PORT TOBACCO TIMES,
AND CHARLES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

VOL. XII. PORT TOBACCO, (MD.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855. NO. 24.

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THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1855.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Lottery Commissioner.
COL. GEORGE GALE,
of Kent County.

For Comptroller of Treasury.
COL. WALTER W. W. BOWIE,
of Prince George's County.

FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT.

For Commissioner of Public Works.
MAJOR GEORGE PETER,
of Montgomery County.

AMERICAN OR KNOWNOTHING NOMINATIONS.

For Lottery Commissioner.
MAJOR DANIEL H. McPHAIL,
of Baltimore City.

For Comptroller of Treasury.
WILLIAM H. PURNELL, ESQ.,
of Worcester County.

FOR THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS

Independent.
COL. DANIEL JENIFER,
of Charles County.

Anti-Know Nothing.
GEN. THOMAS F. BOWIE,
of Prince George's County.

American or Know Nothing.
DR. WILLIAM W. WATKINS,
of Howard County.

FOR CHARLES COUNTY.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Democratic Nominations.
WM. D. MERRICK, WM. B. STONE.

Independent.
SAMUEL COX, BARNES COMPTON.

We offer as an apology to our readers, for giving them but a half sheet this week, the sickness of our only assistant. We had on Monday last a heavy frost—one or two more such will restore health again, we hope, to all who are afflicted.

We present to-day a long list of new announcements. Take all together—new and old—and there will be found a sufficient number of candidates, and a few more besides, to fill all the offices our people can at present bestow; of course a *few* then will have to comfort themselves with the reflection—after the election—that all who are willing can't serve the People.

It is announced in another column that Dr. WILLIAM W. WATKINS, the American candidate for Congress, in this district, will address the People of Charles, in Port Tobacco, on the 22d instant.

BARBECUES.—The Democrats of this county are to hold three Barbecues—and how many more we do not know—at the times and places here named: At or near Allen's Fresh on the 13th; at Bensville on the 16th, and near Bryantown on the 23d instant.

The Pacific's news, says the N. Y. *Express*, caused some stir on 'Change. New orders for breadstuffs are understood to have come. The sale of flour is very large—at stiff prices—the most of it for shipment.—Corn is higher.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Examiner*, of Saturday, sums up the result for Governor, as far as heard from, as follows:

Johnson's majorities in 93 counties,	12.888
Andrews' in the same,	4,878
Johnson ahead of Andrews,	8.010
Overly (temperance) in 62 counties,	4.981
Johnson over both,	3,029

SIXTY ACRE LAND WARRANTS have just been issued by the Department of the Interior. The first one that has appeared in the New York market purports to be issued to a private in the Revolutionary war, though its date of issue is 26th September, 1855—These warrants sell at the same rate as the 120 acre ones, namely, $1 10 selling price and $1 08 buying price.

FOR LIBERIA.—It is proposed to despatch two vessels shortly with emigrants to Liberia. One will be under the auspices of the New York State Colonization Society, and comprise persons from the New England and Northern States. The other is the regular fall expedition from Baltimore, composed mainly of applicants from the South and Southwest.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR GRAIN.—The commercial and monetary advices by the last steamer from Europe are important.—We copy from the Baltimore *American:*

The advices from Paris indicate a large demand from that quarter for our cereal products. The French Government have published an article in the *Moniteur*, in which it is stated that the French Wheat harvest falls short of an average by seven millions hectolitres, the difference between 82 and 73. This deficiency is rather more than two million English quarters—about seventeen million bushels. The London *Times* Paris correspondent says that France will probably have to expend something like five millions sterling on foreign corn. Exportation is forbidden, and the temporary law by which the ports are open for food of all descriptions is prolonged to the end of next year. In order to alleviate the distress occasioned by dear provisions, public works will be kept up, and industry encouraged by all possible means. The Paris *Constitutionel* admits that not only two-thirds of the wine is lost, but the apples and pears for cider and perry are gone, and honey, by which another substitute for wine used to be made in the shape of hydromel, is more than usually scarce. Thus the Government, through its organs, states the prospects of the country as regards the food and drink of the people to be gloomy enough to require the exercise of patience, prudence and forbearance. We copy from the London *Times* of the 22d ult, an important editorial on the commercial and monetary condition of Western Europe, in which it points out the fact of a failure of the crops, which prove below an average in all the south of Europe, besides France, and that there will be large outgoings from London of money and coin from England for wheat: of which the English crop is below the large one of 1854—while stocks are much reduced.

