The Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING. OCTOB'R 3, 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 interest.

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

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS,

OF DORCHESTER.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

WILLIAM R. PURNELL,

OF WORCESTER.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LOTTERIES,

DANIEL H. McPHAIL,

OF BALTIMORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LAND OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. W. SEABROOK,

OF FREDERICK.

FOR CONGRESS, 1st DISTRICT,

TEAGLE TOWNSEND,

OF WORCESTER.

THE STAR'S OPINION OF THE TWO CANDIDATES.—"His (Mr. Groome's) election would cheer every true Southern heart, and make the abolitionists cease to speculate upon the probabilities of early emancipation in Maryland. On the contrary, the election of Mr. Hicks would be regarded throughout the Union as a semi-black republican triumph, causing regret and mortification in the South, and rejoicing and confidence among Americo-republicans of the North. No event could be more humiliating to every true Marylander."

Americans of Talbot what do you think of such assertions? American slaveholders what think you of such doctrine as the the above paragraph contains? That Mr. Hick's triumph would be a "*semi-black republican triumph.*" How can a man be so far led astray by party prejudice as to utter such sentences, when the subject of his remarks is just as pure upon the slavery question and would as readily denounce and as quickly throw an obstacle in the way of republicanism as the *fair* and *just* editor of that paper. Although a man may be an opponent in politics, he may and ought to be treated with respect, especially when he has been fairly, honestly and fully nominated in a convention composed of delegates from all the counties in the State and the city of Baltimore. All that have as yet been brought against Mr. Hicks have met the same fate of the chaff when overtaken by a whirl-wind—sifted and fanned until nothing is left.

"SCISSORS," a correspondent of the Denton Journal, which has had for some time past a controversy with another gentleman of the same county, over the signature of "2d District," in the Gazette, in speaking of "2d District's" last production says: "In his last letter he brings a charge which the editor of the paper (Gazette) in which his letter was published knew to be false."—Now this is a pretty serious charge, especially when there is not the least ground for such an accusation. This controversy, as all others, we deemed entirely between the parties engaged in it, and if either made mis-statements it was the other's place to correct them, and not ours. The assertion of "Scissors" that we published a falsehood knowingly, we think a very unjust one, as there was but little in the letter that we knew anything about at all.

Had "Scissors" felt himself sufficiently agrieved to require a personal explanation, and demanded the author for such a purpose, we would readily have given his name. The course the Journal took, in allowing the controversy to commence in its columns and not allowing it to end thro' the same medium, appears very singular, unless the refused article was of such a character that made it unfit to be read by the public, and such we are sure was not the case. Ah! it may be that it is afraid of being caught at this season of the year too much mixed with politics. Desiring to keep *free from* political bias.

OWING to the pressure of advertisements and other important matter, several important articles have been excluded from this morning's issue. Among which was a notice of the Democratic meeting on Tuesday last. The speaking was not, however, calculated to injure the American party, but on the other hand caused rather dissatisfaction in their own ranks. Mr. Johnsons' was extremely harmless to the Americans as it took him only about five minutes to disperse the crowd. A few more such efforts from Mr. Groome, and Mr Johnson, the candidate for Comptroller, will make Mr. Hick's majority beyond any sort of expectation—so let them drive.

EDMUND LAW ROGERS, Esq., has been nominated by the American party of Baltimore, to fill the vacancy on the delegate ticket caused by the resignation of Lewis A. Thomas, Esq. Mr. Thomas resigned on account of private matters which would make it inconvenient for him to serve.

TOWN PROPERRTY FOR SALE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Dr. Cox offers for sale his pleasantly situated residence, on Aurora street, in Easton.

