EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'RY. 7, 1857.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Communications the effect of which is to promote private interest, are charged for at the rate of 50 cents per square.

☞ Obituary Notices exceeding six lines in length, are also subject to a similar charge.

☞ For terms of subscription and advertising; see first page.

☞ Accounts of over six months standing are chargeable with the usual rate of interest.

☞ Books received by mail will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

RELIGIOUS.—A protracted meeting has been going on at the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, during the past week.

DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.—This distinguished member of Congress, from South Carolina, died in Washington last week, of an attack of Croup.

THAW.—We have been favored with rather mild weather the latter part of this week. The snow has been melting rapidly, and in a few days, hope to see it all gone.

NEW STATES.—Oregon and Minnesota have been admitted as States into the Union, so far as the action of the House of Representatives is concerned.

GEN. TILGHMAN.—We are gratified to learn that Gen. Tilghman, who has been dangerously ill at Dover, Del., for several days, is now considerably better, and so far convalescent, as to be able to set up.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—On our first page is a communication from Q, in respect to the above association in this town. The object of this association is very praiseworthy—and we hope to see it patronized in such a way as will add to its prosperity and place it beyond the brink of failure.

KANSAS.—The nomination of Mr. Harrison as Judge of Kansas territory in the place af Judge Lecompte, has met with a great deal of opposition in the Senate.—Judge Lecompte, it seems, has not been removed as has been stated, but is now performing his judicial functions. If Mr. Harrison be rejected by the Senate, it is thought Judge Lecompte will remain, and in that event Gov. Geary will resign. President Pierce has indeed a hard time to get some one to take charge of the affairs of that Territory. His career is now drawing to a close, and when Mr. Buchanan takes in hand the reins of government, we may probably expect better things.

THE meeting for the organization of Fire Companies, advertised to take place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last was a perfect failure. We are sorry to see this. There is an indifference or apathy about the people of Easton in this matter, which is not at all enviable. When they fail on an occasion likethe above, to take the initiatory steps towards the preservation of their property, they lack that energy of spirit and enterprise which is otherwise than commendable. If a fire should occur and consume one half of the town, then probably a meeting by dint of stern necessity could be had—but until then we look for no fire companies.

"NEANDER."—The Rev. gentleman who fires over the above signature at us, respecting the Sunday mail, has forgotten that his signature was to the petition for the arrival of the mail here on Sunday morning. Not only was his there, but were also all of the Reverend gentlemen in the town. As soon as he clears away the import and meaning of his signature to that paper, he can then perhaps with more grace rail at us for the "insignificant reasons" given for the Sunday mail. But until he does explains that it will be considered an endorsement of the change desired in the petition; that is, of the Sunday mail—or to suit squeamish tastes—the arrival of the mail early on Sunday morning and the opening of the office between 7 and 9 o'clock.

ELECTION OF COUNCILMAN—*Triumph of the American Cause.*—The election in the Twelfth Ward yesterday, for one member of the First Branch City Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Alnutt, Esq., resulted in the choice of John T. Ford, Esq., American candidate, by a majority of 309. The vote stood—John T. Ford, A., 535; Charles McDonald F. P., 206. In the immediate vicinity of the polls every thing passed off quietly, and those entitled to vote had no difficulty.

During the afternoon, a number of the Foreign party rowdies came up Paca street to create a disturbance, but they were met at Mulberry street by the police and driven back. One of their number, a man named Archibald McAleese, fired a pistol, the ball from which struck a tree, glanced off and went through the coat sleeve of officer Gorman, without injuring him. A number of Americans were also passing quietly along Paca street, and when opposite the Lexington market they were assailed by a crowd of these ruffians who ran out from behind stalls and began throwing bricks after them. They were met and repulsed, and, in the melee, one of the assailing party was shot in the leg by a spent ball, which merely caused an abraisure of the skin. Apart from these assaults, no difficulty ensued from the election.—*Clipper of Tuesday.*

