off, carries with him the respect, love and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Just such an occasion is now presented to us by the death of the much lamented gentleman, above recorded.

Mr. BROOKE was admitted to practice at the Prince George's Bar at a very early age, and took up his residence here, which he has ever since retained. During this long interval, he has been in the almost unbroken discharge of his duties as a lawyer, and there are few with whom he was not thus brought in contact; so that it may be said that he was completely identified with the interests, private and public, of Prince George's county.

He was widely known as a thorough and skilful lawyer. Natural force and vigor of mind, aided by a powerful memory, enabled him to retain to the last, a most accurate knowledge, even of the rudiments of the Institutes, and all their technical definitions and distinctions. He was thus capable of being highly useful to his younger brethren in the Law; and it must be added here, to his credit, that he was ever ready to open to them the stores of his knowlege, at all times and places.

He was a gentleman of the old school.—There was no affectation nor littleness about him; but every act was above-board, and dictated by the highest and most generous impulses.

There was never a better heart upon earth than that which beat in the bosom of Mr. BROOKE: as will be testified by many who were the subjects of his kindness. And we may say, in conclusion, that he has gone to his grave, as few men go; for when he died, the heart of every man who knew him had its portion of the sincerest sorrow.

It is by the death of such men as this that, not only families, but communities, sustain a loss; and a vacuum too is made, of such a character, as it may take many years to fill.

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus,
Tam cari capitis?" * * * * *
"Quando ullum inveniam parem?"

BALTIMORE MARKET.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—At the close of our last weekly report, the market was recovering somewhat from the effect of the depressing European news, and a better feeling was apparent. This feeling has continued through this week, and prices have been gradually advancing until they have nearly reached again the highest figures they have seen this season. The demand for the last few days has been very active, and during the week large quantities have been taken for export. The offerings at the Corn Exchange on Saturday were quite limited, amounting to only about 4000 bushels, and sales of fair to prime reds were made at 120a124 cents, and of fair to good whites at 125a130 cents. On Monday about 28,000 bushels were at market, and sales were made of fair to prime reds at 123a125 cents, and of fair to prime whites at 128a133 cents. Parcels of sixth prime whites for family flour sold at 135a136 cents. About 24,000 bushels were at market on Tuesday. Sales of reds were made at Monday's prices, but an advance of 3 or 4 cents per bushel took place in whites and we note sales of fair to prime parcels at 132a136 cts., and of lots suitable for family flour at 138a140 cents. On Wednesday the sales were about 14,000 bushels at 123a125 cents for fair to prime reds, 130a135 cents for fair to prime whites, and 138 cents for family flour parcels. It will be seen that there is a slight falling off in whites from the previous day's prices. On Thursday the sales were about 15,000 bushels at 122a125 cents for fair to pride reds, 130a135 cents for fair to prime whites, and 138 cents for family flour whites. During the week considerable quantities of inferior wheats were offered, and sales have been at from 3 to 10 cents below the range of our quotations.

The market is unsettled by the English news this morning, and the quantity offered is very small. The sales are about 5000 bushels white at 135a139 cents for fair to good parcels, which is an advance of about 5 cents per bushel. No reds at market.

Corn.—The demand for Corn throughout the week has been active, and prices ruled pretty steadily at about the closing rates of last week. The receipts have been fair, and the sales mostly for coastwise shipment. A small lot of new white corn was at market on Wednesday. It was in pretty good order, and sold for 70 cents per bushel.—This was the first lot of new corn offered this season. Up to Tuesday the receipts at the Corn Exchange were 31,000 bushels, and sales were made at 70a71 cents for white mostly at 71 cents, and 74a75 cents for yellow. On Wednesday about 16,000 bushels were offered, and a slight decline in price transpired. Sales of white were made at 69a70 cents, and of yellow at 73a74 cents. Yesterday the sales were about 10,000 bushels at 68 cents for mixed, 70 a71 cents for white, and 73a74 for yellow. To day the market is dull. About 9000 bushels were offered and sales of white made at 69a70 cents. No sales of yellow transpired.