A GREAT FOUR MILE RACE, $500 entrance, $100 forfeit, was announced to take place on Monday last, over the Broad Rock course, near Richmond, Va. The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

"Already there are hundreds of persons here from Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and New York to witness the sport, and from all we can learn there are hundreds of others who will be here between this time and Monday morning, from Washington, Alexandria, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Petersburg and the adjoining counties."

There are no less than ten entries, among them Philo, Frankfort, Florida, Sam Letcher, Cordelia Reed and One Eye Joe.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB—We learn from the *Beacon* that the time for the fall meeting of this Club has been extended to the 31st of the present month.—This change was made to avoid coming in conflict with the Baltimore races, which come off on or about the time originally determined on for the commencement of the races in St. Mary's county.

The total amount of money contributed in St. Mary's county, for the aid of Norfolk and Portsmouth, is $216 88.

Speaking of the Eastern War, the N. Y. *Herald* says: "What but another wintering in the Crimea is before the allies? And now—with another and another loan demanded to defray the expenses of the war—with higher prices of food at home—with those faithful Russian generals, January, February and March, and General Deficiency, to fight against everywhere, who will not estimate the enemies of the allies as having fearfully increased, and the chances just now of bettering their condition as exceedingly small?"

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN FLORENCE.—A letter from Florence gives very terrible accounts of the ravages of the cholera. No less than 11,000 persons have, it is stated, been carried off in the month of August. The population of the city, which is on an average 100,000, is now reduced to 60,000 by death and flight. The Grand Duke, it must be said to his credit, has set a noble example. Although his family has left, he remains himself, and, clad in the black veil of the Fraternity of Mercy, he sometimes assists in the burial of the dead. It is positively affirmed in this letter that ten persons were lately buried alive. The horrible fact was brought to light in this way: An Italian warehouse keeper in Palazzuolo (a faubourg of Florence) was buried for dead in the Trespiano cemetery, with many other supposed corpses, in a common grave. He awoke to a sense of consciousness, and so thin was the covering of sandy earth above him that he made his way out to the surface. Still weak, he lived for three days on roots in the forest which surrounds the grave yard. At last he recovered strength sufficient to reach his house, where he startled his family, who were in mourning for him. He assured them that he distinctly felt the bodies of numerous people interred with him moving about. The grave was consequently opened and it was found that many (ten in number, as I have said) had stirred, and several of them had bitten their fingers in agony, and otherwise injured themselves. They were all dead when the investigation was made. The utmost excitement prevailed on the subject among the population.

MORTALITY IN NORFOLK.—Some idea of the destructiveness of the pestilence in Norfolk may be formed from comparing with the great Plague in London In that plague, one in seventeen died: in Norfolk, one in three. In fact, we know of no pestilence which has ever visited any part of the world, equal in destructiveness to that which has desolated the city of Norfolk.

The New York *Herald* computes that if the city of New York should be visited by a plague as fatal, the deaths would be twenty five thousand a week, or a hundred thousand a month, during the period of its continuance.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer Pacific has arrived with European intelligence up to September 22d.

Marshall Pelissier's despatches relating to the capture of Sevastopol had not reached France when the Pacific left port; but at 4 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, Sept. 22, a Gazette Extraordinary, was sent round to the newspaper offices in London, containing Gen. Simpson's despatch reporting the fall of "the illustrious city." The despatch was brought by the Hon. Major Curzon, who crossed from Boulogne to Folkestone during the night:

DESPATCH FROM GEN. SIMPSON.

BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, *Sept.* 9, 1855.

My Lord:—I had the honor to apprise your Lordship in my despatch of the 4th inst., that the engineer and artillery officers of the allied armies had laid before General Pelissier and myself a report recommending that the assault should be given on the 8th instant., after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days.