MR. EDITOR:—The last 'Star' has an article in reply to "A Brother Tax Payer," which I deem necessary to notice; though very equivocal, it is intended to deny that I applied for the Office of Collector at a salary of eight hundred dollars

not I applied. I was informed, on the day of a ppoint ment by one of the Board of Commissioners, that there was no applicant for the office of Collector; and I observed that "I should have to apply,"

I will briefly give the facts in the case and leave the people to judge whether or

I went to their room on the same day, and applied in *person* to the board at $800—and, on the same day, and before the appointment was made, I had a conversation with one of the Commissioners, and stated at each time, that I would collect the taxes for $800.

It is true that I did not make a written application, but I am quite sure that no language which I could put upon paper, would have made my application better understood.

I do not deem it necessary to detail all the conversation, but I certainly told the Board of Commissioners that "I might alway be considered an applicant for the Collector of the Taxes at $800, so long as my health would permit me to attend to the business," and I have said the same thing publicly upon the street upon many occasions to a number of persons of both parties.

ISAAC W. JUMP.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

In my communication in the Gazette on Saturday last, I charged the Commissioners with a waste and improper use of the money of the county in giving to Mr. Harrison, the present Collector, two hundred dollars more than Mr. Jump, the late and efficient Collector received, when and after Mr. Jump had made his application to the Commissioners to collect the taxes for the sum of eight hundred dollars. The fact of Mr. Jump applying for the office is denied by the editor of the Star, the Clerk to the Board. Since Saturday I have gained additional information respecting Mr. Jump's application. He certainly went in the Commissioners' room and before the Board stated that he was an applicant to collect the taxes for the old sum he had received, *eight hundred dollars.* Mr. Harrison, I am informed, would not discharge the duties of the office for less than *one thousand* dollars—and did not care to do it for that sum as he was an aspirant for political honors, and might perchance receive the desired nomination of his party. But after considerable persuasion to relinquish all idea of being a candidate, considering the uncertainty of a nomination as well as election, he reluctantly consented to take the collectorship at the salary above indicated—*one thousand* dollars. Mr. Jump's application, in the meantime before the Board. There can be no denying this to be the correct history of the case. I also interrogated T. K. Robson, the Clerk as to the salary he receives, with the hope that he would inform the public what, if he did not receive four hundred dollars, he does receive for his services. He would not say. But I have since learned that he receives *three hundred and fifty* dollars, *fifty* dollars more than the late clerk received. These are firm and substantial facts, such as I desire you to ponder well. The precedent is a bad one and if suffered to go unrebuked will eventually, judging from the past, terminate in something detrimental to the best interests of the county. If you will submit to be taxed for uncalled for and unnecessary purposes and thus be kept constantly weighed down and not check or rebuke it when in your power, I must confess you lose sight of your dearest rights and the rights of those who are to succeed you.

But gentlemen this sort of taxation is an outrage and ought at best to be charged as a fraud upon the county. Why two hundred and fifty dollars of your money squandered—given away, lost. But I hope the good sense and discrimination which I know you possess will cause you to act advisedly and well in not permitting the further prolongation of this trifling with your interests, and that in your wisdom and economy you may see the proper source through and by which it may be promptly checked. But I am informed the present Collector boasts that this proceeding will be ratified by you, and cause an increase in the support of the policy, at least fifty votes. Whether this bn correct or not, I hope you will evince at the polls.

A BROTHER TAX PAYER.

NAVAL.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander Page, of the United States ship *Germantown*, in which that officer reports that he had arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the 30th ultimo, after a passage of twenty-four days from the United States. The officers and crew were in good health. The Germantown would leave for her destination (China) in a few days, after taking in wood and water. Commander Page states that the Governor has been exceedingly friendly towards Americans.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Flag Officer Conover, commanding the naval forces stationed on the coast of Africa. The officer reports that he arrived at Porto Grande on the 25th ultimo in the flag-ship Cumberland. The Dale had sailed from that port on the 18th ultimo for the mouth of Congo river and St. Paul de Loando, on the west coast of Africa. The St. Louis was to sail for Cape Palmas and Cape Meaurado in a few days, whence she would return to Cape Verde Islands by the 1st of November. The sick men were transferred to the St. Louis, in which, together with six American citizens found in distress, they will be sent to the United States. Flag Officer Conover proposed to proceed down the coast and return in December next.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.