Rye.—There has been a fair supply of rye at market this week, and a moderately active demand has existed. Sales have been made of Pennsylvania at 70 cents, and prices for Maryland and Virginia have ruled steadily at 72a75 cents.

Oats.—The sales of the week have been large and prices are without change. We note sales through the week of fair samples of Virginia oats at 37a40 cents, and of fair to prime lots of Maryland at 41a42 cents.

GUANO.—The arrival of two cargoes of Peruvian this week caused an active demand from the agent, but we believe the most of it was engaged before its arrival. The mode of selling this article is far from satisfactory; for although it may secure the farmer against any advance demanded by sub agents, the expense and loss of time encountered in waiting, with the uncertainty of obtaining it even after two or three weeks delay, are greater in some cases than the sub agent's commission would amount to. A few tons procured by dealers have sold in small lots at $60a65 per ton of 2000 lbs. Small sales of Mexican at $36 per short ton. The imports of the week are 1043 tons from Peru.

TOBACCO.—The receipts of Maryland Tobacco continue moderate, as heretofore, and the active demand existing allows no stock to accumulate. All that reaches the market sells readily at rates which are admitted to be high, especially for common sorts. The prices, indeed, are considered fully as high as the article ever commanded, and planters show no disposition to hold back their crops, as the rates are more likely to decline than to advance. Our quotations show the current rates of the market: Common to good ordinary Maryland $5.50a$6; middling $6.25a$6.75; good to fine brown $6.75a$7.50; and fine $7.50a$9. Ohio Tobacco is also largely taken as soon as sampled, at prices fully supporting former rates. The sales comprise the whole of the receipts. After we left the market on Friday last, there was a sale of 225 hhds. good red Ohio at an average of $7 round. We quote inferior to good common $5.50a$6; good red and spangled $6a$7; good and fine red at $7a$8.50; and fine yellow and wrappery $8a$16. For some small lots of Kentucky in market there have been offers of $7.50a$8.50, but holders refuse these rates. The inspections of the week are 382 hhds. Maryland; 620 hhds. Ohio; and 1 hhd. Virginia—total 983 hhds.

Excitement in the Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, October 3, 1853.

The advices by the steamer Baltic have unsettled our market for bread-stuffs. Before her news was made public this morning, about 20,000 bushels of wheat were offered and mostly sold at 133a138 cents for red to 140 a 143 for good to prime white; very choice 145. After the intelligence became known, holders asked four to five cents per bushel higher, but there were no sales. The above transactions, however, show an advance of four to six cents since the America's news. About 30,000 bushels of corn offered and mostly sold before the news at 71a72 for white to 74a75 for yellow. It is now held higher. Rye 73a76; oats 37a40 for Virginia, and 41a42 for Maryland.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 4—5 p. m.

FLOUR.—Market unsettled. Sales early in the morning at $6.50a6.62. After the Baltic was announced, holders asked an advance of 25 cents. No sales since reported.
WHEAT.—White 130a135 cents.
CORN.—White 70a72 cents. Yellow 73a75 cents.
HERRING.—$3.50.
MACKEREL.—No. 1, $6.50; No. 3, $7.50.
FINE SALT.—$1.62. Ground Alum $1.88.
PLASTER.—$3.75a4.
HAY.—None in market.

DECLENSIONS.

MR. TURNER:—I see by the proceedings of a meeting of the voters of the 8th Election District, held at Woodville on the 10th ultimo, as published in the Advocate of the 14th, that among others, I was recommended to the people as a candidate for the House of Delegates. Having previously declined repeated solicitations by gentlemen of my own and other districts, of both political parties, to become an Independent Candidate, I could not now consistently or with propriety, were it otherwise compatible with personal or other considerations to justify it, consent to the use of my name for this purpose. Therefore, please permit me, through the Advocate, most respectfully to decline the honor thus offered to me, and to acknowledge to the Committee and the other gentlemen composing the meeting at Woodville, my unfeigned thanks for this mark of high esteem and confidence, as expressed by their action. Yours, very respectfully. E. A. JONES.