This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your Lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone, remain, and the speedy capture or sinking of these must follow.

It was arranged that at 12 o'clock in the day the French columns of attack were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English; the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine forts to the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French

At the hour appointed our allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparent impregnable defence of the Malakoff with that impetuous valor which characterises the French attack; and having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged

The tri-color planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance.

The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham.

I determined that the second and light divisions should have the honor of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground.

The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the column of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir W. Codrington and Lieutenant General Markham that the assaulting column of 1,000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the column of the light division to lead, that of the second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success which they so well merited, but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Col. Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest.

The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders under Lieutenant General Sir Collin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the third division under Major General Sir William Evre. I therefore sent these officers and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning.

The Highland brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About eleven o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it before daylight.

The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the raft-bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side.

The men-of-war were all sunk during the night

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the admirals to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well directed fire of their mortar vessels, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Captain Wilcox, of the Odin, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery.

I entrust this despatch to the care of Brevet-Major the Honorable Leicester Curzon, who has been assistant military secretary to my noble predecessor and myself since the commencement of this war, and who will be able to give your lordship more minute details than the limits of a despatch will allow. I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

"THE DARK BEVERAGE OF HELL"—The Rev. Dr. Tyng, referring to this epithet of the poet applied to rum, is said to have spoken as follows:

Did Heaven ever mix such a cup for man? Amid all the dews that descend from Heaven's snows upon Zion's happy top, does one drop of alcohol come down? Amid all the floods that pour from Alpine heighths, that fertilize and beautify Europe's vales, does one single drop of alcohol come down? Amid all the drippling fountains that cause the bloom of many a glen and sylvan bank in all our western hills and woods, does one single drop of alcohol ever flow? Did Heaven ever mix a cup like this for man? Could earth do it? No! I verily believe this child of sorrow has actually touched the actual fact of its origin—"the dark beverage of hell," and the great being, the agent of evil. Men may question his existence while they are pulling the traces of his labor—the great being, the instrument of evil, alone can tell the full purpose of its origin, or the full product of its effects.

MEN AND MACHINES.—Let us compare a little the two modes of cutting grass. Day laborers, hired at one dollar per day, will probably mow in medium grass one and a half acres to the hand; that is, it will cost five or six dollars to mow eight acres, and twenty-five cents each hand for boarding will be one dollar and fifty cents more, which, added to five dollars and fifty cents, makes seven dollars for mowing eight acres. Now, hire a man with a span of horses and a machine to cut the eight acres at fifty cents per acre, and he will cut it in a day; four dollars, and one dollar more will pay their boarding, making in all five dollars, and the grass will be spread better for curing than a man will spread it after the five hands, which in the estimate, will make three dollars advantage to the mower. At that rate the machine will pay for itself in forty days' mowing, besides saving so much hard labor.—But just here steps in Mr. Foggy, of firm of Foggy, Doubt & Co., and says if the Mowing Machines do as much as eight men it will throw eight men out of work. No such thing. Mowing Machines increase the demand for labor by quadrupling the size of our farms. A few years ago a twenty acre meadow was considered "some grass." We have meadows now of a hundred acres, while in Illinois there are meadows of five hundred acres. But there is another proof that these machines have not lessened the demand for labor, and that is shown by the fact that during the present harvest, farm hands have received from $1 50 to $2 50 per day. Did Mr. Foggy ever know such wages to be paid to such workmen before the introduction of "these cussed machines?" We think not. Still we should like to hear from Foggy and find out for certain.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

GROCERIES—A supply of fresh Groceries just received and for sale by
oct 4 C. W. BARNES.