Nature supplies no shade of indigo deep and dark enough to represent the blueness which pervades our commercial community. The bottom has fallen out in Boston and Philadelphia, as well as New York, and the confidence of man in man is greatly shaken. People who have cash lock it up in their pockets or some safe place, and the most tempting offers of usurers rarely suffice to draw it out. The bill brokers, with their lean faces and squinting eyes, perambulate the street all day offering first and second class paper freely for negotiation at three per cent. a month. Yesterday we saw a $6,000 note of a house in good credit, doing a business of $300 000 per annum, shaved at 4 per cent. a month! and the risk is so great in these days that the highest figures of interest are not considered extortionate. The bulk of our business men are determined to keep up their credit at any sacrafice whatever. The Independent's list of yesterday included 109 failures, and there are not over one half of what might have been reported, as we hear on the authority of an extensive commercial agency. But this state of things will soon bring over gold from England, as that is by far the most profitable import at the present time, and wheat can be bought with gold thirty per cent. cheaper than with dry goods.

Business has been stopped almost entirely, in the course of another week the jobbers will have very heavy payments to make, and if they pass safely through that crisis, confidence will be in a great measure restored. They have been laying up money to meet the difficulty and it is believed that they will generally pay up promptly, with very few stoppages. The paper dealers and manufactures are breaking down here and in Boston, owing partly to the dulness of the publishing business.—The houses which have stopped are wealthy and will probably resume very soon.—Two or three of the Philadelphia dry goods houses which have gone under were regarded "good as gold." Only one dry goods house of similar standing has failed in this city since the pressure began.

Of course this trouble is begining to be felt severely by the laboring classes, especially mechanics, great numbers of whom are and will be thrown entirely out of employ, especially machinists, tailors, hatters, &c., most of all those employed on wholesale work.

Amusements go on however, with desperate zeal and unceasing zest. Thalberg's entertainments are crowded with the brilliants of upper tendom; the Academy of Music is a nightly jam of sweets. The hotels are full of out of town merchants, who are buying lightly just now, and spend their leisure time and loose cash at the theatres and concert rooms.

The loss of the Central America fell heavily on many residents of this city, as a large number of the lost passengers had friends and relatives here. The amount of money already subscribed for the rescued sufferers, who arrived here in a very destitute condition, is already quite large. The unanimous opinion of those who are acquainted with the subject, is, that the Central America was decidedly unseaworthy, being a mere repatching of the old George Law.

Bangs, the great trade sale auctioneer of books, is reported failed. This is probably the result of rash adventures made upon unsaleable stock, or a delinquency in payments on the part of retail book-sellers.—All cheap publications went at a mere nominal price at the late sales; the circulation of this class of matter having been diminished very much by the popularity of the four cent weeklies. These weeklies are now employing a great deal of literary and artistic talent, and will take the place of the twenty five cent novels which were formerly in such extreme demand.

The weather has been clear and cool through the week, with occasional dampenings of rain. Fruit is coming in very slowly—especially apples. The great cider crop of New Jersey will be almost cut off this season. Cotton still keeps up.—Tea and sugar are less firm. Wool is rather lower. Railroad stocks are a trifle improved on the worst days of the season; foreign capital is taking hold of this kind of property, and bringing it up. Dry goods of all kinds are rather cheaper; except cottons which are advanced. If next week shows many heavy failures in the jobbing trade, dry goods will sell for their weight in copper.

RIVINGTON.

THE MONEY PANIC.

The public pulse, on yesterday, to be sure, beat more freely. There was not much of a run on the Savings Bank of our city, so far as we have been able to learn, nor much grumbling, on the whole, with regard to our banks of issue, though the excitement among moneyed men is, by no means, abated. Bank notes, notwithstanding, have not lost a jot of their relative value, nor should any one submit to a "shave" however trifling.