SUNDAY MAIL AGAIN.—In reference to the Sunday mail, the editor of Star in his last issue displays a spleen in consonance with his general character. We are not at all surprised at this, knowing as we do his failing in that respect. We must confess however, to some small degree of astonishment at reading his lecture on morality, never having supposed his attention turned to that subject. We really had no idea when we penned the innocent suggestion relative to a Sunday mail that the heterogenious production in the Star would be the result. The crack of the mail driver's whip, the tolling of the bell and the music of the choirs are blended in harmonious communion, and the awful consequences portrayed in glowing colors. We may be pardoned, however, if we question the claims of the editor to exercise his new vocation. In order to give force to his teachings he should be at least consistent. He says in the first place he has not "felt the public pulse to a great extent," and yet in the very same sentence says he is fully *authorized* to say nearly the *whole community* is opposed to a Sunday Mail. Now let us examine the facts a little: Only a few months since a petition was circulated through Easton, praying for the re-establishment of the former postal arrangement, including a mail to arrive early on Sunday morning; this petition received nearly three hundred signatures, among others, that of the editor of the Star himself, and out of the whole community only one or two persons refused to sign it. So much for the Star's authority to speak for the whole community as being opposed to a measure he and they are committed to by their own signatures. We would remind the editor of the Star that when he again attempts to teach morality, he should enforce precept by example.—We have not been able to discern any decided improvement in his *morals* since the change in the postal arrangement, nor that he has availed himself of those advantages of the Sabbath which he *affects* to advocate. Now if he is really sincere in his motives why did he not advance the same sentiments before the alteration was made? or, at least, why did he not by his own example evince his sincerity by refraining from taking his papers from the post office on the Sabbath? But no, if we remember aright he was first and foremost on such occasions, and his clamorous demands for papers and periodicals are no doubt well recollected by our citizens. The editor further speaks of gossip being retailed at the post office on Sunday morning, evidently forgetting that he furnished no inconsiderable portion of the commodity himself; and we will venture to say that in the event of an alteration of the present system and a mail on Sunday morning he would be one of the first to avail himself of its advantages; and if his predictions should prove true, "that the congregations would be divided between the churches and post office," he would invariably be found at the latter.

Now when we broached this subject we had no idea that morality was involved either in the projected arrangement or in the late alteration. We have yet to learn that it has become a controlling element in the present post office system. We did suppose that a mail might arrive here early in the morning and be distributed by 8 or 9 o'clock, without shocking the morals of the community or producing the disastrous effects so graphically described in the last Star. Since, however, the morality of the question is what most concerns the editor, we would most respectfully inquire whether it be better to *edit* a newspaper on Sunday or quietly to peruse it? We feel a delicacy in pressing this question, knowing the embarssment it must natually occasion, but cannot refrain from indulging our well grounded belief that the scurillous article we are now reviewing is a libel on its own principles and was according to *custom, written* on the very day whose sanctity the author *hypocritically* professes to regard.—The Star expresses its surprize that we should head a *demoralizing* movement, truly it would be a matter of surprise if we should do so knowingly; and of still greater surprise if the Star should head a *moralizing* one.

The closing portion of the delectable production under consideration contains a gratuitous fling at the American party. Here is the gist of the whole matter. It is not because the suggestion we made was good or bad that the editor of the Star displayed his *usual malignity*, but simply because it eminated from the Gazette. That is an all-sufficient reason with him. He knows no higher motive for opposition than that any proposed measure comes from a political opponent. Hence his continual carping at ourself. He has adopted for his motto, "my party, may it be always right, but right or wrong my party"—acting, however, upon the latter clause. We must say that we have little *confidence* in the patriotism of that man who is continually attempting to connect politics with the most trivial and commonplace matters of life, as well as those measures of general interest to the community, but involving no political principle and which all *honorable* men should regard free from partizan prejudice. But there are some persons, who like refractory menials, are unable to comprehend forbearance, and take advantage of a little lenity, hence it is necessary occasionally to hold the rod over the editor of the Star, and we would remind him, that the next time he attempts to lecture on morality, he should enforce his *lessons* by *practical illustrations*, and a few *reminiscences* from his previous life would have striking effect.