October 5, 1853—1w

WE are authorized to state that THOMAS P. TURNER, Esq., declines being a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of this county. He returns his sincere thanks to those friends who had proffered their support.

October 5, 1853—1w

MR. TURNER:—You will please withdraw my name, as a Supervior, out of the paper, as I am inclined to resign.

DANIEL FOWLER.

October 5, 1853—1w

To the Editor of the Planters' Advocate:

SIR:—You will please say I decline being a candidate for Constable for the Seventh Election District. Yours, &c.

WILLIAM SUIT.

October 5, 1853—1w

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Upper Marlboro', Oct. 1, 1853:

Bell Richard H.	Michiel Sarah
Buchanan Alexander	Mitchell Henry S. 2
Carrick Benjamin	Nicholson Samuel Dr.
Duckett T.	Page V. R.
Devaulve A. Miss	Pilson Robert
Hardesty Richard	Sheriff Thomas, Sr.
Harper O. F.	Sewall R. D.
Herbert Margaret Mrs.	Taylor Leonard D.
Johnson Susan	Taibert William B.
Kidwell Elizabeth	Veally John
Magruder Jane Miss	Young Benjamin

Persons enquiring for letters will please say they are advertised.

JEREMIAH MULLIKIN, P. M.

October 5, 1853.

Races! Races!! Races!!!

THERE will be three day's racing on the subscriber's premises, commencing on the 18th, 19th and 20th of October, about one mile and a half from Brandywine.

The first day will be run one mile and repeat, for a saddle, bridle and martingale, worth twenty dollars.

The second day, one mile and repeat, for a saddle, bridle and martingale, with twenty-five dollars.

The third day, a saddle, bridle and martingale, worth fifteen dollars, one single mile.

Free for any horse, mare or gelding—except the third day, which is for saddle horses only.

Entrance for each day five dollars to the proprietor. Good accommodations will be provided. B. I. BADEN.

October 5, 1853—3w

FALL GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have received their FALL STOCK, to which they particularly invite the attention of buyers.—Being determined to sell to none but cash and punctual customers, will sell as low as any house in Washington.

HALL & GREENWELL.

October 5, 1853.

Plows, Plows, Plows.

60 ONE, two and three Horse Plows, three and two furrow seed Plows, with a full assortment of Castings, on hand and for sale at Baltimore prices, freight added, by HALL & GREENWELL.

October 5, 1853.

Under Shirts and Drawers,

FOR Fall and Winter, of Silk, Merino, Lambswool, Shaker Flannel, and Cotton. A large assortment on hand, at reasonable prices, at CHAS. H. LANE'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Penn. avenue, near 4½ street.

Washington, October 5, 1853.

20,000 FT. YELLOW PINE PLANK just received and for sale by HALL & GREENWELL.

October 5, 1853.

10,000 FT. YELLOW PINE PLANK, for sale at Mount Calvert by HALL & GREENWELL.

October 5, 1853.

Dr. James Harper,

HAVING returned to Upper Marlboro', respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and its vicinity,

September 28, 1853—tf

BARBECUE.

THERE will be a *BARBECUE* given at "*Sharpersville*," near Piscataway, on FRIDAY, the 21st of *October*, to which the candidates of both political parties, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

PHILIP BEALLE.

September 28, 1853—td

Notice of Dissolution.

September 21, 1853,

THE Co-Partnership existing under the name of *Burgess & Williams*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS E. WILLIAMS is authorized to settle the business and use the name of said firm for the purpose. All persons indebted to the above firm will make immediate payment to the same.

E. M. BURGESS,
THOMAS E. WILLIAMS.

September 28, 1853—tf

Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to employ an experieeced Overseer for the ensuing year. One who is well acquainted with the management of a Farm, Stock, &c., with suitable testimonials as to sobriety, industry and home-staying habits, will find fair accommodations and good wages.—Apply to H. C. SCOTT, Esq., near Upper Marlboro' or to the subscriber.

H. G. S. KEY, Leonardtown,

September 28, 1853. St. Mary's County.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell Seventy-Five Acres of Land. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. Alfred H. W