From all the available information at our command, (the usual annual statement, added to our private knowledge of banking operations in stocks, by contract, by discount &c., more recently,) we unhesitatingly pronounce every bank in the city sound to the core, and fully able to redeem every note they may have in circulation. But no institution, however solvent or well conducted, may stand an impetuous rush, except it be worthless to both the stockholders and the community in which it is located. The capital of no business man is at all times available, nor should we expect more largely of a moneyed corporation. Some people, however, have extravagant notions concerning banks, and hence their misery.

The improved feeling of yesterday, induces us to believe that this periodical flurry will not only be of short continuance but a general advantage. Men have been flying their kites too high, living a great deal too fast, and expanding their credit to its utmost tension. Pinching want may now teach many who would not otherwise learn, the importance of economy, and impress upon others the wisdom and virtue of mutual forbearance. The "bulls" will hardly pitch into matters, for some time to come, so recklessly, or the good natured husband succumb so hastily, to the vain and ruinous suggestion of an empty headed wife who *would* out-dazzle the McFlimseys, cost what it might. If such be the result we may as well kiss the rod at once which smites us and bid dull care begone.

We subjoin all the information we have been able to collect in reference to the state of things generally, on yesterday, throughout the Union:

New York.—Money was very stringent on yesterday. The Banks continued firm, but very heavy commercial failures are reported.

The pressure is beginning to be felt by the working classes. Several large printing establishments gave notice on Saturday, that the services of 40 of them would not be required any longer, for the present.—The book bindery establishments have also discharged a large number of their employees—a misfortune which will fall heavily upon the poor working girls. In other branches of business, a like curtailment is in progress.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The banks commenced by repeating the course pursued by them on Saturday—the Girard Bank paying fives, and the Mechanics and Southwark all notes presented. The "North America" suspended about eleven o'clock, and the suspension will now probably be general

The "Mechanics" are redeeming their fives only. The "Pennsylvania," "Girard," "Farmers and Mechanics," "Penn Township," "Consolidation," "Northern Liberties," "Mechanics and Manufacturers," "Commercial," "Western" and "City" are paying fives only. The "Philadelphia" is paying out no specie, but redeems their checks with their own notes.

A later despatch said: The 'Pennsylvania' now pays their own notes for checks and refuses specie in all cases. The 'Mechanics' and Manufacturers' pay no specie. All the Banks are changing their course since the opening hour. Some refuse to certify checks, but give due bills to deposit with other Banks. There is now a rumor on the street that the Governor refuses to issue his proclamation unless the Pennsylvania Bank is placed on a par with other Banks and her notes received on deposit. All is confusion, but not attended with the excitement of Friday and Saturday. Every kind of business is paralyzed as it is impossible to make collections.

Washington, D. C.—A notice posted on the Bank of the Metropolis says that the panic created by the suspension of other banks having caused much larger demands than were anticipated, that institution is under the painful necessity of suspending specie payments for the present.

The trustees remark that they will make every exertion to resume. The bank paid out about $65.000 in specie on Saturday.

The Bank of Washington and Patriotic Bank, which paid out small sums on Saturday, have now altogether suspended specie payments. The Savings' Bank pay either in the City Bank or Virginia money, and demand the six days' notice from depositors. Virginia money is now at a discount of five per cent., and the tendency is still downward. Business is nearly paralyzed. Uncurrent money is unsaleable.

Virginia.—The Richmond Banks were paying specie up to 1 o'clock, and it was generally believed that they would continue to do so.

There was no intimation of any suspension. The Banks paid all demands upon them up to 1.30 P. M.

Some feeling was manifested at Norfolk about the Baltimore and Philadelphia suspensions, but all their Banks reported firm so far.

Connecticut.—The reported suspension of the Home Bank of Meriden is without foundation, and its managers are confident that they will be able to meet whatever demands may be made upon them.

New England.—The Suffolk Bank, of Boston, refuses to redeem the bills of the New England country banks.