For the Easton Gazette.

PUBLIC ROADS.

MR. EDITOR: In the last No. of the Star, the editor undertakes to justify the Supervisor of the roads in the Easton District in the neglect of his duty, in clearing the roads of snowbanks so that the people could pass without a risk of their lives and property, by saying that the Supervisor was sick, and the cost too great. Such excuses as these are only such as school boys would make—and not becoming a *great* editor, who enlightens the public through the columns of his paper. What, sir, the public to suffer because their servant is sick, and yet he receives his pay as regularly as if in the discharge of his duty? Away with such stuff as these cob web excuses. Could he not have employed a man to superintend in his place? The learned editor, I presume, has not been out on the roads, or the tune would be out of the other corner of his mouth, particularly if he had the good luck to be capsized in a snow bank. I heard a gentleman say he saw a cart capsized on this road and a load of flour and meal scattered in the mud, when one hour's work with two or three hands would have rendered that part of the road passible. Also a cart and two carriages were broken down on the same road, and two delicate females were compelled to walk two miles through the mud and snow, endangering their lives; all because a public servant was sick and neglected to send a person to perform a duty he was unable to do himself. But says this "cow horning" editor, the county is not to be taxed with this expense, of removing snow banks, to save the life and property of its citizens. Oh no, money is more valuable in the eyes of this erudite editor, who sits in his sanctum, reading his newspapers by a warm coal fire, while persons in the country are toiling to get wood and eatables to town, to supply the wants of those of its citizens who are not so fortunate as this lucky editor, who happened to be well supplied for this inclement season. I understand the Supervisors in Bay Hundred and Trappe Districts have performed their duty like faithful servants, who are not willing to receive the public money without rendering services for it—this is as it should be, and they should be praised for their faithfulness. But I presume if this officeholder had been a *Know Nothing* he would have caught *fits* from this *moralizing* democratic editor, who turns everything into a political slang. In respect to the gutters, it is the duty of the citizens to clear the side walks and gutters in front of their property. But all who have had occasion to pass the premises of this wise editor—who can see the mote in his neighbor's eye, but cannot discern the beam in his own—and who discovers Know Nothingism in everything except what flows from his pure and uncontaminated brain (!) has not performed his duty as a good citizen in removing snow from the side-walks and gutters.

JUSTICE.

For the Easton Gazette.

SUNDAY MAILS.

MR. EDITOR: In the last Star appeared an editorial pouncing down on the editor of the Gazette in regard to Sunday mails, and undertakes to give us a homily on religion and morals. Oh, how the mighty have fallen! A man whose common street conversation abounds in oaths, and who is seldom seen in a place of worship on the Sabbath, but spends them in writing and clipping for the columns of his paper, to undertake to lecture on morality is monstrous in the extreme. We may well say, consistency, thou art a jewell. Besides it is well known to every citizen of the town, when we had a Sunday mail that the editor of the Star was one of the first at the office, like a ravanous wolf ready to devour all in his way, so eager was he after newspapers. The editor says, "there is no necessity for a Sunday mail here, and that the people will rise up against any effort to have it established." Does the editor recollect only a few months ago that a citizen of our town handed round a petition for the alteration of the present mail arrangement whereby it would require the office to be open on Sunday morning, which as I understand was signed by nearly three hundred citizens, and only two individuals refusing their signatures—neither of whom was the editor of the Star—for his name I saw on the petition, together, I believe, with every Reverend gentleman of the town—including the name of the one whose communication appeared in the last Star. Now, Mr. Editor, actions speak louder than words. After those gentlemen having signed a petition to bring about the very thing they are now writing against shows an inconsistency that I do not envy. Ah, but they have changed their views; well we are glad to hear it, for so far as one of them is concerned there is probably no individual in our community who had more room for improvement in his moral and religious views, and we shall expect to see him hereafter spending his sabbaths in church, when his example will have more force than his epistles.

