THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE.

UPPER MARLBORO'

Wednesday Morning, November 2, 1853.

ERRATA, &c.

In our editorial matter of last week there were a few typographical errors which, no doubt, every intelligent reader corrected for himself; but, to avoid misapprehension, they had better be stated here.

In the first column of the article entitled "The Contest," towards the bottom we were made to speak of the "*representation* of our true position as unendurable abuse." Of course it should have been *mis*representation," &c.

Also, a line or two further, read "common *consent*" instead of "common *current*."

In the list of candidates published by us, we unintentionally omitted the names of A. R. Sollers and Daniel Jenifer, Esqrs., the candidates for Congress.

Messrs. Zach. B. Beall and Zach. Berry, (of Washington,) whose names appeared in the same list, have since declined.

ONE WORD.

It has come to our ears that certain of our Whig friends are disposed to take exception at the sentiments we have lately expressed, in reference to political parties. Considering the frequency with which we have taken care to explain our position, we acknowledge this rumor has somewhat surprised us.

We also understand that certain persons have been chuckling over, and making themselves busy in circulating a report to the effect that this paper has abandoned its political neutrality. At this, however, we are not at all surprised; for we know full well there is a certain set of men who have vindictively followed in our wake, since this journal was started, and who are at all times ready either to originate or propagate any miserable calumny that can possibly do us injury.

The report now referred to may prejudice some persons against us, because there is an exciting canvass in progress—and this is the only reason why we refer to it at all.

All we have to say in the premises is this: In the first place, we utterly disclaim any design or intention of identifying ourselves with any party or section of our citizens. In the second place, we affirm, that whatever we have said applies to all parties alike; that we have said nothing which an independent and neutral press may not say, with full propriety; and that we stand pledged to the people of Prince George's to speak, freely and unreservedly, our opinions on all public topics, and to expose political errors, wherever they may be found.

We desire to call particular attention to the following extract, published as a part of "Our Platform," in the *Advocate, Vol. 3, No. 1*:

First of all, in respect of Politics, while we are neutral, and belong to no particular party, we are wholly independent. We do not conceive that our neutrality should exclude us from the discussion of political topics; and while we preserve such neutrality, *it is surely competent for us to speak of political errors, no matter where they arise.* If we condemn a doctrine which is identified with Whig principles, that does not prove us Democrats; neither would the opposite course prove us to be Whigs. Whig papers have their design; the Democratic papers have theirs also. We do not see why we may not have a design and end too, wholly independent of all others; *nor why we may not condemn all others when they seem to us wrong in themselves, or contrary to our own opinions.* Of course so independent a course is apt to make enemies, unless it be understood by all. But we trust no one will be disposed to condemn us for any *one* editorial, but will judge us by the general bent and tone of our paper, upon a variety of questions.

We submit that all we have published is in strict accordance with the design herein laid down. We shall always be *Neutral*, as between Whigs and Democrats; but, to cease to be *Independent*, would be to haul down our colors at once. We hope we shall now be understood.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Orphans' Court of this county on Monday, the 7th instant.

Bridge over the Patuxent.—We understand that several gentlemen living on the Patuxent, near this place, contemplate building a bridge across the river at or near Hill's Landing. We can only to-day give a passing notice to the project; but we may take occasion to say that there is no improvement we can think of, that will, for so little money, be so great an acquisition to this part of the county. It will bring us into immediate connexion with our Anne Arundel neighbors, and the acquaintance cannot fail to benefit both parties in very many ways. But more of this hereafter.

Thanksgiving.—It will be seen by Gov. Lowe's proclamation, in another column, that he has appointed Thursday, the 24th instant, as a day for public thanksgiving.

The Circuit Court of this County will meet on Monday next, for the regular Fall Term.—We hope the people won't forget that there is a *printer* in town as well as a judge; and that they will fee us, as well as the gentlemen "of the Bar."

Counting the Ballots.—The Baltimore Sun suggests that the Judges everywhere shall first go through with the State Officers, then with Congressmen, &c., so as to let the news out as fast as possible.

The Washington Evening Star comes to us enlarged. It is a daily paper, and, in point of news and gossip, is ahead of all its metropolitan brethren. We wish it full success.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Upon this day, the sovereign voters of the State of Maryland are to exercise their high privilege, by saying through the ballot-box, whom they will have to take care of their interests in the Executive Department of the State-government. And we, of Prince George's County, are likewise to make choice of fit and reliable persons to represent us in both branches of the Assembly, and others to fill several important County offices.