North Carolina.—There is no excitement in North Carolina as yet. Their banks are considered perfectly sound. Their future action will be governed by that of their neighbors.

Louisiana.—The Bank difficulties in the North have had a depressing effect on the New Orleans markets, and the sales of cotton on Saturday were only 1500 bales, mainly caused by the difficulties in relation to exchanges. Sterling bills of exchange on London are dull at 10⅝. Bills in New York range from ½ to 1 per cent. premium.—*Clipper of Wednesday.*

THE MEETING ON THURSDAY.

Notwithstanding that the present is one of the busiest seasons of the year, the meeting at the Court House on Thursday, was largely attended, and the deepest interest was manifested by the audience. The meeting was organized by calling Col. Noah Phillips to the chair, when Hon. Thos. Holliday Hicks, the American candidate for Governor, was introduced who, although yet suffering from the effects of a severe attack of bilious fever addressed the people for an hour in that earnest and convincing style for which he is peculiar. It could not but be apparent to all that he made a most favorable impression. He is a leader of whom we may justly feel proud. The conclusion of his address was the signal for the introduction of Maj. Daniel H. McPhail, who devoted a large portion of his speech to the vindication of Baltimore against the infamous attacks of an unscrupulous democratic press, and certain distinguished speakers of that party. The Major, as usual, was pointed and truthful in his remarks and we opine some of the democrats present winced terribly under the cutting truths which he brought home to their doors.

The writer was next introduced, but being at home among the people of Frederick county, in a very brief address made an apology for a longer one, and gave place to Hon. J. Morrison Harris, American candidate for re-election to Congress, from 3rd district. Mr. Harris continued his address in a masterly and effective style, striking such ponderous blows that bogus democracy trembled like an aspen. Indeed it was curious to witness the effects of Mr. Harris's speech upon the democrats who were present. They seemed to be riveted to the spot, yet their peculiarly long faces, were sufficient evidence that he was dealing death-blows to their negative policy. Altogether his address was most effective and was received by the Americans with shouts of applause. At its conclusion the meeting was adjourned until seven o'clock, at which hour a large number of persons assembled at the Court Square to listen to the discussion of the principles of the American party, by such men as Ricaud, Davis Kennedy, Alexander and Hoffman.

Mr. Ricaud was first introduced and in his own, bold and attractive manner, addressing the people at considerable length, winning golden opinions of all, and adding still more to the tower of evidence that had already been adduced in favor of American principles. It would be useless to attempt a description of his address. Time and space would both fail in conveying an adequate idea of his thrilling harangue. He was followed by Hon. H. Winter Davis, Maryland's most gifted orator, who completely electrified his audience by the beauty and eloquence of his language and the severe truths that he uttered concerning the bogus democracy. The enthusiasm of the crowd broke forth in prolonged cheers as he poured broadside after broadside into the crazy old ship which carries this false democracy.

Hon. A. Kennedy U. S. Senator elect, appeared and made a few pertinent remarks, but was restrained by indisposition from attempting to speak at any lehgth. Hon. Wm Alexander, followed with one of his happiest efforts, and his remarks were received with enthusiasm by the audience.—Mr. Hoffman, our gallant nominee for Congress, in this district, next appeared and enwrapted the audience in a few brief remarks, only regretting that the lateness of the hour prevented his speaking at greater length; but the people, even at that late hour, desired him to go on, and after a few more brief remarks concluded. The assemblage were dispersing for their homes, when it was announced that there was still another gentlemen who wished to say a a few words. They came back again, and Col. Frazier, of Dorchester County, the friend of T. H. Hicks, made a few but pointed remarks, which were received with immense cheering, fully endorsing, our nominee for Governor, when the meeting broke up at a late hour, the Americans being in fine spirits and their opponents most wofully depressed. Everything considered the meeting of Thursday was cheering and inspiriting to the friends of the American cause, and its beneficial results will tell at the ballot-box Certain editors in this city, who had set themselves up as prophets and predicted that not *fire* speakers from abroad would be present, would do well to tell their readers that like most of their predictions that was not verified. These gentlemen would do well to understand that Americans are not in the habit of deceiving the people by false representations.