It is useless to say any thing about the inconveniencs to the business community resulting from our present mail arrangement by which all our papers and letters are locked up in Chestertown from Saturday evening until Monday evening, this is an inconvenience known to every man, and to none more than the editor of the Star, whose voracious appetite for newspapers is not equalled by the whole community besides.

CITIZEN.

SUPPRESSING SPANISH COIN.—In the New York Board of Councilmen a few nights since, a proposition was made that no Spanish coin be received on Corporation account except at the rates fixed by Congress—all to be sent to the mint. It is also proposed that the passing of such coin, except at the new rate, be made illegal in the city, and punishable. The matter was referred to a committee. It is said that orders have been sent to the post office clerks to take no more sixpenses, shillings or Spanish quarters. The Senate bill which passed the House reduces the Spanish and Mexican quarters to twenty cents, the shilling to one dime, and sixpence to half a dime.

A FAMILY CONVICTED.—The five negroes—a grandmother, mother and three sons, (the eldest 19 and the youngest 12)—who killed their master, the late George Green, in Prince William county, Va., on Christmas eve, were duly convicted, after a trial lasting two days. They are to be hung in thirty days.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1857.

We still survive, at least there is enough left of us to keep you posted a little about New York matters. But between Jack Frost on one hand and the garotters on the other, it is not so easy a matter barely to preserve one's existence here. Of course you have heard all about the garrotters.—We have a bull and bear party on the subject, one firmly maintaining that the reports are all cock and bull stories, manufactured to facilitate legislative action at Albany on our municipal corruptions, while the other asserts with infinite declamation that the time of our destination is near at hand, and that every order-loving citizen must carry colt's annihilating machinery and take immediate lessons in the "manly art" of self-defence. There is just about enough truth in the stories to keep a large number of *cowards* in circulation, and to frighten almost to death their legged bank clerks, and corpulent swells with big pocket books.

As for Jack Frost, he has left us this latter part of the week, but he has left enough of his rubbish of dirty ice and snow behind him to incommode business operations very seriously. You can see Broadway snow now in perfection, a combination unlike any other spot on the inhabited globe but this. This brown powder is knee deep in Broadway and can neither be sleighed over with runners, nor successfully whirled over with wheels. In port we have vessels waiting with cargoes which cannot be unladed, business is paralyzed and everybody consequently perplexed and ill humored. Nevertheless we congratulate ourselves that our harbor is in much better condition than that of either Boston or Philadelphia. The transportation lines will probably be open in a day or two, south and west, if the thaw continues, and then there is no doubt that the great rush of trade will begin.

We have had something of a "monetory" excitement, not on change, but among the small tradesmen and corner grocers, about the virtual abolition of the Spanish currenency. It will be a loss to small shopkeepers of about four cents in a dollar in their receipts, as they will no longer be able to quibble about shillings, quarter cents, etc., but will have to give twenty-five cents change for an American quarter. This coin they have always pertinaciously continued to regard as worth twenty-four cents, except of course, in paying it out. We continue to hear wars and rumors of wars between the new lights of the theatre and the newspaper critics. Mrs. McMahan will very likely sue some city journals for libel.—Madame Cora de Wilhorts, the American Prima Donna was enthusiastically received on her *debut* at the Academy of Music.

RIVINGTON.

PAINFUL AFFAIR—*Another Man Killed.*—An event, resulting in the death of a young man, occurred in East Baltimore on yesterday morning about one o'clock. The circumstances, as we learn, were about as follows:—At the house of Patrick Kirwan, No. 118 Lancaster street, there was a raffle going on. Everything went on well until the hour named, when some difficulty occurred between two young men named Francis Brown and Charles Coulson. They had always been friends, and for some remark, it is said, Brown, who was armed, tantalized Coulson, saying he would not shoot if he had a weapon. Brown then gave Coulson a pistol, a "five shooter," which he used intentionally or accidentally, with fatal effect, shooting Brown through the head with his own weapon. Dr. Thos. M. Busk was sent for immediately and repaired to the spot. He found Brown lying on the floor in a pool of blood and in a dying condition—he died in twenty minutes after. Nothing could be done for him. The ball from the pistol had penetrated the brain, passing through the jaw, shattering it, and severing the principal arteries, causing blood to flow profusely internally as well as externally.