It is well, upon every return of election-day, to recur to its privileges and its responsibilities. We say its *responsibilities*—for we fear that by the frequency with which elections are had, we are apt, in the intoxication of the moment, to think that they are occasions full of *rights*, but void of *duties*. Every man is proud of the right of suffrage; every man extols it; every man would resent an open invasion of it: yet it is not every man that reflects, not only how high and inestimable is the Right itself, but what onerous and binding duties it imposes upon us all.

We shall have our ideas of the *importance* and absolute value of our Privilege heightened, by reflecting that it is the Keystone of the American liberties; that it is the one clearly-defined line of demarcation between Monarchy and Republicanism, when taken in the broad sense in which we understand it, viz: the positive right, guarantied unto us, of choosing our own Rulers, of every grade. It is, emphatically, the criterion of Democracy. It is the essence of self-government. It is the "one thing needful," for which the dangers of the Revolution were braved, and for which the subsequent and worse dangers of anarchy were averted. And when we would epitomize and concentrate into one ray the sum and substance of what our ancestors did for us, on the field and in the Senate-House, we must point to this great constitutional privilege, secured to every one among us by the very tenor of the Federal compact.

A sense of the Duties imposed by this high privilege, upon every man who is entitled to use it, will be afforded by the single reflection, that the *people*, in our government are, in this respect, precisely in the position of the *rulers* of less favored countries. In most other forms, it is the royal power which appoints the subordinate officials, and of course it is that power which is responsible. Manifestly, therefore, when we become sovereigns ourselves, and undertake the task of appointing these officers, we also assume no little responsibility.

It becomes each and every one of us to reflect seriously when about to exercise this right; for we are not acting, herein, from caprice, but we owe a duty to our fellow-men and to posterity, as well as to ourselves.

This responsibility ought especially to come home to every Marylander, in view of the great and increased scope of the Right in question, as afforded by our New Constitution.

But we will not pursue this phase of the subject any farther. All we could write would only be truisms, and such reflections as must, almost spontaneously, pass through the mind of every thinking man. But we may say that, from a strict analysis of the nature of the Right of Suffage—considering also the labor with which it was gained, and the great responsibility which invest and accompany it—there could be deduced this important principle: That, in voting, it is the positive *duty* of every good citizen, to cast aside all prejudices and predilections, to ignore all personal considerations, and vote for those men whom his conscience tells him will make the best officers. We vote not as private individuals. We must not go to the ballot-box as we would go to market—each man to cater for himself as may best suit his appetite. But we go as freemen, we go as sovereign-citizens, to act the part of good men and true, for the public weal.

A splendid opportunity for such action is now offered to the people of Maryland generally, and to the citizens of Prince George's in particular. We affirm this, because we believe that this present election is radically different from any that have preceded it. It is the greatest reproach of strict partizanship, that it often forces men to vote contrary to their wishes or their judgment. It is the characteristic of parties to go into a blind support of their candidates, utterly regardless of their comparative fitness and qualifications. And thus it is true, that while parties really existed, it was almost impossible for a citizen to perform a consciencious duty to his State or Nation. The obligations we owe to our country and to the Commonwealth of Maryland, are assuredly higher than any obligations we could owe to any political parties; because the former arises from the nature of our government and subsists along with it, while the latter is merely temporary and conventional. But it is too true that, like the lean kine in Scripture, the lesser of these obligations has swallowed up the greater, and that, in the excitement of being partizans, we have sometimes almost forgotten we were responsible citizens.

But this state of things, praised be the Powers! is obsolete. The time is gone by when the centrifugal force of party-obligation need swerve any man from the central point of his Duty. The day is past when a monster, in the shape of a Party, can stand before us and say: "Sirs, ye are mine, more than the State's; take care of my welfare, though ye prejudice her's!" There was a time when this taskmaster, Party, could have used such language, and, like the centurion of old, could have said unto a man, "do this," and lo! he would do it! We owe no such allegiance now. Time and its changes have swept away the lines of Party distinctions, and have left us, as it were, in our original elements. Every man now may reflect solely upon his duty to the State and lose sight of duty to his party; every man now may, without fear, proclaim his political freedom, and vote according to his conscience.

Let us earnestly trust that this will be the part of every voter to-day. Let us hope that, since party obligation is sundered, each man will first calmly reflect who will best serve us in public places, and vote for such men and none other.

It were out of place in us to give any minute directions. We have no interest in the canvass, no hopes to realize nor ill-feelings to gratify. We only desire to see one pure, generous outpouring of the people; one general suffrage honestly given to those who may honestly have acquired the public confidence. We can only say that, if each voter shall reflect upon these matters—upon the importance of the Right of Suffrage, upon its responsibilities, upon the field now afforded, by the abrogation of Party, for a free exercise of this right—and after such reflection shall vote so as to satisfy his own conscience, we doubt not, all will be well.