Yesterday the American State candidates, Mr. Hoffman, Col. Kimmel, Mr. Robbs and others were to address a meeting at Middletown, and to-day the same parties design attending a meeting in Buckeystown district. The State candidates will leave our county the first of the week for Carroll.—*Frederick Herald.*

Announcements.

COUNTY.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

I offer myself as an Independent candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County.

Aug. 29-te SAMUEL T. HOPKINS.

I OFFER myself to the voters of Talbot County as an Independent Candidate for the Office of Register of Wills. C. NORTH EMORY.

sep 5 te

To the Voters of Talbot County:

AT the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as an Independent candidate for the SHERIFFALTY of Talbot County.

june 27-te JNO: R. McQUAY.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I hereby announce myself as an Independent Candidate for the Legislature. If elected, I will so serve to the best of my ability the interests of the county.

sept 19 SAM'L EMERSON.

MR. EDITOR:—Captain JESSE H. BLOODSWORTH, at the earnest solicitation of many friends in various parts of the county, has consented to be an Independent Candidate for the Legislature, and will be supported by

sept 19 te MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR: You are authorized to announce ARTHUR C. MULLIKIN as an Independent Candidate for Commissioner of Talbot County.—We have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Mullikin personally, and can safely say that his qualifications for the office are not inferior to those of any gentleman in the county. MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. LEAVERTON, Esq., as an independent candidate for Commissioner of Talbot County. Mr. Leaverton is thoroughly identified with the farming interests of the county, an advocate of low taxes, well and favorably known and will be supported by

sept 19 te MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorised to announce William K. Laudin, Esq., as an independent Candidate for Commissioner of Talbot County. Mr. Laudin is well and favorably known and will be supported by MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorised to announce JAMES CITIZARRELL as an Independent Candidate for the office of County Surveyor.

sep 12 MANY VOTERS

DISTRICTS.

To the Voters of Easton District:

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as an Independent democratic candidate for the office of Constable, of said District. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

oct 3 EDWARD RAY.

To the Voters of Easton District:

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as an Independent candidate for Supervisor of the Public Roads, in Easton District, and if elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and also call on the taxable inhabitants of the District to work upon the road.

oct 3 WM. S STICHBERRY.

The above applications would have appeared on Tuesday last, were refused at 5 o'clock on Monday e[illegible]

A C[illegible]

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my democratic friends, I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for Supervisor of public roads in Easton District, and if elected, I will call upon the people of the District, and endeavor to make the expenses of the county as low as possible. HENRY S. HARDEN.

To the Voters of St. Michaels District:

I hereby announce myself as an Independent candidate for Justice of the Peace of said District. If elected, nothing shall be left undone to give satisfaction to those with whom I may have business.

oct 3 JAMES VALLIANT.

To the Voters of St. Michaels District:

I OFFER myself as an Independent candidate for Justice of the Peace, of said District.

sep 26-te JOHN W. DEAN.

To the Voters of St. Michael's District:

I offer myself as an Independent candidate for Justice of the Peace, in St. Michaels District.

sep 26-te S THOS. H. W. LAMBDIN.

I hereby offer myself an Independent candidate for the office, Constable of St. Michaels District.

ROBERT F. BENSON.

To the Voters of St. Michaels District:

I OFFER myself an Independent candidate for Justice of the Peace of said District.

sep 26-te NATHAN HARRINTON.

To the Voters of St. Michaels District:

I HEREBY offer myself as an Independent candidate for Constable for said District.

sep 19 te EDWARD A. HAMBLETON.

To the Voters of St. Michaels District:

I HEREBY offer myself as an Independent candidate for Constable in said District.

The public's ob't serv't

sep 19-te RICHARD K. MURPHY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce WILLIAM JONES as an Independent Candidate for Supervisor of the Public Roads for St. Michaels District.

sep 12 THE PEOPLE.