BABIES.—In an article in the Quarterly Review of "Physiognomy" occurs the following quaint paragraph on the subject of babies:

The new-born babe meets our curious gaze, an ugly enough specimen of "mammalia"—the ugliest, perhaps, which this earth produces—with a tiny red, raw uncomfortable face, which we look upon as vacantly as on the map of a country in which all names of places are omitted. For a while it lies there, a sleeping, wheezing, greedy little animal, till one day something is seen to flicker over the features—flickering, perhaps, through the bonds of sleep—a something which alone is all-sufficient to distinguish man from the brute. It is the smile, that earnest of hope beyond, which Eve carried away, even through her tears, from the garden of Eden, and the human legitimacy of the infant's birth is at once declared. At this age all but that is uncertain.—The mother sees beauty, and the family trace likeness, but form, color, and expression are suspended, and even quantity goes for nothing. A few months later and the scene is changed: tender colors, bud like, are there, and two large lustrous eyes, wide open, but with a solemn, abstract attention, seeing nothing, for the babe is not yet of this world. No direct intelligence is yet to be seen; no encroaching on an older age, which would be a fearful sign, for the fairy changeling of the olden time was known even before its misshapen limbs came to view, by the look of intelligence with which its eyes followed the nurse about the room And beside the smile, there is an occasional laugh; but, though a direct characteristic of humanity, we like it not. It exposes toothless gums and a vacant gulf, and approximates the first and second childhood together with a distressing likeness. It is produced also by tossing or tickling, or some foolery unworthy the little being's dignity, for young children are serious creatures, and when not unduly excited, seldom condescend to such full-grown levity.

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, writes home that the ladies in waiting upon Victoria at Paris were "a distressing homely set," nor does the profane republican treat royalty any better. Listen to his description of the Princess Royal of England: "She is a fat, chubby, and coarse specimen of a girl, a homely likeness of her mother, who never set up any pretensions to beauty that I am aware of!"

An interesting discovery has been made in France with regard to engrafting fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken from an apple tree, for example, and planted in a potatoe, so that a couple of inches of the slip remain visible. It soon takes root, developes itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree, bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian gardener.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1855.

FLOUR.—The Flour market this morning was very much excited, and large sales were made at a material advance from the figures of Saturday. The market opened with sales of Ohio, Howard Street and City Mills Flour at $8, and subsequently sales were made at $8 25, the market for all descriptions closing stiff at this figure.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—The market for Grain this morning was active and buoyant. There were some 21,000 bushels Wheat offered, most of which changed hands at an advance of fully 5 cts per bushel from the figures of Saturday. Sales were made on 'Change of ordinary to good reds at 175a185 cents, good to prime do at 185a190 cents, ordinary to fair whites at 180a190 cents, good to prime do at 192a200 cents, and choice family flour samples do at 203a206 cents. Inferior lots of white Wheat brought 165a175 cents, and of red do 160a170 cents.

Corn.—We quote white and yellow Corn to-day at 87a88 cts.

Rye.—We quote Maryland and Virginia at 105 a 110 cts.

Oats—Sales of Maryland and Virginia at 31 to 34 cents for fair to prime.

[From the American of Saturday last.]

TOBACCO.—There is still an entire absence of demand for Maryland Tobacco, the scarcity of vessels and consequent high rates of freight preventing shippers from entering the market. We continue the quotations of last week, remarking that holders would no doubt submit to lower rates:

Frosted and inferior Maryland $4a$4 50; sound common $5a5 50; good common to middling, $6a a$6 50, and good to fine brown at $7a$10.

The market is entirely bare of Ohio Tobacco, and there is no stock to come forward. There is very little Kentucky here, and holders are quite firm, prices of this description having advanced in New York.

The inspections of the week are 495 hhds. Maryland, and 10 hhds. Ohio.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 6, 1855.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—We quote white at 180a190 cents; red at 170a180 cents.

Corn—Corn is in good demand at 80 to 86 cts.

Rye—80a90 cents.

Oats at 35 to 39 cts.

FOR HIRE,

THE next year, a colored CARPENTER.—An OVERSEER wanted the next year.
Enquire of the Editor. oct 11*

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of MORRIS & PADGETT, at Newtown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES L. PADGETT will continue the business in his own name, and is authorised to make use of the name of the firm in the settlement of its business. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment.
WILLIAM M. MORRIS,
JAMES L. PADGETT.
Newtown, Oct. 1, 1855. [oct 11—3t]

MARRIED,

On the 2d of October, by the Rev. Mr. KNIGHT, of Washington city, THOMAS H. HARBIN and Miss MARY E. STEWART, the former of Washington and the latter of Bryantown.