The Foreign News.—*War in Europe a Fixed Fact.*—The Sun of yesterday says:

The advices by the Arctic, give every reason for belief that war between Russia and Turkey is already commenced. The Turkish manifesto, while moderate in its tone and guarded in its expressions, proffers no alternative for hostilities but the prompt, unqualified abandonment of the Danubian Principalities by Russia; and this, though no more than the Czar *ought* to do, is very certainly what he will *not* do. The reported emphatic declaration by the Czar, that the Porte should have the war it courted, leaves little chance now, it would seem, for the diplomatists, who still appear to be at work. The Czar is reported to have said that he retracted every concession he had made, yet the French and English negotiators think that their diplomacy will serve to confine the war to the Turkish frontier, without extending to general Europe. Austria and Prussia declare their neutrality in the coming struggle.

The Star says:—*W. M. Burwell*, Esq., late editor of the Republic, is now editing the Baltimore American. Mr. Burwell wields an able pen.

Robert Parkhill has been ordered by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island to pay Rebecca Boyd $500 for not fulfilling his promise to marry her.

A New Light Boat Keeper.—Thomas Posey, of Charles county, Md , has been appointed keeper of the lower light boat on the Potomac river, vice Jones, resigned.

A Genius down east has invented a spy-glass of wonderful power. He said he looked through it at a third cousin, and it brought him relatively nearer than any of his brothers.

U. S. Senator.—Robert W. Johnson, late member of the U. S. House of Representatives, has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Solon Borland, now filling a diplomatic station.

Suit for Damages.—Mr. Kendall, postmaster at New Orleans, has been sued for damages for unlawfully, it is alleged, detaining a letter, whereby the person to whom it was addressed lost $560 on a lot of lemons. The letter containing the bill of lading of the lemons from Vera Cruz, it is said, was repeatedly called for, but was not delivered until after it was advertised.

Fire Near Port Deposit.—The dwelling of Judge Constable, near Port Deposit, (Md.,) was consumed by fire on Friday morning, together with all his furniture and an extensive library valued at seven or eight thousand dollars. The Elkton Democrat states that the houses and furniture were insured in the office at Elkton to the amount of $5,000. The family were absent at the time of the accident.

Sale of the Laurel Machine Shop.—The Laurel Machine Shop at Laurel Factory, the Howard Gazette says, was sold under a judgment to satisfy a claim of ground rent of some $9,000, on Wednesday last. Messrs. Tiffany & Mayhew were the purchasers for the sum of $2,350; also a dwelling house now occupied by Peter Bogert, Esq., was purchased by the same firm at $1,600.

Death of a Miser.—Frederick J. Miller was found sitting in a basement, in New York, last week, dead. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict, that a want of proper nourishment was the cause of his death. There were found in his pockets $20, mostly in three cent pieces, while he had upwards of $28000 deposited in a bank.

Remarkable Story.—The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under date of Oct. 6, gives a "remarkable story of a negro" who, on the morning of the 4th, entered the American Consulate and claimed the protection of the acting Consul. He states that he is free born, and a native of Charleston, S. C.; was stolen at the age of twelve years, and has been held in servitude against his will for near forty years. The correspondent says—"The American Consul, Col. Robertson, will take "Ben" before the Captain General, and I have no doubt that prompt justice will be done, with reclamation for his services and interest added."

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says:

"A publisher who paid Mrs. Stowe a handsome sum for the 'Key,' told me that he had been bit, and would be glad to cancel his bargain. The book is a dead failure, and the publishers who paid the authoress so liberally for the right to publish here, will not likely touch such another work on the same terms."

Appaling Disaster on the Coast of Scotland--Wreck of the British ship Annie Jane---Three Hundred and Forty-eight Lives Lost!!

Our English files by the Niagara confirm the brief statement heretofore made, of the total loss of the ship Annie Jane, Mason commander, belonging to Liverpool, which was driven ashore on the iron-bound coast of Barra Island, during the recent gales, on the night of the 28th ult., when no fewer than *three hundred and forty-eight* passengers—men, women and children—met with a watery grave. The Annie Jane was a large vessel, and sailed from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal, on the 9th of last month, with some 450 emigrants, most of them Irish families. The crew of twelve persons, with Mr. Bell, the chief officer, and 102 passengers were saved. We annex a few particulars of the dreadful disaster:

At the time the ship struck, all the officers and crew were below, but there were also on deck a large number of male passengers, who held on by ropes and rigging, and with feelings of despair contemplated their fate. Meanwhile, the great majority of the passengers, including all the women and children, were below in their berths, but the striking of the ship gave them a fearful wakening. Many rushed on deck in a state of nakedness; wives clung to their husbands, and children clung to both, some mute from terror, and others uttering appaling screams and eargerly shrieking, "Is there hope?" The scene is described by the survivors as the most agonizing which it could enter into the heart of man to conceive. After the first shock was over the passengers rushed to the boats, three of which were placed between the mizenmast and the poop, and the fourth lay on the top of the cooking-house forward. The light-boat had already been lost. But the boats were of no earthly use, for they were all fixed down and secured, or lay bottom up. While the passengers were thus clustered round the boats, and within a very few minutes after the ship had grounded, she was struck by a sea of frightful poteney, which instantly carried away the dense mass of human beings into the watery waste, and boats and bulwarks went along with them.—At least 100 of our fellow creatures perished by this fell swoop. The wild wail of the sufferers was heard for a moment, and then all was still.

The great majority of the women and children, as well as some of the male passengers, remained below, either unparalysed by terror or afraid that they would be washed away in the event of their coming upon deck. But their time also had come. The frightful thumping of the great ship, taken in connection with her cargo of railway iron, must have immediately beaten the bottom out of her, and while her fabric was in this weakened state, another dreadful sea broke on board and literally crushed that part of the deck situated between the mainmast and the mizenmast, down upon the berths below, which were occupied by terror-striken women and sleeping children. They were killed rather than drowned, as was fully evidenced by the naked, mutilated, and gashed bodies which were afterwards cast on shore.—The main and mizen masts went at the same moment. This second branch of the catastrophe took place within a very few minutes after the passengers and part of the crew had been swept away from the deck along with the boats. The most of the remaining seamen and passengers now took refuge on the poop, which was a very high one, and each succeeding assault of the sea carried away its victim or victims. In short, within one hour after the Annie Jane struck the remaining stumps of her masts went by the board, and she broke into three pieces. An additional number perished at this disruption; and all the survivors remained on the poop, with the exception of seven men, who had secured themselves on the topgallant forecastle. The poop fortunately floated well, and, as it was about high water, the wreck was drifted inwards by the wind and each heave of the sea, when it finally grounded about 4 o'clock, A. M. The forecastle, with the seven men, came ashore much about the same time.

Such as were saved remained by until the tide ebbed, when they waded ashore, the water taking them nearly to the armpits. At daylight the bay was strewn with dead bodies to the number of nearly 300, greatly disfigured, many of them without limbs and heads, and nearly all naked, thereby showing how instant must have been their death, and the fearful strength of the waters which in so short a time made such havoc.

Only one child was saved. It belonged to an humble Irish woman, who, with her two children, was about to join her husband in America. She struggled hard to preserve them both, one on her back, and grasping the other in her arms; but when the ship parted, the latter was dashed into the sea, and the other remained.

None of the survivors estimate the loss of life at less than 350, and consider it *close upon 400 souls*. The latter would be the case if 500 individuals, including children, were on board, as is generally belived. Almost all the cabin passengers perished, including Captain Munro, of Quebec.

Maryland State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Society for the distribution of premiums took place on Thursday evening at the hall on Baltimore street.—Charles B. Calvert, Esq., of this county, was unanimously re-elected President, with all the officers of last year, with the exception of a few changes to fill vacancies. We publish such awards of premiums as we think will be interesting to our county readers:

For the best thorough bred mare, premium of $15 to Wm. D. Bowie, of this county, for "Frances."

For the best bull calf, premium of $6 to Oden Bowie.

For the third best heifer, premium of $5 to Oden Bowie.

For the best heifer, between one and two years old, premium to Oden Bowie.

For the third best Alderney heifer, between two and three years old, premium of $5 to Charles B. Calvert.

For the best short horn bull, "Rover," between two and three years old, premium of $15 to Clement Hill.

For the best bull calf, premium of $6 to Clement Hill for "Valentine," 5 months old.

For the best heifer, between two and three years old, premium of $15 to Clement Hill for "Beauty."

For the second best heifer, premium of $8 to Charles B. Calvert for "Rolanda."

For the third best, do., premium to Charles B. Calvert for "Sylvia."

For the best heifer, between one and two years old, first premium of $15 to Clement Hill for "Cassandra."

For the best heifer calf, four months old, premium of $6 to Charles B. Calvert for Ella.

For the third best Holstein cow, premium of $5 to Charles B. Calvert for "Lucy."