To the Voters of St. Michaele District:

I hereby offer myself as an Independent candidate for Supervisor of public roads, in said district and if elected, will cheerfully do every thing in my power to work to the best interests of the people. ANDREW SATTERFIELD.

I hereby offer myself an independent candidate for Justice of the Peace of Trappe District.

sep 12 te JOSIAH HIGGINS.

To the Voters of Trappe District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as Candidate for Constable.

aug 5-te PHILEMON MULLIKIN

I OFFER myself to the Voters of Trappe District, as an Independent candidate for the office of Constable.

THOS. M. BAKER.

I OFFER myself to the voters of Trappe District as an independent candidate for Supervisor of the Road.

sept 19-te EDWARD HENNESSEE.

To the Voters of Chapel District:

At the earnest solicitation of many friends I offer myself as an Independent candidate for the office of Magistrate, in said District

oct 3 THOS. COVEY.

To the Voters of the Chapel District:

I HEREBY announce myself as an Independent Candidate for Magistrate, in the above district

sep 12 DANIEL C. BARNETT.

To the Voters of Chapel District:

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends I offer myself as an independent candidate for Constable in the Chapel District.

sep 12-te DANIEL LOFTON.

To the Voters of Chapel District:

I OFFER myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Roads in said District, and if elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

sep 12 NATHANIEL PATCHETT.

Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Com. Hernden.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The officers of the Navy and Marine corps, now in the city, numbering between forty and fifty held a meeting this evening, to give an expression of their feelings at the untimely loss of, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their late brother officer Capt. Herndon. Commodore Shubrick presided, and Commanders Rogers and Page acted as Secretaries.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted among them the following:

Resolved, That while we proffer to the widow and daughter our heartfelt condolence, and the assurance of our readiness to maintain in *deed* the sympathy which we have endeavored to enforce in *words*, we indulge the hope that the wives and daughters of all our professional brethren will cooperate with us in contributing to them the material aid of which they have been bereft in the loss of our gallant officer.

Resolved, That a monument be erected at the Naval Academy of Annapolis, commemorative of the circumstances of his death—not only as due to his memory, but to incite to the emulation of his noble conduct.

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

Among the leading commercial interests of Baltimore the HARDWARE business has a prominence and importance inferior to none. That city, indeed has long, by direct importation sustained this department of trade, upon an equality with its position in any other commercial mart. In connection with this primary fact we take pleasure in naming the house of MR. E. M. BOSLEY, No. 4 LIGHT STREET WHARF, who has by long experience, business sagacity and zeal, established a highly successful and reliable enterprise. As an importer to a large extent he is enabled to supply the wholesale demand in all its variety, while from a well selected stock of fine and common goods, he offers to the public a choice which cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

Mr. Bosley's place of business on Light street wharf is not only within the scope of the Southern and Western trade, but exceedingly convenient to all persons dealers, farmers and others visiting the city from the Bay. While facilities of shipment by steamer or sail are at his very door. As a man of energy and enterprise, Mr. Bosley cannot fail to command success, and it is only in our appreciation of those qualities that we direct attention to this establishment.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

WHEAT—About 8000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

" good to prime, (new)	1.[illegible]
Red, good to prime,	1.[illegible]
CORN—About 500 bushels offered and sold	
White, per bushel	70a73 cents
Yellow,	70a73 cents
OATS, per bushel,	27a30 cents
RYE—Nominal	60 "

Married,

At Christ Church, Easton, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, on Thursday, the 1st inst., WILLIAM SHEPARD BRYAN, Esq., of Baltimore, to ELIZABETH E. HAYWARD, daughter of the late William H Hayward, of Locust Grove, Talbot county, Md

Died,

Near Easton, on the 20th inst, after a protracted Illness, JAMES SAULSBURY, aged 57 years and 8 months.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!—A splendid assortment, now opening at

sep 3 J. H. GRACE'S

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