The corpse was removed to the residence of his father, in Eastern Avenue, near Washington street, where an inquest was held by Coroner Cunningham. Drs. Busk and Evans made a postmortem examination. They found the ball embedded in the anterior portion of the brain, above the left orbit process and above the eye—it shattered all the bones passing through. The evidence as to the terms on which the young men were was contradictory to some extent. Coulson in the meantime had been arrested by watchman Duncan, and taken to the station where he was held. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot, the weapon being in the hands of Coulson. Justice Faller committed the accused to jail. This is but another of those lamentable incidents connected with carrying deadly weapons. Between the parties there appears to have been no quarrel no enmity and no previous ill feeling. All seems to have been a sudden act, for which it is hard to account, but the result is a most sad one. The matter will of course go before the grand jury.—*Sun of Saturday.*

AN OUTRAGE UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—A jury in Cincinnati has assessed $500 damages against the Gazette newspaper of that city for having copied from one of the station house records the fact that a Mr. Timberlake had been arrested.—We regard this as one of the most intolerant and grevous instances of the enforcement of the libel law of which we have ever read. If there be any appeal from the unjust decision we trust that the proprietors of the Gazette will seek a higher tribunal, for their own sake, and that of the press throughout the country. That paper says:

We wish the public to understand that the offence for which we are requested to pay $500, was the publication of a transcript of the record at the station house, which was printed without note or comment. The result of this case, in itself, is of small importance; but the principal laid down is one that interests the press and the community generally If to publish the fact that a man has been charged with crime and arrested, renders a newspaper liable for damages, an individual is also liable for communicating such information to another.—There is, therefore, no newspaper, and there are but few individuals, who are liable to be prosecuted for libel every day in the week.

But the main question connected with this case is, whether preliminary proceedings before magistrates are public or private. If public, then the press has a right to publish the same; if private, they are not authorized by the constitution.

TROUBLE IN NEBRASKA.—*Legislature Overawed by a Mob.*—The Philadelphia American has the following summary of interest news from Nebraska:

The Territorial Legislature of Nebraska is in session and appears to be a strong scene of disorder. It appears that a majority of the Legislature is bent on removing the capitol from Omaha to some other point, on account of the interference of mobs of people from Iowa in the territorial business. The Council, or upper house, passed a bill authorising the removal but the House was unable to reach a vote on the question on account of the factious opposition of the minority and the riotous conduct of the mob of persons thronging the lobby, mostly from Council Bluff, Iowa, who cheer their friends and hiss and groan their opponents. Council Bluff and Omaha are both town sites owned by the same company of speculators, who also own the ferry and are endowed with a gift of government lands. The organization of the territory has proved such a good thing for them that they cannot bear the prospect of the capitol being removed to some other point. To such an extent is the attempt to overawe the Legislature carried, that the House of Representatives petitioned the Governor for a sufficient military force to protect their person from violence. It is thought that the removal will pass both houses by the requisite majority to two-thirds over the governor's veto. To make this two-thirds majority in the House, the vote of the Speaker was necessary; but under the rules of the House, he could only vote in case of a tie. To rescind this rule was, therefore, the policy of the majority, and it would have been effected but for the determined opposition of the representatives of Omaha, which prevented action.—At length, one of these representatives abused the Speaker personally, and refused to take his seat, whereupon the Speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take him into custody. The member, a Mr. Hanscomb, defied him to do so, and significantly put his hand on a bowie-knife. The sergent-at-arms paused, whereupon the Speaker repeated the order. Hanscomb dared the majority to lay hands on him, and the lobby applauded. The Speaker intimated that unless this were stopped it would be necessary to clear the lobbies. The mob responded, "better try it," and, making a rush, broke down the railing, and forced the House to adjourn. It was this event which caused the House to petition the Governor for protection. It is a strange state of affairs, and will probably render the intervention of Congress necessary.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL AFFRAY AT HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, VA.—A Correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Hampton Sydney College, Va., under date of Tuesday, says:

Our usualy quiet College was thrown into a state of intense excitement this morning by the report that one student had killed another. Mr. Charles Edie, of Christianburg, and Mr. Edward A. Langhorne, of Roanoke, had a difficulty yesterday, and during the quarrel some offensive language was used by Mr. Edie. This morning, as the class to which both of the gentlemen belonged was coming out of the lecture room, Mr. Langhorne called Mr. Edie and another gentleman, and the three walked about five steps from the door together.—Mr. Langhorne then told Mr. Edie he must retract the insult; and this being refused, a fight ensued, and Mr. L. drew a dagger and stabbed his adversary twice, the first wound being in the left arm and the second piercing the heart. Mr. Edie stood about a half a minute after being stabbed, then tottered and fell. Before falling he remarked to Langhorne, "Ned, you have acted the coward and have stabbed me to the heart." These were the last words uttered by the lamented young man, and in less than three minutes after leaving the lecture room he was a corpse. Langhorne was arrested a short time after the occurrence and is now in jail. Mr. Langhorne is the son of a widowed mother, residing in Lynchburg, on whom the dreadful affliction will fall with overwhelming force.

A WESTERN SNOW STORM.—The exploits of a company of gentlemen, (one of whom, Mr. McConville, is a citizen of Rochester, N. Y.,) in a snowstorm on the prairies, and communicated to the Union, of that city. We make the following extract from the article, by way of illustrating the pleasure of travel in the region spoken of:

The party left Freeport on the Chicago and Galena Railroad in a train bound westward. The thermometer at noon indicated twenty-one degrees below zero, and of course the weather was colder at night.—The train proceeded twenty miles and became fast in the snow, and remained so for thirty hours. The locomotive was detatched from the train and attempted to force its way to a station. It proceeded only three miles, when it became fast and could not proceed or return. So the passengers were thus left without wood. The train contained men, women and children, and all suffered not only from cold but hunger. The passengers dug up the fences from beneath the drifts, and burnt them as long as they lasted. When all this kind of fuel was exhausted, they commenced burning cars, and actually destroyed a part of one car. All this time the cold was intense, and the wind blew a gale over the prairie. Mr. McConville and three other finally left the train and worked their way to a house, three miles distant, were they obtained food and fire. He then got a team and was taken to Warren. What became of the rest of the pasengers he does not state.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The Burdell Murder—Fillibusters Intercepied—Two Colored Citizens in Slavery.—Nothing positive has been elicited yet in regard to the Burdell murder. A dirk was found yesterday in Burdell's room said to have belonged to a Mr. Eckel, one of Mrs. Cunningham's boarders. Eckel and a Mr. Snodgrass, another boarder, together with Mrs. Cunningham are now in custody awaiting the result of the investigation.

It is rumored here that a steamer boarded the Tennessee for California outside Sandy Hook and transferred three hundred men, with cannon and a large quantity of small arms and war munitions.

Governor King has sent a message to the State Legislature, respecting two colored citizens of New York, held to slavery in the South—one named Hy. Dixon, sold of a man named Dean at Macon, Georgia and the other named Charles Granby, whose whereabouts are unkown.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.

Advance of the Revolutionists upon Tampico—Battle with the Government Forces—Many Lives Lost—Application of the American Consul for Aid.—The Picayune is in receipt of advices from Tampico, Mexico, to the 14th instant. The news is important.

A battle had been fought on the 6th instant, between the revolutionary forces, under Gen. Garcia, and the government troops, in which many lives were lost on both sides, but the government forces claimed the victory.

The battle occured at the Old Town, and during its continuance nearly every building in the place was pillaged by the invaders.

At the date of our last advices, Gen. Garcia, with his troops, was advancing upon Tampico—being then within a few miles of the town. The government forces, however, were preparing to give him battle.