To C. P. Holcombe, for his Devon bull, Eclipse, first premium of $30. Oden Bowie, for his Devon cow, "Sweetheart," first premium of $30. Franklin Felton, for his horse "Ticonderoga," first premium of $30. J. W. Ware, for his thorough bred Cotswold ram, first premium of $15. J. W. Ware, for the best thorough bred Cotswold ewe, $10. To Chauncy Brooks for the best bull, $30. Martin Goldsborough for the second best Bull, $15.—Mr. Lynch, of Somerset county, for the third best $6. Clement Hill, for the best cow, $30. J. N. Goldsborough for the second best $15.—Charles B. Calvert for the third best $6.

Sheep.—*South Downs.*—To Charles B. Calvert for the best buck, $15. Clement Hill for the second best, $8. W. W. Glenn for the third best, $4. Chas. B. Calvert for the best pen of ewes, not less than three, $15. W. W. Glenn for the second best, $8. R. H. Hare for the third best, $4. The committee recommend that a premium be given to Charles B. Calvert for his two buck lambs—which were very fine.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Review of the Baltimore Market for the week ending Oct. 28, 1853.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—The market during the week has generally exhibited very little annimation; indeed, most of the time it may be said to have been decidedly dull.—We have had no foreign accounts during the week, until yesterday, when just at the close of the morning 'Change, the arrival of the steamer was announced, with advices to the 15th of October. By this arrival we have news of a declaration of war by Turkey, and a consequent renewed activity and a further advance in breadstuffs. This news will doubtless tend to give a firmer tone to our market, and an increased briskness to business. Prices have generally ruled at a decline from the rates of last week. The market opened on Saturday with sales of about 13,000 bushels at 125a128c for fair to prime reds, and 132a138 cents for fair to prime whites. After the close of 'Change, however, prices declined 3 or 4 cents per bushel. On Monday the market rallied again and a better feeling prevailed. Sales of fair to prime reds were made at 128a130 cents, and of fair to prime whites at 132a137c. On Tuesday about 21,000 bushels were at market, and fair to prime reds sold at 128a128c, and fair to prime whites at 134a138 cents. Some parcels of strictly prime, for family flour, sold at 140c. On Wednesday the market was very quiet; about 14,000 bushels were offered, but only a few hundred bushels were sold at a decline of about 2 cents per bushel, from Tuesday's prices. On Thursday the market was more active than for some days previous. About 13,000 bushels were offered and mostly sold at 124a128c for fair to prime reds, and 132a137c for fair to prime whites. Just at the close of 'Change the news of the arrival of the steamer was received, but no sales took place after its promulgation. To-day about 13,000 bushels were at market, and the sales were made at about yesterday's prices. The market was not particularly active.

Corn.—The market for Corn through the week has been very quiet, and prices have ruled at about the closing rates of last week. The demand for shipment has been very limited. Some parcels of new Corn have been in market this week. There were about 8300 bushels at the Corn Exchange on Saturday, and sales of white took place at 63a69 cents. Some parcels of yellow, not strictly prime, brought 70 cts. On Monday the market was very dull. About 15,000 bushels were at market, only a small portion of which was sold. Some sales of fair to good white took place at 66a68 cts., and a few very prime parcels sold at 70 cts. No sales of yellow were made.—On Tuesday a better demand existed. About 16,000 bushels were at market, and we note sales of white at 66a71 cts., and of yellow at 68a70 cts. On Wednesday about 13,000 bushels were offered, but sales were quite limited. White sold at 65a68 cts., for fair to good parcels, and some strictly prime lots brought 70 cts. We note sales of yellow at 68a70 cts. Yesterday about 18,000 bushels were offered, and sales of white took place at 66a68 cts., and of yellow, of not strictly prime qualities, at 68 cts. There were sales also of some parcels of new white and yellow Corn at 58 cts. This morning the market was again dull, and prices declined slightly. About 14,000 bushels were offered and we note sales of white at 64a67 cts., and of yellow at 65a69 cts.

Baltimore, Oct. 31.—Wheat has advanced 5 to 7 cts. per bu-hel. About 10,000 bushels offered and mostly sold at 135a137c cts. for red, to 138a143 for white. Corn steady. About 10,000 bushels offered and mostly sold at 69a70 cts. for old white, new do. 58a62. No yellow sold. It is worth about 70 cents. Maryland and Virginia oats 41a43 cts. for good to fine, inferior do. 37a39. Pennsylvania rye 93, and Maryland and Virginia 75a80 cts.