DIED,

On Friday night last, Mrs. MARY MITCHELL, consort of Gen. WALTER MITCHELL, of this county.

Died, at his father's residence, in Charles county, Md., on Friday, the 5th day of October, 1855, JULIUS, eldest son of JOHN and SARAH MILLER, aged 2 years, 2 months and 6 days. The flowers of two summers had scarcely bloomed and faded ere this tender plant was called to a fairer land. He was a precious boon given to cheer the hearts of those around him; he was affectionate and always appeared happy. It were difficult to find innocence and love more matchlessly combined. We mourn that so early he should sink to the grave, and feel that one of the most cherished buds in the sacred pavilion of the affections was crushed and plucked by Death's unsparing hand.

"Loveliest of lovely things are they
On earth that soonest pass away."

T.

[Hagerstown papers please copy.]

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. EDITOR: You are requested to announce Messrs. THOMAS A. MILLAR and GEORGE DENT, as candidates for Judges of the Orphans' Court. These gentlemen will receive the warm support of MANY VOTERS.
oct 11

Messrs. RODERICK G. WATSON, JEREMIAH T. MUDD, and EDMUND PERRY, the present Board of County Commissioners, are recommended to the People of Charles for re-election, and will be supported by
oct 11 MANY VOTERS.

MR. WELLS: The following gentlemen are recommended to the People of Charles county as suitable persons to constitute the next Board of County Commissioners:
RICHARD PRICE, } First District;
GEORGE TAYLOR, }
Dr. FRANCIS R. WILLS, Second District;
THOMAS R. HALLEY, Third District;
JOHN W. HAWKINS, Fourth District.
They will be supported by MANY VOTERS.
oct 11

We are requested to announce FRANCIS B. F. BURGESS as a candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court of Charles county. oct 11

We are authorised to announce GEORGE W. BERRY as a candidate for County Commissioner.
oct 11

We are authorised to announce GEORGE S. WILLETT as a candidate for County Commissioner. oct 11

MR. WELLS: Please announce JOHN W. GUY as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the third election district. MANY FRIENDS.
oct 11

MR. WELLS: Please announce J. B. SHERIFF as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the third election district. He will be warmly supported.
oct 11 FRIENDS.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM P. FLOWERS as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the first election district. oct 11

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM COX, of the first election district, as a candidate for Road Supervisor. oct 11*

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM F. M. GARNER as a candidate for Constable in the third election district. oct 11

We are authorised to announce JUDSON WEDDING as a candidate for Constable in the third election district. oct 11

NOTICE.

DR. WM. W. WATKINS, the American candidate for Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, will address the People of Charles County, in PORT TOBACCO, on MONDAY the 22d instant.
Oct 11, 1855

BARBECUE.

THE Democrats of the Third Election District will give a BARBECUE, at BENSVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. The public generally are invited to attend.
oct 11

MISS M. A. BURROUGHS,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

HAS just returned from Baltimore with her full supply of

Fall and Winter Millinery,

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLE.

to which she calls the attention of the Ladies generally. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to her the past season, she asks a continuance of the same, pledging herself to use every effort to please those who may favor her with their patronage. Her prices are moderate to suit the times.

☞Store Room at J. H. NORRIS's, corner house next door to Mr. MIDDLETON's Hotel, Port Tobacco. oct 11

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, at her residence, "Waterloo," on TUESDAY the 6th of NOVEMBER, (if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,) all of her

Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Blade Provender and Farming Utensils of every description; and all her Household and Kitchen Furniture; also a Double Carriage with a set of Harness.

TERMS OF SALE: For all sums above ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of the above amount or under the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
oct 11—3t JANE E. JOHNS.

CHEWING TOBACCO & CIGARS—A very superior article of Chewing Tobacco and Cigars, just received and for sale by
oct 4 C. W. BARNES.

HATS & CAPS.—A general assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps for gentlemen and boys, just received and for sale by
oct 4 C. W. BARNES.

SHOES.—A very pretty assortment of Dress and Walking Shoes for ladies and gentlemen, just received and for sale by
oct 4 C. W. BARNES.