The American Consul at Tampico has sent on a request to the Collector of this (New Orleans) asking that the Revenue Cutter be sent immediately to the scene for the protection of the American residents of the place and their property, as the revolutionists threaten to pillage the town.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 30.

Expulsion of a Member of the Ohio Legislature.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a final vote was had upon the resolution to expel Mr. Slough, a member of the House from Hamilton county, for an assault on Mr. Caldwell. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 to 35, all the Democrats voting against the resolution except Mr. Carry, of Hamilton. The case caused consinerable excitement, and the House was full of persons anxious for the final decision. Mr. Slough left for Cincinnati last night.

CHARLESTON, Feb 2.

Indian Difficulties in Florida.—Florida dates to the 30th received. A requisition has been made by General Harney for three companies of troops within thirty days. The Indians are supposed to be concentrated near New Smyrna. Plans have been laid by the troops to surround and intercept them.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.

Senatorial Nomination.—The Democrats have nominated in caucus Daniel E. Sickles, for United States Senator.

THE FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENTS.—The wharf at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Ninth street, was crowded this morning with about five hundred spectators, standing out in the snow storm to see off the steamer Tennessee, with all the "emigrants" for Walker's army in Nicaragua, whose sailing was postponed yesterday on account of the interference of government officers. The warlike munitions placed on board yesterday were undisturbed and the presence of no United States officer graced the scene.

At 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for sailing, steam was up, and soon after the wheels were in motion, but the steamer had not left her wharf at half past twelve o'clock, being delayed to wait for letters.—Meanwhile the passengers on board, and their friends on the wharf, amused themselves as best they could. Facetious announcements were now and then made, to the effect that "Forty tons of gunpowder have just arrived on a wheelbarrow," "Eight hundred and fifty more recruits are marching down Ninth street," &c.

One or two drunken fights were improvised on the wharf, occasioning unusual alertness on the part of two policemen on the lookout for pickpockets, and cheers were volunteered occasionly when an "emigrant," walking up the gang plank would suffer a bit of the yellow facing of his uniform to peep from under his shawl. Good humor prevailed all around.

The number of actual recruits is said to be about 200, well armed and equipped.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT, as a remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, &c., has no equal. Read the advertisment in another column, headed "A Revolution is Certain—Victory is ours."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Delicate females, who suffer from those peculiar disturbances of the system incident to the gentler sex, will find in these Pills a safe remedy for all the functional disorders under which they may labor. Acting specifically upon the local irregularity, and generally upon the system, this comprehensive remedy will simultaneously remove the immediate cause of suffering, and invigorate all the bodily organs which have been affected by sympathy therewith. In the three most perilous phases of female existance, viz., the dawn of womanhood, the period of maturity, and what is termed "the change of life," the alterative and restorative properties of these Pills render them indispensable to the fetbler sex.

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYRE. His Cherry Pectoral, every where known as the best remedy ever offered to the Public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that any thing from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Racine Com. Adv.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2, 1857.

WHEAT—About 2,600 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White, fair to good,	1 54a$1 58
Red, good to prime,	1 45a$1 47.
CORN—About 2,600 bushels offered; sales of	
White, per bushel, (new)	65 cents.
Yellow,	66 cents.
OATS, per bushel,	46a48 cents.
RYE—Md. and Pa.	75a80 cents.

Died,

On the 31st ult., at Galloway, the residence of Howes Goldsborough, CHARLES KEENE, son of the late Charles T. and Alice J. Goldsborough, in the 15th year of his age.

In Baltimore, on the 28th ult., of scarlet fever, JOHN BOZMAN KERR, eldest son of J. B. and Lucy H. Kerr, in his 4th year. Born at Leon de Nicaragua, Central America, on Palm Sunday, March 20, 1853.

In Baltimore, on the 23d ult., of scarlet fever, ETTA, youngest daughter of Thomas H. and Rebecca J. Matthews, in the seventh year of her age.

MERINO SHIRTS—Men's and Boys—all sizes and prices
feb 7 J. H. GALES.