TOBACCO.—The high price of freights to Europe has completely discouraged shippers, and the transactions in Maryland are reduced to small lots, which sell at last week's rates. Shippers show a willingness to buy at a decline corresponding with the advance in freights, but dealers will make no concession. Our quotations embrace the range of the market, viz: common to good ordinary Maryland, $5.50a6; middling $6a6.75; good to fine brown $6.50a7.50; and fine $7.50a9. Ohio Tobacco is quite inactive this week. Holders show no disposition to force sales; and shippers are unwilling to purchase except at a decline, which is not submitted to. We continue former quotations, which are, of course, almost nominal, viz: inferior to good common $5.50a6; good red and spangled $6a7; good and fine red at $7a8.50, and fine yellow and wrappery $9a16. The inspections for the week are 234 hhds. Maryland, and 43 hhds. Ohio; total 277 hhds.

Tobacco and Frost.—A correspondent writes to the Lynchburg *Virginian* that the tobacco crop of Franklin county is both the lightest and most indifferent which has been gathered for twenty years. Not more than one-third of the usual crop was planted in the early seasons, which was nearly destroyed by the dry weather of the mid-summer weeks.—The early frosts also cut short the plantings of the latter seasons, and thus he concludes, that in quality and quantity, the crop for that county will be at least one-third below the usual standard.

In Floyd county, which is just beginning to be a tobacco planting section, the crop is materially injured.

There is a great deal of profound wisdom in the annexed paragraph and not a small quantity of evidence of the successful study of "human natur."

"Whether people see any beauty in sunrise depends a great deal on 'surrounding circumstances.' The poet, with a fat wallet, looks upon it as the rising of some fountain which will pour a golden day. The poor devil who carries a hod, on the contrary, sees in it a forerunner of a hard day's work, and a coup de soliel. With gentlemen of the latter persuasion sunrise is not a popular institution, and never will be. It is hard to be sentimental with fifty pounds of mortar on your back."

Telegraphic dispatches from Tennessee announce the re-election of the Hon. John Bell, as U. S. Senator.

A CARD.

Miss Menger returns her thanks to the Ladies for their patronage last season, and announces her return from New York with a choice assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, which will be opened on Monday, the 7th instant—and which she will be pleased to sell on reasonable terms.

Horse Head, Nov. 2, 1853—tf

SELLING OFF AT COST!!!

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has determined to leave the Town of Marlborough and offers for sale his STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, which is one of the best stands in Marlboro' for business. He has on hand a new and splendid stock of GOODS, which he offers for sale at Cost—such as GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's CLOTHING; Lady's, Gentlemen's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaithers. He has a good stock of Servant's Shoes; a select assortment of Crockery, Queen's and Tin Ware, *Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, best Cigars and Chewing Tobacco.*

He invites all persons wishing to purchase cheap goods now, to give him a call, as they can save 35 per cent on the money by buying of him at *Cost*. DAVID LONG.

November 2, 1853—tf

New Grocery Store,

7 Street, opposite Centre Market.

Having just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, consisting of Crushed, Clarified and Pulverised SUGARS, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black TEAS,

Java, Maricabo and Rio COFFEES,

Brandies of every grade,

Whiskeys of every grade,

Renauld & Francoi's Heidseick Champagne,

Gansart Champagne,

Port, Sherry, Madaira and Sweet Wines,

Molasses, Salt, Fish, Bacon, Lard,

Candles, Soap, Rope, Segars, Tobacco,

Rice, Snuff, London Porter, &c. &c., to which we invite special attention.

R. C. BROOKE.

Washington, Nov. 2, 1853—3m

Fine Dress Shirts.

Just received a new and full supply, with plain, French, and Embroidered bosoms, at

C. H. LANE'S

Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,

Penn. avenue, near 4½ Street.

My thorough acquaintance with this department enables me confidently to promise a superior article and a good fit.

Washington, Nov. 2, 1853—tf

New Styles Gentlemen's Dressing Hats.—Also, a further supply of Beebe's superior New York style; just received by express at

CHAS. H. LANE'S

Fashionable Hat, Cap, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment, Penn. ave., near 4½ Street.

Washington, Nov. 2, 1853—tf

Buckwheat, (Small's premium,) New York Butter, a prime article, just received and for sale by

HALL & GREENWELL.

November 2, 1853.

Market prices given for green and dry hides by HALL & GREENWELL.

November 2, 1853.

Pure Bedford Water---just received and for sale by

BELT & WILLIAMS.

October 19, 1853.

A Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland.

State of Maryland, to wit: whereas, it has been the practice of all Christian People to set apart days for *Public Thanksgiving and Prayer*, as a National testimony to the Goodness and Mercy of Divine Providence; and whereas, it is the especial duty of those, who have enjoyed His largest bounty, to manifest their gratitude and sense of dependence; and whereas, the People of this State have been, in a most signal manner, enriched with every temporal blessing, which the heart of man can desire: and whereas, also, in view of the unexampled happiness and prosperity, for so long a time enjoyed, by the whole American Confederacy of States, under the wise and liberal form of Government bequeathed to them by a common Ancestry, it has been deemed appropriate, by the Governors of different States, to set apart

THURSDAY, the 24th day of November,

as a day of simultaneous thanksgiving for past benefits, and of prayer for the bountiful continuance of the same, throughout the Union:

Now therefore, I, ENOCH LOUIS LOWE, Governor of the State of Maryland, do designate and set apart

THURSDAY, the 24th day of November,

as a day of thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, to be kept and observed by the good People of the State of Maryland: whom I earnestly exhort, on that day carefully to abstain from all secular employments, and to devote themselves to such religious services and exercises as are appropriate to a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this *Twenty-fifth day of October*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the Seventy-eighth.

{SEAL}

By the Governor:

E. LOUIS LOWE.

John Randolph Quinn,

Secretary of State.

November 2, 1853—td

A CARD.

To the Voters of Prince George's County:

I have been informed of a report, which seems to have gained a very general circulation, that, as a candidate to represent Prince George's County in the Senate of Maryland, I had withdrawn from the canvass. I am entirely ignorant of the source from which such a rumor emanated, but certainly it is without authority from me. To have been permitted to withdraw from an excited canvass, would at this time, have been more than agreeable to my personal feelings; but in recent conversations with my friends, they insist that I cannot with propriety pursue such a course, and I have, therefore, sacrificed my private wishes to their better judgment, and remain a candidate for your suffrages.

JOHN B. BROOKE, Jr.

Dr. FRANCIS HARRIS,

Having located himself in the village of Piscataway, offers his professional services to the public. He may be found at the former residence of Dr. Edward Hurtt.

Piscataway, Oct. 26, 1853—tf

Race over the Columbia Course.

A race will come off on Tuesday, *the 22nd of November*, over the *Columbia Course*, between Washington and Alexandria, near the Long Bridge, between "Handy Andy" and "John Graham"—one mile and repeat—for a purse of $1000. The race will take place precisely at one o'clock, P. M.

October 19, 1853—5w

WILLIAM O. TALBURTT,

vs.

SAMUEL T. BELT,

SARAH ANN VIRGINIA BELT,

MARY ELIZABETH BELT,

WILLIAM OSBORN BELT,

SHADRACK J. M. BELT.

In the Circuit Court for Prince George's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of a part of the Real Estate of Osborn Belt, late of said county, deceased. The Bill states that the said Osborn Belt died intestate in said county, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives, viz: Samuel T. Belt, Middleton Belt, Osborn S. Belt, Susan T. Belt and Shadrack J. M. Belt; that the said Osborn S. Belt has since departed this life intestate and without issue; that Middleton Belt has also departed this life, leaving the following heirs, to wit: Sarah Ann Virginia Belt, Mary Elizabeth Belt and William Osborn Belt; that Susan T. Belt married a certain William Talburtt of said county, and that both the said William Talburtt and Susan T. his wife, have departed this life, leaving two children, viz: William O. Talburtt and Mary Ann Talburtt, and that the said Mary Ann Talburtt, sister of the said William O. Talburtt, (the complainant,) has also departed this life, intestate and without issue, leaving the said William O. Talburtt the sole heir of the said William and Susan T. Talburtt; that the said Shadrack J. M. Belt resides out of the State of Maryland, and that it will be for the interest and advantage of all parties concerned, that the said Real Estate should be sold and the proceeds of sale thereof, distributed among them.

It is thereupon, this twenty-fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Prince George's county, once a week for four successive weeks, before the twenty-fifth day of November next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant of the object and substance of this suit, and warn him to appear in this Court on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

OWEN NORFOLK, Clerk

C. C. for P. G. County.

October 26, 1853—4w

Shingles, Plank, Staves, Coal, &c.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

100,000 Shingles, No. 1 heart, from North Carolina.

100,000 feet White Pine Plank, a part of it well seasoned.

15,000 feet half inch White Pine Plank for weather-boarding.

30,000 feet Hemlock Plank and Rails.

40,000 feet Scantling—12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long.

30,000 feet half inch Yellow Pine Plank.

500 Lights of 8 by 10 sash.

100,000 Staves for hogsheads.

100 tons best White and Red Ash Coal.

WM. B. & R. S. HILL.

October 26, 1853—4w

Striped Linseys, &c.

500 YARDS wide Striped Linseys, handsome patterns,

500 yards 6-4 Virginia Full Cloths, manufactured to our own order.

500 yards Plaid Linseys, extra heavy, just received and for sale by

HALL & GREENWELL.

October 26, 1853.

FOR SALE.

A pair of sound and safe *FAMILY CARRIAGE HORSES*. Sold for no fault, the owner having no further use for them. Also—a *Thorough Bred Durham BULL*, of the herd of Charles B. Calvert, Esq., four years old. Enquire of the Editor, or address the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

WM. A. GUNTON.

October 19, 1853—3w*

Schnaps!

Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnaps, for sale by *BELT & WILLIAMS.*

October 26, 1853.

Fresh Lemons, just received by

HALL & GREENWELL.

AT AUCTION.

Mules, Steers, and other Stock,

Agricultural Implements, Corn, &c.

On Tuesday, November 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at "Felicity," the estate of the late Cornelius Barber, Esq., on the Wicomico river, four miles above Chaptico, St. Mary's County, we will sell without reserve the following named property, viz:

7 Mules, sound and well broken,
6 yoke of Work Oxen,
4 good Milch Cows,
2 Yearlings, 46 Sheep,
20 Hogs, Geese, Chickens,
1 McCormick's Reapers,
1 New Fan, 2 Ox Carts,
14 Ploughs and Cultivators,
With a number of Axes, Hoes, Shovels, &c.,
Cradles and Rakes,
300 barrels of Corn, more or less,
300 bushels of Irish Potatoes,
Blade and Top Fodder, Wheat Straw,
Beehives, Carpenter's Tools, Grindstones,
With many other articles not enumerated.

Terms:—For all purchases under $25 cash; over that amount a credit of four and six months for notes with undoubted security bearing interest.

If the day is not fair, the sale will take place the next fair day.

BARNARD & BUCKEY,

Auctioneers, Georgetown, D. C.

October 19, 1853—ts

Land and Houses for Sale.

I WILL offer for sale, at the town of Nottingham, in Prince George's County, Maryland,

On SATURDAY, the 12th day of November, 1853,

if fair, otherwise on the Monday following, my land adjoining the above village, containing about

70 Acres,

having on it a large Tobacco House and one Negro Quarter. The soil is very good and the yield, when well cultivated, is equal to the best lands in the county. At the same time, I will offer for sale a large

Warehouse and Lot,

situated in said village, together with a STORE HOUSE and the ground belonging thereto. The warehouse is very large, and contains sufficient framing to build a dwelling and other houses, and the ground is sufficient for a garden of good size.

Terms made known on the day of sale, or earlier by applying to *W. C. Calvert*, Esq., at Nottingham, *Wm. Pinkney Brooke*, Esq., at Upper Marlboro', or to me at Georgetown, D. C. Possession of the land and houses given at an early period.

GEO. W. BISCOE.

Georgetown, Oct. 19, 1853—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, passed on the 18th of October, 1853, the undersigned, as administrator of John T. Rawlings, late of Prince George's County, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Aquasco District, on

THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next,

all the *PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE SAID DECEASED*, (except the negroes,) consisting

Of TOBACCO, CORN, Stock of all kinds, Farming UTENSILS generally, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums of and under Ten Dollars, the cash will be required on the day of sale; and for all sums above that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

No property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES H. RAWLINGS,

Adm'r. of John T. Rawlings.

October 19, 1853—ts

Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply and Superfine Ingrain Carpets.

Barnes & Mitchell are filling their ware rooms with a choice stock of these goods, direct from the importers and from the most celebrated manufactories of Carpeting in the East, embracing many distinguished styles never seen in Washington before. They are likewise receiving the cheapest and best assorted supply of

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS GENERALLY,

to be found not only in Washington, but in any other retail house east or north of this. They beg leave to mention only a few leading articles, viz:

Venitian and Stair Carpets all widths
Ruggs of all sizes and qualities
Quilts in colored and white Marseilles, Allendale, &c.
Blankets in Ribband bound, Whitney, and all other descriptions
Curtain Hangings in Brocketelle, Satin and Cotton Laine
Cashmaret and Damask Marinoes,
Embroidered Curtain Muslins, from 25 cts. a yard to $20 a sett,
10, 11 and 12-4 Bamsley and Linen Sheeting,
Pillow Case Linen, Damask Table Diapers and Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Scotch, Russian and Huckaback Diaper, Cloth Piano and Table Covers; together with a cheap and general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

They cordially and earnestly invite persons wishing any article in House-furnishing Dry Goods, to call early and look through their New Fall Supply before buying elsewhere.—Every effort will be made to please them in price and material.

BARNES & MITCHELL,

Between 8th and 9th Sts. Pa. Ave.

Washington, Oct. 12, 1853—4w

Boot and Shoemaking.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the brick shop near the Court House and immediately in front of Mr. Suit's Hotel, where he will be prepared, *at all times*, to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on terms that cannot f